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DICTIONARY

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PLANTS;

THEIR

DESCRIPTION and USE,

WITH THEIR

CULTURE and MANAGEMENT.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By R. BRADLEY,

Late Professor of *Botany* in the University of Cambridge,
and F. R. S.

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BY J. P. R. R. R.



Printed by J. P. R. R. R. at the University of Cambridge
in the year 1840



T O

THOMAS SCAWEN, Esq;

S I R,



S all the World admire your Curiosity and good Judgment in the several Branches of useful Learning; amongst which your Polite Taste in the Beauties of the Vegetable Kingdom, is remarkably distinguish'd in your Paradise at Carlhalton. The following Dictionary of Plants begs your Protection as the most proper Patron for a Work of its kind.

A 2

AND

DEDICATION.

AND since I have this Opportunity of paying my Addresses to a Gentleman of your extensive Genius; it is my principal Hope that I have been fortunate enough in the Composition, to render it worthy your Perusal; more especially, because it is a Work aiming at the Advancement of an Art, as laudable as delightful; and may acquaint you with the Beauties of our best Gardens.

I shall conclude, with my hearty Wishes that many may follow your worthy Example in the Improvement of Gardening and Plantations, which redounds so much to the Pleasure and Advantage of a Nation, and that I may be always accounted,

S I R,

Your most Devoted
and most Humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.



INTRODUCTION



BEFORE I enter upon the Business of this Introduction, which will be to explain by Figures some particular Parts of Plants, which cannot well be understood by a bare Description: It will be necessary that I say something relating to the Work in General.

My Reader, therefore, is to understand, that the following Work consists of Memorandums, which were for the most part collected ten Years ago for my own Use, without ever designing to make them publick; but to serve me only as an Help to my Memory, and for the Instruction of my Gardener; in both which Cases I have found them so serviceable, that I am in Hopes the Publication of them will receive no less Favour from the World, than my other Works.

THERE is one Thing which is notorious in the Catalogues of Plants, generally cultivated by most Gardeners, which is, that they are not in any one particular Language, but a confus'd Crowd of *Latin, English, Greek, and Saxon* Names; and different Names are given to the same Plant in different Catalogues: Which is the Occasion of a strange Jargon sometimes in the Gardening Dialect; and for want of a right Knowledge of the Meaning of the Names and Terms of Art, many who are Lovers of Gardening, and many also who set up for able Gardeners, are subject to commit Mistakes, not only in their Discourse, but in their Management of Plants; and no Wonder therefore that they find themselves disappointed in their Growth.

I conceive therefore that a Work of this Nature may be a Means of rectifying such Errors for the Future, by instructing those who are Lovers of the Art of Gardening, as well as those who practise it, in the true meaning of the Terms, and teaching them the proper Names of those Plants which may happen to fall under their Care; and this last is of no less Service than the Knowledge of the Terms. For if a Foreigner should happen to ask a Gardener for any particular Plant, one may expect that he will use the Latin Name for it, which may presently be turn'd to in a Work of this kind, and then we shall find all the common *English* Names given to that Plant.

OR if the Curious have a Mind to be well acquainted with the distinguishing Characters of Plants, so as to be able to know the Name of every Plant in their Gardens in English, they may at the same Time inform themselves of the Latin Names.

OR thirdly, which will weigh very much with many People, upon the finding out any particular Name of a Plant, we shall be at the same Time instructed how to cultivate it or encrease it. So that neither the Gentleman or Gardener need be at any Loss, when he receives Plants or Seeds from foreign Countries, what to do with them; nor even with Plants of his own Country, if they come to him with their Names: The Reader will also find what Plants are used commonly in Physick, and what are worthy the Kitchen-garden, the Flower-garden, the Fruit-garden, and what are proper for the Improvement of Land.

THE Terms of this Art will also be fully explain'd, and my System of the Circulation of Sap, as well as of the Generation of Plants, will be render'd more intelligible than it has hitherto been; and the Practice in Gardening which chiefly depends upon the right Understanding of those Systems, be render'd easy and familiar to the Unlearned. So that every Thing which has been treated by the late Writers of Gardening, may be easily put in Practice. In Order to which I have chosen to give my Reader a View of the several principal Parts of Plants in several Figures, with proper Explications to them that he may know the Foundation of his Work, and be sure of

INTRODUCTION. vii

of every Thing he sets about. This I think will more properly appear in one Plate, than if the several Figures were placed dispersedly in the Book.

FIRST of all, we are to observe that the Roots of all Plants are either fibrous, bulbous or tuberous; those which are bulbous and tuberous, like the Tulip and the Anemone, must be assisted with Fibres before they can grow, and such Fibres are renewed yearly, as well as that Body, which we call the Bulbous-root. The Fibrous rooted Plants have also a Body equivalent to a Bulb or Tuber, tho' we only take Notice of the Fibres, as may be observed by the first Figure, N^o I. but the Reason of distinguishing them in the Character of Fibrous is because they abound in Fibres more than the bulbous or tuberous Roots. The Plants which are call'd vivaceous, are such, whose Flower-stalks perish every Summer, and are renew'd again from the same Roots, in order to blossom the Summer following: And also such as are perennial or Evergreen; in these the Fibres are absolutely necessary to be lasting. But for Bulbs and Tubers, which lose their Leaves and all Appearance of Growth for half the Year; the Fibres of such Roots are also vacant, as unnecessary, during such Intervals of Growth: So that they draw their Characters of bulbous and tuberous Roots from those Parts, which are perpetually remaining. I have very largely explain'd what a bulbous Root is in my Monthly Works; however as this is material to be known here, I shall give a plain Design of it, together with a Figure of a tuberous Root; there is also a Root which is commonly called a Tap or Tap-root, which runs into the Ground, deep like a Carrot; and may properly enough be call'd a Carrot-Root.

FIG. I.

EXPLAINED, N^o 1. The Root of the Plant called the Devil's Bit, shewing its Fibres at A. A. A. with their Capillary Tubes; these Fibres take Root or spring from the Body of the Plant which is mark'd B.

N^o. 2. The Bulb is seen at D and its Fibres at E.

A 4

N^o 3.

N^o 3. The tuberous Root is represented at F, and its Fibres at G.

THE Leaf of a Plant is in its Figure either long or round, the Leaves of Willow, of the Peach-tree, of the Stock July-flower, of Rosemary, of Lavender, of Taragon are long; so the Leaves of Carrots, Fennel, &c. are long, but are so cut as seemingly to be made up of many little Leaves; but such Divisions are no more than bare Sap-vessels, or what are commonly call'd the Ribs or fine Work in common Leaves. So the Parsnip, Angelica, &c. may be said to bring long Leaves, for the main Leaf-stalk is long, and the little Leaves which are joyned to it are but Parts of Leaves, only less cut than those of Carrots; these are commonly call'd wing'd Leaves, many of which small Wings or Leaves go to make up a whole Leaf.

WHAT I call round Leaves, are such as the Leaves of Abricots, Elm, Beech, and such as rather tend to Roundness than Length; for there are very few which are exactly round, if any at all, no more than any Leaf exactly square: In the Abricot and Elm they are whole Leaves; but in the Strawberry and Vine they are cut and divided, and so also in the Trefoiles they are cut quite to the Stalk, and make what are called winged Leaves, but yet these, as they grow naturally, lye in a circular Manner, as may be seen in the Figures. All these Leaves are chiefly composed of Sap Vessels in common Subjects; but the Leaves of Sedums, Ficoids, and some others which are very succulent, have very few Sap-Vessels; but are chiefly Parenchymous; the first denote that the Plants they belong to, draw their Nourishment principally from the Earth; and the other shew us that they draw their principal Share of Nourishment from the Air. Again, some Leaves are ever-green, remaining upon the Plants all the Seasons of the Year, and some appear only in the Summer, and falling to the Ground in Autumn, have given them the Name of Perdifols.

F I G. II.

WE have four Examples of the Roundness of Leaves, and as many of long Leaves, which may help to explain my Meaning.

N^o 1.

N^o. 1. Is a Leaf of the Oleander, which is an entire long Leaf.

N^o. 2. Is a Leaf of a Scabious, which is a long Cut Leaf.

N^o. 3. Is a Leaf of the Coriander, which is a long Leaf the most Cut.

N^o. 4. A Leaf of a Colutea, which is a long Leaf, and is called a winged Leaf.

N^o. 5. A Leaf of the Arbor Judæ, one of the most perfect round Leaves.

N^o. 6. A Leaf of a Cythifus; this is properly but one Leaf divided in three, because the three have but one Foot Stalk; however Leaves of this kind are called Trefoiles.

N^o 7. The Leaf of a Strawberry, tho' divided deep to the Foot Stalk, yet is properly but one Leaf, because these Divisions have but one Stalk. It is however according to the common Acceptation a Trefoile, whose three little Leaves partake so much of the round, as to touch every one of them a Circle that shall be made about them.

N^o. 8. The Leaf of the Tulip Tree is another divided Leaf, whose Points will touch a Circle that may be drawn about it. We may remark that some Plants have their Leaves divided in five, as the Strawberry is in three.

THESE Leaves have generally Foot Stalks, by which the Nourishment is convey'd from the Root. They consist of *Parenchyma* for the greatest Part, as appears by the many Rings when they are view'd by the Microscope; and we may also observe the Orifices of the Sap Vessels as they are cut off. N^o. 1. *Fig. III.* is the Foot Stalk of the Leaf of Mallow, cut Horizontally; and N^o. 2. the Foot Stalk of the Mullein; nor are the Foot Stalks of other Herbs less various from one another than these two, I mean in the Situation of the Sap Vessels.

It will appear in the Stalk of the Mallow Leaf, that the Sap Vessels A. A. A. stand in a kind of Ring near the outward

ward Part of the Stalk, whereby the Stalk is stronger than if these were placed nearer the Centre, and its Growth more equal than if they were placed in another Manner, and so the Posture of the Leaf is more erect. Where we discover the little Rings, they represent the Parenchyma of the Stalk, or spongy or pulpy Part of the Stalk, as it appears with the Microscope: These Rinds should be all over the Surface, but I think the half may well enough serve to shew the whole.

WHEN we examine the Foot Stalk of the Leaf, of the Moth Mullein No. 2. we find that the Sap Vessels are not placed so circularly as in the former, so that the Leaves want the necessary Support to keep them erect, and therefore lye Horizontally.

THE Trunks of Trees are also as different from one another with regard to the Number, as well as the Situation of the Sap Vessels, as may easily be seen by cutting the Branches of several Trees Horizontally: In some Plants they are very numerous, and in others fewer in Number, as I have said before of the Foot Stalks. Where the Sap Vessels are found in the greatest Number in Proportion to the Plant, is in Hemp and Flax, which are those Strings that are used in spinning, after the parenchymous Part is beat off with a Mallet.

THE Pith is a part of that Duration, not above two or three Years old at most in any Plant, and in some none at all; but then the Shoots of such Plants are generally hollow, and joyned at certain Distances, as in the Straws of all Sorts of Corn, in the Honyfuckle, &c. When we find the Pith, it consists of such Rings as are expressed in the Foot Stalks of the Leaves of Mallows and Mullein above specified, and so likewise is the Bark principally composed of Parts of the like Texture.

CLASPERS are either for the Support of weak Plants, such as are not able to support themselves, or else to catch hold of the Ground or Trees, and do the Office of Roots in gathering Nourishment from such Bodies as they lay hold of. If they are for climbing only, they are such as are found upon the Vine, the Cucumber, and the Pea; but if they are to draw Nourishment as well as to support the Plant, they are such as we find upon Ivy, &c. The Strawberry and some others have a kind of creeping Roots analagous to Claspers, which
come

come at the Joynts, and serve to multiply their Species in catching hold of the Ground as they creep along ; but there are some weak bodied Plants, whose Stems are not able to support them, and yet have no Claspers, such as the Convolvulus, &c. But here Nature helps them in giving them such Stems as are pliant, and incline to run up every Tree or Stake they are near, so as to twist about them, and so raise themselves to a great Height above the Ground. It is remarkable, that all these Twisters do not twine the same Way, some Sorts only with the Sun's Course, and others directly contrary to it. I conceive that I need not give Figures of these, because one may see Examples every Day, and one may note that a Plant whose Nature inclines it to twist one Way, cannot by any means be made to twist another.

THE next Part of a Plant that will want Explanation, is the Flower which is either stiled perfect or less perfect : Those which are stiled perfect, are such as consist of all the Parts, viz. of Petals, Stamina, Apices, and a Stylus or Pistillum. A less perfect Flower consists of sometimes Petals, Stamina and Apices, and sometimes only of Stamina and Apices, without any Stylus or Pistillum ; but where we find Flowers of this Sort, we may always find a Stylus or Pistillum in some other part of the same Plant. We shall begin with the Petals or Flower Leaves. The Reason why I choose to call these Petals rather than Leaves, is to make the Distinction between the Leaves of Flowers, and the green Leaves of Plants. For if any was to ask, for Example, for Rose Leaves, it may as well be meant the green Leaves of Roses, as the Flower Leaves : But the *Greeks* always made the Distinction, which I here mention ; by the Word Phyllon, they signify the green Leaf, and by the Word Petalon the Flower Leaf ; from whence we have the Terms Monophyllum for one Leaf or one Blade, Diphyllum two Blade or two Leaf, Triphyllum, Trefoil or three Leaf, Tetraphyllum, four Leaf, Pentaphyllum, five Leaf ; and so in Flowers, those whose Flower has but one Petal, is said to be Monopetalous, those whose Flowers have but two Petals are Dipetalous, those with three are Tripetalous, those with four Tetrapetalous, those with five Pentapetalous, those with six Hexapetalous, and so on ; and when a Flower has so many Petals that it is not thought worth while to number them, then it is called Polypetalous in a general Term, signifying many Petals.

WE shall here give an Example or two of the Figure of some Petals. These Petals are those ornamental Vestments which appear the most beautiful in Plants; and are seemingly, designed by Nature, as Coverings to defend the under Generative Parts in the Flower, from receiving Injury from Weather, or any Way. It is observable that these Petals never open from the Bud, till the Parts, which they enclose, are in a State perfect enough to bear the Weather, and to perform the Business of Generation; and when this is over, and the Fruit fully impregnated, the Petals drop off, not being any longer useful.

F I G. IV.

No 1. Is the Petal of a Tulip.

No 2. Is the Flower of the Hyacinth, which is Monopetalous; but cut so much on the Edges, that it looks as if it had six Petals.

No 3. Is the Flower of the Stock July-flower, with four Petals; and is termed Tetrapetalous.

No 4. THE Flower of a Geranium has five Petals; so is a Pentapetalous Flower.

No 5. Is a Flower of the Anemone, which has six Petals; so is Hexapetalous.

THE next within these are commonly the Stamina with their Apices or Thecæ; the Example I shall give of a Stamen, in Fig. IV. B. is that of the Orange Lilly, which is tip'd with its Apex or Theca in its natural Size: And in the next Place, I shall give the different Appearances of the Apex of the Henebane, as it appears with the Microscope; No 1. is seen side-ways, the second shews the back Part; and third shews us the two Cells of the Apex open'd and including the Farina, which I call the Male Dust, or Farina Fœcundans, because it is that, which by falling upon the Stylus or Pistillum, which is the Uterus of the Flower, renders the Eggs or Seeds contain'd in the Ovaries or Seed-nests fœcund or prolifick; and so are capable of growing when we sow them: But without this Dust passes into the Uterus, the
Seeds

I N T R O D U C T I O N. xiii

Seeds will be imperfect, and will not grow, as I have explain'd in my other Works.

IN this Subject, indeed, the Stylus brings a kind of Globe upon the Head, which exposes its Rudiments of Seeds, like the Strawberry or Anemone; but still every one of these Seeds has a Tube respectively, which leads to it, and receives the Farina. It is to be observed, that these Thecæ or Apices, are divided in two Cells a-piece, which Cells contain the Farina Fœcundans; which is fed, or proceeds from the Stamen, as one may judge by the Figure N^o 1. where the Top of the Stamen A enters into a Sheath or Case like the Head of a Still, where it is likely the very refin'd Juices of the Plant are flung up and refined, before they are carried into the Thecæ, which are placed on each side of it, and when once these are full, and the Farina well digested, they burst open with a Spring, and fling the Farina about, in order to impregnate the Ovaries in the Pistillum; we have a View of these Cells, when they are open in N^o 3.

THE Farina is in various Plants of various Figures, and various Magnitudes, some Examples of which I shall give in the Figure V. as they appear by the Microscope.

a Represents the Farina of the Snap-dragon.

b Is the Farina of the Plantain.

c The Farina of the Bear's-foot.

d The Farina of the Carnation.

e The Farina of Devil's-bit.

f The Farina of Bindweed.

g The Farina of Mallow.

h The Farina of the Bean.

i The Farina of the Pancy or Heart's-ease.

k The Farina of the Lilly.

l The Farina of the deadly Night-shade.

AND so the Farina of other Plants are as different from one another as these.

It

IT is to be remark'd that as the Seed is the last Design of Nature in Vegetables, so unless that be perfected, all the other Ends of Nature in bringing Plants to a Fulness of Growth are of little Use; but sometimes there are Accidents which hinder the Flowers from being productive of good Seeds, as Frosts, Blights, &c. but yet we often see the Uterus to swell and grow to a sufficient Greatness, tho' the Seed which it contains is not fecundated or rendred capable of Growth; but this is no more than what happens in false Conceptions of all Sorts, and so Fruits or Seed-vessels which are the same things shall be sufficiently set or fecundated by the male Dust, and when they are half grown, shall drop from the Plant through the Weakness or Imperfection of the female Part; tis like Miscarriages in other Bodies.

THE next to the Stamina and the Apices which are the male Parts, is the Stylus or Pistillum as commonly call'd, but is what I call the Uterus of the Flower, because it includes the Eggs or Seeds, or in other Terms the Seeds are lodged in or upon what we call the Pistillum or Stylus, sometimes within the Flower and sometimes they appear without the Flower. The Rose has this Uterus which contains the Seeds without the Flower, which Uterus is framed almost to its full Proportion before the Blossom opens, just like the *Ficoides* and the *Indian Fig*, whose fruiting Part is near, if not quite, as big before the Blossom opens as it is afterwards, and always brings its Flower upon its Head; yet we find proper Conveyances into this Uterus for the Farina.

THE Strawberry and the *Anemone* &c. in the Center of the Flower or Blossom, bring an-Head surrounded with Apices; on the outside of which the Seeds are placed, every one having a Pipe or Tube into which the Farina of the Apices may enter; but as I observ'd before, this Part of the Strawberry or any other Fruit may grow to the common Bigness, tho' the Seed proves imperfect. The Strawberry and the Situation of the Seeds may be observ'd in the Figure N^o. 6. which represents the Body of the Strawberry when it is in Flower, seen with the Microscope, where the several Utricles are discover'd with the Pipes leading to them at A. A. These all take root in a parenchymous

chymous Body, and bring ripe Seeds after they are set by the Apices, which are very many in number placed round the Head.

THE Pistillum or Uterus of the Tulip I have given in three Views, in Figure VII. the No. 1. is the Pistillum or Seed-vessel seen in its full Growth; No. 2. is the same divided through the Middle length-ways, shewing two of the Cells containing the Seeds lying one upon another; they are very thin and flat, we may likewise see the Passage in the Middle into which the Farina passes. No. 3. is the same cut horizontally, these are of the natural Bigness, but I have very fully described those Parts in my *New Improvements*.

THE Pistillum or Stylus of the Lilly is here represented both whole and cut, so that one may plainly discover the Seed or Egg-nests and the Passage to them. In these the Seed-nests are at the Bottom of the Pistillum, but in the Tulip they reach the whole Length of it; see Fig. VIII. No. 1. the Stylus as it grows. No. 2. the Stylus cut through the Middle with Seeds at Bottom.

THE Apple carries its Flower on the Top of the Rudiment of the Fruit, and has a direct Passage into the Body of the Fruit, as will be better explain'd when I come to speak of Fruits, where the Passage into the Uterus, and the Ovaries open'd will be discover'd with the Seeds as they lye and receive their Nourishment.

THE Pea is analogous to all other coddled Plants, the Pistillum is encompass'd by its Stamina and Apices, and enclosed in a hooded Part of the Flower; the Passage of the Uterus runs all along from the turning Point of the Cod to the Footstalk of it, to which passage are join'd the Pease. These Examples may serve to inform us of the Situation of the Seed-nests and the Passages to the Uterus, whereby the Farina Fœcundans may pass to impregnate the Seeds. In this Figure IX. we see one Shell of the Pea, or one half of the Pod; the Point mark'd A is that which is the Mouth of the Uterus, and passes all along by B and C as far as D.

AFTER

AFTER the Examples I have already given concerning the Pistils of the Flowers, I shall have little Occasion to speak much of Fruits; only as the Apple brings its Seed in a different Manner than the others already mention'd, it will be necessary to give a Figure of it cut through the Middle lengthways, where the Cells in which the Seeds lye are expos'd to View, as well as the Seeds themselves; this being the Codling has larger Seed-nests than other Apples. See *Fig. X.*

THUS much for the Produce of those Flowers which are perfect, which sometimes are crowded with Petals thro' a Strength of Nature, and so are call'd double Flowers; but in such a Case it is rare for them to produce any Seed, because the crowding of the Petals obstruct the Passage of the Farina into the Stylus or Pistillum; there are however the double Blossom Cherry, double blossom Pear, and double blossom Peach, which sometimes bring good Fruit. As for those Flowers which are less perfect we find them in the Gourd, Melon, Cucumber and others, and that of two Sorts upon every Plant. *Viz.* one is strictly Male and the other Female; the Male Blossoms have Petals, in the Middle of which is the Farina upon a Body somewhat resembling a Pistillum; the female Blossom appears always upon the Top of a small Fruit, and has only Petals within which enclose a Passage into the young Fruit.

We have now nothing more to do than examine into the Seeds of Plants; the Subjects I have chosen are in *Fig. XI.* N^o. 1. The Case of the Cucumber-seed open'd N^o. 2. The Lobes or Ear-leaves of the Cucumber-seed with the Radicle at 3. N^o. 4. The Seed of Scorzonera taken out of the Seed-case. N^o. 5. The Ear-leaves of the Scorzonera opening themselves. N^o. 6. A Seed uncased of Calendula. N^o. 7. The same with the Ear-leaves open'd. N^o. 8. is to shew the Manner of the Ear-leaves roll'd up in the Seed of such Plants where such Ear-leaves are long. N^o. 9. Is the same with the Ear-leaves opening themselves; the Business of these Ear-leaves is to nourish the young Germ till it can feed from the Root.

Dictionary Botanicum.

A



ABIES Mas & Fœmina.

The *Abies* Mas, or Male Fir, has its Cones standing erect upon the Branches; its Leaves are green above, and white underneath, which has given it the Name of the *Silver Fir*. The *Abies* Fœmina is the *Female-Fir*, or *Yew-leav'd-Fir*, of Mr. Ray's *Synopsis*, p. 287. These are both raised from Seeds sown in March, in light Ground, but must be secured from the Birds with Nets; and towards Winter sift some Sand among them, to keep their Roots from turning out of the Ground. Transplant 'em in March.

Abele-Tree, or *White Poplar*, i. e. *Populus Alba*.

Ablaqueation, signifies the opening of Ground about the Roots of Trees, whereby their larger Roots, not the Fibres, may be exposed to the Air. This Work is commonly done in January.

Abricot-Tree, or *Abricock*, i. e. *Malus Armeniaca*. See *Armeniaca*.

ABROTANUM Mas. Off. in Greek, Ἀβροτον. The Male *Abrotanum*, or *Southernwood*, is a small Shrub, with fine cut Leaves, of a pleasant Smell. It is propagated by Slips in either August or April. Its Figure see in *Gerrard*. Its Varieties see as follow.

ABROTANUM Mas. Vulgare, Common *Southernwood*. The *Southernwood* (which is the most common in Gardens with us, and generally called *Southernwood*; for the other Sorts are called by other Names, for the most part) riseth up with many weak Branches bending downwards, especially while they are small; for the elder Stems are more strong and great, rising in time to be higher than any Man; from which grow out many small and long Branches, whereon are small, fine and short Leaves, like *Fennel*, but not so long, of a russet green Colour, somewhat strong, but not unpleasant in Smell, and of a strong and bitter Taste. From the Middle almost to the Tops of the upper Sprigs stand small round yellow Flowers, hanging like little Buttons, which open not much, but pass away. After them come the Seed, which is smaller than that of *Wormwood*. The Root groweth not very deep, but is woody, with divers Strings annexed unto it. This looseth all the Leaves on the Stalks and Branches every Year, and shoots forth a-new in the Spring.

ABROTANUM Majus, *Great Southernwood*. This *Great Southernwood* is like the former, growing as high, or rather higher, and with Leaves somewhat larger and greener, of a strong

B

resinous

A B

refinous Scent, not so pleasant, but drawing somewhat near unto the Smell of Camphire or Frankincense. The Flowers and Seed differ not from the other, nor the Root, which is woody, and runneth under Ground in the same Manner.

ABROTANUM Arborefcens, *Tree-Southernwood*. This rare kind of *Southernwood* groweth upright, with one Stem, to the Height of a Man, if the lower small Sprigs be pruned from it in the growing, and shooteth forth many Branches on all Sides, on which many Leaves grow, very much cut in and divided, but are nothing so fine and small as the former, but a little quicker to the Smell, and nearer resembling *Wormwood*, as it is also in the Taste, and more aromatical than *Southernwood*. The Flowers stand at the Tops of the Branches, being more plentiful and larger than the former, but yellow like them. After which comes the Seed, which is somewhat larger. The Root is woody, spreading many Strings and Fibres. The Plant is more tender than the others, and will require some Care to preserve it in the *Winter*.

ABROTANUM Inodorum, *Unsavory Southernwood*. Unsavory *Southernwood* springeth forth with many slender whitish Stalks, for the most part, lying upon the Ground, yet sometimes standing somewhat upright; upon which at several Places come forth many small whitish Leaves, not so small, or finely cut, or divided, as the common *Southernwood*, but greater, of no Smell at all, but of a hot Taste, drawing Rheum into the Mouth; from among which spring forth small purple Branches, set with the like Leaves, but smaller, and many small pendulous, greenish, purple Heads, along the Sprigs to the Tops, which when they open, shew small pale purplish Flowers. The Root is somewhat woody, and brancheth forth divers ways, with many small Strings or Fibres:

A B

ABROTANUM Humile Odoratissimum, *Small Sweet Southernwood*. This small *Southernwood* shooteth forth many small Branches, rising about half a Yard high, but very thick, spreading into other smaller Sprigs, set full of small Leaves, longer and greener than the last. The Tops of the Stalks are stored with many small round Heads, which shoot forth yellow greenish Flowers. The Root spreadeth like the other. The whole Plant, as well Leaves as Flowers, and the Sprigs, yield a very good Scent, more than the other, somewhat inclining to *Wormwood*.

ABROTANUM Campestre, *Field Southernwood*. The *Field Southernwood* hath many small fine Leaves arising from the Root, very like unto the Leaves of common *Southernwood*, but of a dark green Colour; and likewise many woody Stalks, about a Foot high, (yet sometimes but one) divided diversly, having such like Leaves growing thereon as are below. The slender Sprigs are stored with Plenty of small Seed. The Root is long, thick, black and woody, with divers Fibres annexed thereunto. The Smell thereof is near unto *Mugwort*.

ABROTANUM Campestre Incanum. *Hoary Field Southernwood*. This other *Field Southernwood* is like the last described wild *Southernwood*, but that the Leaves are of a whitish Colour, and of a sweet aromatical Scent and Taste; and that the Root is of a dark reddish Colour on the outside, with divers small Fibres growing from it.

ABROTANUM Fœmina Vulgare, *Ordinary Lavender Cotton*. The ordinary *Lavender Cotton* hath woody, brittle, hoary Branches, whereon are set many long, four-square, whitish Leaves, dented about the Edges. At the Tops of the Branches stand naked Stalks, bearing every one a large yellow Flower, like unto *Tansy* or *Mandline*, but larger, of a gold yellow Colour, abiding so a long time

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time upon the Stalks, and being kept dry likewise; after which cometh small dark-coloured Seed. The Root is woody, and spreadeth many hard Fibres. It is of a strong sweet Scent, not unpleasant.

ABROTANUM Fœmina Magnum, *Great Lavender Cotton.* This *Lavender Cotton* is very like the ordinary garden Kind, but not bushing so thick with Stalks, growing to have a great, high, thick Stem, not set with so many Branches thereon, but somewhat bigger than the other; whereon grow four-square dented Leaves, but somewhat larger, thicker and greener. The Flowers stand in the same manner, every one upon his long Stalk; being as yellow and large as they, which give the like Seed. The Root spreadeth in the Ground, with hard woody Branches like the other, and endureth the Extremities of *Winter* as well. The Smell of the whole Plant is strong, but not so pleasant to a great many as the other. This will be propagated by Slipping.

ABROTANUM Fœmina Narbonense, *Magno Flore, French Lavender Cotton.* The *French Lavender Cotton* groweth not to be so high as the ordinary garden Kind, but hath many woody, short, little Branches, about half a Yard high, severally spread into many other small ones, whereon are Leaves like the other, but smaller, and more sparsely set on the Branches; of a greenish white Colour, of a strong Scent, somewhat like the ordinary Kind. The Flowers stand upon the Tops of the smaller Sprigs, every one by itself, upon a Stalk, without Leaves for a good Space. They are of a pale yellow, and large, and give Seed somewhat of a dark Colour. The Root is great and woody, and spreadeth much in the Ground.

ABROTANUM Fœmina Ericæ Foliis, *Fine Lavender Cotton.* This *Lavender Cotton* groweth not so great or high as the *French* Kind, but hath

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many short-woody Branches, whereon do sparsely grow Leaves, very like to the Leaves of *Common Heath*. The Flowers are yellow, standing in the like manner as the others do. This hath a fine Scent.

ABROTANUM Fœmina Foliis Rorimarini Majus. *Rosemary-leaved Lavender Cotton.* This Kind of *Lavender Cotton* shooteth forth from his woody Root many slender Stalks, above a Foot long; whereon grow many narrow, small, flat Leaves, like unto *Rosemary*, which, while they are young, are more white, and have but a small shew of Denting about the Edges, but when they are grown old, they are more green, and the Denting about the Edges is more apparent; of a sweet Scent, and bitter Taste. From these Stalks come forth divers short Sprigs, with very few Leaves on them. On the Tops stand several yellow Flowers, like unto *Lavender Cotton*, but larger, which die down to the Stalks every Year, after it hath born Seed.

ABROTANUM Fœmina Foliis Rorimarini Minus, *Small Rosemary-leaved Lavender Cotton.* There is no Difference between this and the last in the Leaves and Flowers, but in the Smallness of the Plant, being more slender and low in every Part; which is not by reason of the Place (as being more dry and barren) where it groweth, but growing in the same Place with the former, is smaller. And the Seed being sown, retaineth still the same Quality it had in the natural Place.

ABROTANUM Fœmina Viridis Minor, *Small Green Lavender Cotton.* This small Kind of *Lavender Cotton* is very like unto the last, but greater and higher, having green Stalks and Leaves; and as bitter in Taste, but not of so sweet a Scent. The Flowers stand in the same Manner, upon slender Stalks, and of the same Fashion, but of a paler yellow Colour. The Root is woody, and full of small Fibres.

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ABROTANUM *Fœmina Repens*, *Creeping Lavender Cotton*. This *creeping Lavender Cotton* is a small low Herb, whose Branches stand not upright, but as it were creep upon the Ground, and are as white as the ordinary; and so are the small dented Leaves, but they are thicker and fuller. The Flowers are yellow, but somewhat smaller; and the Smell is not much unlike the former.

ABROTANUM *Peregrinum Lobelii Cupressi Foliis*, *Strange Lavender Cotton*. This Plant, from a small Root, raiseth up many black, hard, slender Stalks, a Foot and a half high, bearing many long, narrow Leaves, braided like unto the Leaves of the *Cypress* or *Sarine Tree*, and dented about the Edges.

ABROTANUM *Fœmina*, *Off.* or *Chamaecyperissias*, is *Lavender Cotton*, making a pretty Shrub, with whitish Leaves, which remain the Winter. It has a pleasant Scent, and may be raised from Slips in *August* or *March*. There is a Cut of it in *Parkins.* p. 100.

ABSINTHIUM, *Off.* is in *Greek* *Ἀψινθιον*, and in *English*, *Wormwood*. There are many Sorts of it, which all have an agreeable Scent, tho' somewhat bitter. A Garden ought not to be without it, for 'tis a useful Plant. 'Tis raised by Slips, but better from Seeds, both in *March*. The Leaves of this fall off in the *Winter*, and are renew'd every *Spring*. See the Varieties as follow.

ABSINTHIUM *Vulgare*, *Common Wormwood*. *Common Wormwood* has many large, whitish, green Leaves, which are still more white underneath; much divided, or cut into many Parts. From among these Leaves rise up divers hard and woody whitish Stalks, two or three Foot high, beset with such like Leaves as grow below, but smaller, divided at the Tops into smaller Branches, whereon grow ma-

ny small Buttons, with pale yellow Flowers in them, wherein afterward is contained small Seed. The Root is hard and woody, with many Fibres. The Flower stalks die down every Year, but the Root holdeth a Tuft of green Leaves all the *Winter*. The Flower-stems shooting forth new again in the *Spring*. The Leaves are of a strong Scent, but not unpleasant; and of a very bitter Taste. There is a *Tree-Wormwood* somewhat like this, which differs only in being larger.

ABSINTHIUM *Ponticum Verum*, *True Roman Wormwood*. This *Wormwood* hath more slender and shorter Stalks than the former, and reasonable large Leaves, yet smaller, and more finely cut in, and divided, but as white in both Leaves and Stalks. The Flowers also are of a pale yellow Colour, standing upon the small Branches in the same Manner; but that it is smaller in each Part, it is altogether like it. The Roots likewise are smaller, less woody, and fuller of Fibres. The Smell thereof is somewhat aromatical, but the Bitterness is loathsome to taste. This is agreeable to the *Absinthium Ponticum Creticum* of *Bauhinus*; but that it is in its own Country more sweet in Scent, and little or nothing bitter in Taste; but it somewhat altereth in another Soil, as some believe.

ABSINTHIUM *Ponticum, five*, *Romanum vulgare*, *Common Roman Wormwood*. This is a small low Herb, with much more slender and short Stalks than the last, whereon grow very small and fine short white Leaves, smaller and finer than those of the fine *Southernwood*, which grow at several joints, many coming forth together. At the Tops of the Stalks grow small yellowish Flowers, neither so many nor so great as the last. The Root, from a short Head, shooteth forth many long Fibres, whereby it is nourished in the Ground, sending forth

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forth divers Sprouts round about it, whereby it is much encreased. The Smell hereof is faint, and far weaker than the other, and the Taste not so bitter.

ABSINTHIUM tenui folium Austria-cum, *Fine-leaved Wormwood* of Austria. This small *Wormwood* hath many small, hard and stiff hoary Stalks, whereon are set, without Order, small and somewhat long hoary Leaves, very like the Leaves of *Sea-Wormwood*; which Stalks are divided, towards the Tops, into many other small and slender Branches, rising from the Joints, where the Leaves grow with many small Heads, from whence come forth several small whitish Flowers.

ABSINTHIUM Inodorum, *Unsavory Wormwood*. The *unsavory Wormwood* is in Leaf like the first common *Wormwood*, both for the Whiteness, Largeness, and Divisions; so that it cannot be known from it but by enquiring into the Smell; which in this is so small, that it is generally said to be without any at all, yet it hath in the Heat of *Summer* a small weak Smell, such as is found in some of the *Southern-woods*. The Flowers, and every other Particular, are like the former; but this is somewhat more tender to be preserved in the *Winter* than the preceding.

ABSINTHIUM Album, *five Umbelliferum*, *White Tufted Wormwood*. This *White Wormwood* hath its Root composed of many small black Fibres, which shoot forth many Heads of long, thick, and broad white Leaves, cut in about the Edges, in some Places more than in others, narrow at the Bottom, and broad at the Point, made somewhat like the Leaves of the great *Field Daisy*, but smaller. From some of these Heads shoot forth slender hoary Stalks, about a Foot and a half high, set here and there with such like Leaves as grow below, but smaller; at the Tops whereof stand many

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scaly, silver, white, and green Heads in a Tuft together; out of which break forth white small Flowers, made of many Petals, standing in a double Row in the Middle, tipped with a little Yellow. The whole Tuft of Flowers doth somewhat resemble the Flowers of *Yarrow*, but much more beautiful. This stands a great while in Flower, and afterwards produces small chaffy Seed. This holdeth some Heads of Leaves all the *Winter*, but are very small till the *Spring* begins, which then shoot forth and become as large as is before related; having little or no Smell at all, but exceeding bitter.

ABSINTHIUM Umbelliferum tenui folium, *Tufted Wormwood with fine Leaves*. This other white *Wormwood* hath much smaller and finer cut Leaves than the other, but of the same white Colour. The Stalks in this are shorter, the *Umbel* or Tuft of Flowers is somewhat smaller, but as white; so that it differeth in nothing from the former, but in the Smallness of the Plant, and in the small and fine Divisions of the Leaves; neither hath it any more Smell, or less bitter Taste. *Bauhinus* makes two Sorts more of this Kind, altho' he tells us, in his *Prodromus*, that all the Differences between them arise only from the Soil and Climate.

ABSINTHIUM Album Vallesiacum, the *Vallesians White Wormwood*. This *White Wormwood* hath many soft, woolly, and very white Leaves, small, long, and narrow, fashioned very like our *Sea-Wormwood*; insomuch that *Camerarius* taketh it to be the very same, but that it hath a sweeter Scent, and not so ungrateful a Taste. The Flowers are yellow, growing towards the Tops of the Stalks, which afterwards give small Seed like the other small Kinds.

ABSINTHIUM Alpinum Incanum, *Hoary Mountain-Wormwood*. From a reddish fibrous Root ariseth many small bending Stalks, about a Span high,

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high, set very thinly with very fine cut whitish Leaves, both in Form and Colour like our ordinary *Roman Wormwood*. From the Middle of the Flower-stalk to the Tops, at the several Joints, shoot forth slender Stalks, bearing at the Ends scaly Heads, out of which come pale-coloured Flowers, and after them small black Seed, smelling like *Tansy*, and the rest of the Plant smelling, and tasting like *Wormwood*. *Baubinus* gives us another sort, which he calleth, *Absinthium Alpinum Candidum Hyemale*. It beareth Heads like the *Stoechas Citrina*.

ABSUS, or *Lotus Egyptiaca*, is the *Egyptian four leav'd Lotus*. This requires Shelter, and may be rais'd from Seed sown in a hot Bed in *March*. There is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*, pag. 1101.

ABUTILON, is *Althea*, or *Marsh-mallow*, a Plant growing about three Foot high. If the Ground for it be according to its Name, it should not be wanting in a Garden; for its great Use in Medicine, is enough to recommend it. It grows wild in *England*, but is not found in every County. We may transplant the Roots any Time between *October* and *March*, when the Ground is open. See more of this under the Word *Althea*.

ACACIA, Off. or *Binding Bean-tree*; of which there are several Sorts, most of them making handfom Trees; all of them bringing wing'd Leaves, and some, in a remarkable Manner, bearing sharp and large Thorns upon the Foot-Stalks of their Leaves: Many of them also bring sweet-scented Blossoms. Some will stand abroad with us in Walks, and Avenues, and Groves, but others require our warmest Stoves in the *Winter*, according to the Climate they come from. We must raise them all on hot Beds, the Bark-bed is best, from Seeds sown in *March*; or may be inarched one upon another.

ACACIA, five, *Spina Egyptiaca vera*, the *True Acacia*, or *Egyptian Thorn*,

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or, *binding Bean-Tree*. This *Egyptian Thorn* groweth in some Places to be a great Tree, and rather crooked than straight, or rising high, covered with a blackish Bark, spreading abroad great Arms and Branches, full of sharp Thorns, with many winged Leaves set on both sides of them, that is, with four Wings of Leaves on a side, made of sundry small ones, set opposite on a middle Rib, without any odd one at the end. *Bellonius* saith that he counted 350 of those small Leaves, that were upon the whole Branch, and yet all of them would but cover his Thumb. The Flowers grow among the Branches like Balls of Wool, of a whitish yellow Colour, after which come somewhat large and thick Husks, like those of the *Lupine*, or *flat Bean-Cods*, black when they are ripe. In these Cods are included the Seeds, which in some are three or four, and in some more; each as big as a small Horse-bean, round, and of a greyish or ash-colour, almost shining. The Tree, while it is in *Egypt*, abideth always with green Leaves thereon, and yieldeth of its own accord a white Gum, in small curled Pieces, like great Worms; yet with our nicest Stoves 'tis hard to keep the Leaves upon it in *Winter*. 'Tis raised from Seeds sown in *March* upon hot Beds.

ACACIA Americana Farnesiana, the *West-Indian Acacia*, or *binding Bean-Tree*. This *Indian Acacia* groweth like the *Hazel-nut Tree*, according to *Aldinus*, with many Stems, sometimes like a Dwarf-Tree or Shrub; but sometimes it rises to be a Tree with slender and flexible Branches, cover'd with a smooth thin Bark, like the *Hazel*; the young ones being of a greenish ash-colour on the north Side, but that next the Sun more pale, spotted with white Spots. The Leaves hereon are variable, which altho' they be all winged, yet some have but four Leaves on a side; some have five, six, seven, or eight, with an odd one at the

the end; each Pair set opposite to one another, like the Leaves of *Lentiles*, closing or folding themselves upon the Sun, setting and opening again after the rising; having at the Foot of every Stalk two long Thorns, reddish at the first, and white afterwards. The first Flowers come forth in the Beginning of *July*, after some few Leaves have shot forth from the old Wood, but not in any plenty, yet bring the Fruit to Ripeness; but in the Beginning of *September* the Flowers appear more plentifully, yet without any Fruit following them. These Flowers, at the first, are green, and of the Figure of a *Strawberry*, growing yellowish after, and whitish within two or three Days, consisting of a woolly Substance, many of them set together, and have many small Threads in the Middle, with yellow Apices, of a very sweet Scent, like that of *Wall-Flowers*, which hold their Scent long after they are dry. From the Middle of the Flowers come forth divers Cods, yet sometimes but one, or two, or three, and sometimes more, green at the first, and black when they are ripe, like crooked round Horns. While they are green, they are of a very harsh and binding Taste, but growing ripe, are less astringent, and the Husk more sharp, and then do somewhat resemble the Cods of *Lupines*, but a little crooked, being half a Foot long, and about an Inch thick somewhat round and bunched out, where the Seeds lie; which Husk is very tough when it is dry, wherein are divers hard black Seeds, like those of the *sweet Bean*, or *Carob-Tree*, thrust thick together without Order. The Wood hereof is hard and whitish, without either Scent or Taste. This doth in many things agree with the former; but the greatest Difference is in the Husks of the Seed, this having many, and the other but three or four Seeds at most in a Cod. *Lobel* mentions, in his *Adver-*

saria, pag. 409. another Kind of this.

ACACIA secunda, *five*, altera *Dioscoridis*, the *second Acacia* of *Dioscorides*. This Bush hath an upright Stem, three Cubits high, or more, covered with a smooth sad green bark, the Wood being soft, and easy to break, bearing a few long Thorns; the Leaves are small, standing three together upon the Branches. The Flowers are also small and yellow, whose succeeding Seed is round, and seated in small Husks. The Seed is hard, flat and yellowish, somewhat like *Broom-seed*. This Shrub seemeth very like the *Aspalathus secundus* of *Dioscorides*, but differeth from it, in that the *Aspalathus* is thicker set with larger, whiter, and sharper Thorns, with fewer and smaller Leaves, Flowers, and Seed-Vessels, and the Wood of that is hard, and not easy to be broken. Besides these, we have other Kinds from *America*, particularly from *Virginia* and *Carolina*, which grow well with us without Shelter. But the most remarkable is a Sort which was lately brought from near *Mexico*, whose Spines measure near eight Inches in Length; but this Sort I suppose is very tender. These are all rais'd from Seeds.

ACAJOU, or *Cajous*, is a Plant growing in *Jamaica*, and other Islands about the same Latitude, in the *West-Indies*. It brings a large Fruit, like a Pear; but the great End towards the Stalk, and at the small End, brings a Nut resembling a Kidney, about the Bigness of a Walnut. Both the Kernel of the Nut, and the Fruit, are eaten; but the Nut is best, being roasted in the Fire. From this Nut we raise the Plant best in a Bark-bed; but it is very tender, and must have our hottest Stove in *Winter*, and the Bark-bed all the *Summer*. There is a fine Cut of it in *Sir Hans Sloane's History of Jamaica*.

ACANTHIUM vulgaris; is the common *Cotton-Thistle*, which makes a fine Plant, but is to be found almost upon every Bank-side where it is

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ABSUS, or Lotus *Aegyptiaca*, is the *Aegyptian four leav'd Lotus*. This requires Shelter, and may be rais'd from Seed sown in a hot Bed in *March*. There is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*, pag. 1101.

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ACANTHIUM *vulgaris*; is the common *Cotton-Thistle*, which makes a fine Plant, but is to be found almost upon every Bank-side where it is

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dry. It is rais'd from Seed sown in September, or March. Its Cut is in Parkinson, p. 979.

ACANTHUS, Off. or ἀνάνθη, asperia, is the true *Acacia* of *Dioscorides*. But the Plant which generally bears the Name *Acanthus*, is call'd, in English, *Bear's-Breach*, or *Brank-Ursine*. There is one sort whose Leaves are indifferently smooth, and another with prickly Leaves. They both bring very agreeable Flowers, made like those of the *Fox-Glove*. These are propagated by Off-sets taken from the Roots early in the Spring, or sown about March. There are good Cuts of these in Parkinson. The Descriptions are as follow.

ACANTHUS Sativus, the *Garden, Gentle*, or *Mamur'd Bear's-Breach*. This Plant shooteth forth many very large, thick, smooth, and dark green Leaves, lying upon the Ground, with a thick middle Rib, and parted into many Divisions cut in deep on the Edges; from among which Leaves, after it hath stood some Years in a convenient Place, riseth a Flower-Stalk, three or four Foot high, without either Joint, Branch, or Leaf, but only from the Middle upwards, set with a Spike of white, hooded, or gaping Flowers, standing in brownish Husks, somewhat sharp at the Points, and a small, long undivided Leaf under each Flower; after which comes a broad, flat, round, thick, brownish, yellow Seed. The Text of *Dioscorides* says, that they are somewhat long. The Roots are many great, thick, and long Strings, spreading far and deep in the Ground, of a darkish Colour on the Outside, and whitish within, very clammy, more than the Leaves; so full of Life, that the least Bit being left in the Ground, will spring up again, but will require the Shelter of a Mat, or such like Defence, from the Extremity of the Winter-Weather.

ACANTHUS Sylvestris, the *Wild*, or *prickly Bear's-Breach*. This wild

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or prickly sort hath likewise many long Leaves lying on the Ground, but much narrower than the former, and more divided on the Edges into smaller Parts, and each Part with small Incisions, and very sharp white Prickles at them. From among which Leaves a small and lower Stalk ariseth, with a spiked Head of Flowers, and a few prickly Leaves thereon. These Flowers stand in more sharp and prickly Husks than the former; after which cometh the Seed, which is as small as a little Pea, hard, black, and round. The Root hereof spreadeth not so deep as the former, nor groweth so great, and is tender to keep from the Winter Cold; however it will prosper very well with us, if it be shelter'd under a good Wall. This, like the other, is easily propagated by Bits of the Root, or Off-sets taken from the old Root, in the Spring.

ACARNA, from the Greek ἀκάρνα or ἀκάρνα, is the *Fish-Thistle*. These make very odd Plants, which, together with their being Strangers to us, are to be desir'd in our Gardens, and should have the best Exposure. The several sorts that grow wild in Europe may be rais'd, in the natural Ground, from Seeds, in March. There are Cuts of these in *Gerrard* and *Parkinson*.

ACARON, i. e. *Ruscus*.

ACEDULA, i. e. *Acetosa*.

ACETOSA, Off. is called in Greek, ὄξαλις, *Oxalis*; in English, *Sorrel*, quasi, *Sourel*, from its sour Juice. We have several sorts of it; three sorts fit for the Garden, two of them with longish Leaves, and the *French Sorrel*. One of the long-leaf'd Kinds never runs to Seed, so that 'tis always fit for cutting. This is a Rarity, and I have only seen it at Mr. *Chapman's*, a very curious Gardiner, near *Pitfield-Street, Hoxton*. This is propagated by Roots and Off-sets. The rest from Seeds sown in March.

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ACETOSA Maxima Germanica, *Great Sorrel of Germany*. The great *Sorrel of Germany* groweth in the same manner as the ordinary garden sort, but the Leaves are much larger, and sometime a little curl'd at the Edges. The Joints of the Stalks are great and tuberous, sticking out like Knots; which being taken from the Stalk, and put into the Ground, will take Root, and bring forth Leaves, like the Mother-Plant. The Seed, and so also the whole Plant, is large, answerable to the Proportion of the Leaves. *Joannes Thalius*, in *Hircynia Sylva*, maketh mention of a greater sort of *Sorrel* than ordinary; and *Cammerarius in Horto*, of a great one receiv'd from *Spain*; but neither of them speak of any tuberous Joints. Some believe it is only the Climate and Soil that produceth the Tubers; but that is to be doubted.

ACETOSA Cretica Semine Aculeato, *Candy Sorrel*. The *Candy Sorrel* hath weak Stalks, and sometimes but one branch'd forth on all Sides. The Leaves are small and long, forked at the lower End, like other *Sorrels*, and have long Foot-stalks. The Tops of the Branches end in a long Spike of small mossy Flowers, which afterwards turn into small, thin, pricking Husks, or Skins, wherein the Seed lyeth, every one fasten'd with a crooked Foot-stalk.

ACETOSA Neopolitana Ocimi Folio, *Sorrel of Naples*. This *Sorrel of Naples* shooteth up a Stalk set with smaller, thick, mealy Leaves than those below, which are broadest in the Middle, and smaller at both Ends, like the last. The Tops of the Stalk end in a Spike of greenish yellow Flowers, which turn into skinny Husks, somewhat representing, as *Columna* saith, the Head of an Ox, with Horns standing up, and Ears hanging down, wherein lie the small Seed.

ACETOSA Zacynthina Calthæ Folio, *Marigold-leaf'd Sorrel*. This *Sor-*

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rel also hath no other Difference from other *Sorrels*, but in the Leaves which are broad-pointed, and somewhat long, like a *Marigold Leaf*, without those Ears, or Points, that the common *Sorrel* hath.

ACETOSA Indica, Indian Sorrel. This *Indian Sorrel* riseth up with a slender, weak, hollow Stalk, and with a few, long, thick Leaves, somewhat smaller than those at the Foot next the Ground, small at both Ends, and of a pale green Colour, of a delicate small sharp Taste. At the Top of the Stalk grow many brownish smooth Skins with small Seed in them. The Root perisheth yearly.

ACETOSA Vesicaria Americana, *Indian Sorrel with swollen Husks*. The *Indian Sorrel* hath slender streaked Stalks, of a Cubit high, leaning down to the Ground, spreading into many Branches, somewhat reddish towards the Tops. The Leaves are smooth and thick, of a reasonable Size, somewhat like a *Garden-Sorrel Leaf*, but that the lower Points are short, like the *Arrache Leaf*; of a pale green Colour, and somewhat mealy withal, every one upon a very long Foot-stalk; and of a more sour Taste than our *Sorrel*. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches stand the Flowers in a long Spike, like our ordinary *Sorrel*, but greater, and of a greenish red Colour. After which come corner'd, skinny, swollen Husks, hanging downwards, of a reddish Colour, striped with redder Veins, very beautiful, wherein are contain'd two or three corner'd, brown, and shining Seed. The Root is small and threddy, perishing for the most part every Year.

ACETOSA Cambro-Britannica Montana, *Mountain Welsh Sorrel*. The *Welsh Sorrel* groweth up with small Stalks, branch'd forth severally with round Leaves set thereon, as also growing at the Bottom of them, every one upon a long Foot-stalk, in shape somewhat like the *Wall Penny-Wort*, but that they are

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are cut in at the lower Part, and on both Sides. The Flowers hereof are whitish; but the Husks, with Seed that comes afterwards, are reddish, and contain brown, shining, three-square Seed like the rest. The Root is small and threddy, abiding many Years.

ACETOSA minor Lanceolata, *Sheep's Sorrel*. This is a small *Sorrel*, well known, growing in many Meadows with us, not differing from other small *Sorrels*, but in the Leaf; which is somewhat small and long, broadest in the Middle, and pointed at the upper End; with two small Ears at the lower End, of a pale green Colour, somewhat whitish.

ACETOSA minima, the *smallest Sorrel*. The *smallest Sorrel*, that groweth most usually on dry barren Grounds, hath some Resemblance of the last, but is smaller in each Degree.

ACETOSA Angusti folia elatior, *Park. Tall, narrow-leaf'd Sorrel*. This *Sorrel* has a Stalk, which is slender and tall, and the Leaves narrow and long, yet form'd like a *Sorrel* in both Flowers and Seed.

ACCIPITRINA, i. e. Hieracium.

ACER is called in Greek, *σπερδα-μυ*, *Sphendamus*. It is also call'd *Opulus* by the antient Writers of Husbandry. We know three or four sorts of it; one by the Name of the common *Wood-Maple*, and another is the *Mountain-Maple*. Besides these, we have one which is falsely call'd the *Sycamore-Tree*, whose true Name is the *great broad-leaf'd Maple*, an extraordinary quick Grower, and the best Fence against violent Sea-Winds, where no other Tree can thrive; which Discovery we owe to the ingenious Mr. *Peter Collinson*. These may all be rais'd from Seeds sown either as soon as they are ripe, or about the End of February.

ACER majus Latifolium, *Sycomorus dictum*, the *Great Broad-leaf'd Maple*, vulgarly but falsely called the *Sycamore*. This great *Maple* groweth quickly to

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be a great and a tall Tree, spreading many Branches, which make a good Shade, cover'd with a reasonable smooth Bark, having many large Leaves thereon, set upon reddish Foot-stalks, cut somewhat deeply into five somewhat long Parts or Divisions, all dented about the Edges, green above, and greyish underneath. The Flowers are of a yellowish green Colour, standing on a long Stalk, with some few Threads within them. Each Flower yield two winged Husks, parted at the Stalk, which are thin Skins at the Ends, and bunch'd out where the Seed lieth; and are very like the common or wood *Maple*, but much larger, and many more standing together. The Wood is whitish and smooth. There is a sort of it with variegated Leaves, which, from the Seed, brings variegated Plants. We sow the Seed in *Autumn*, or in the *Spring*. The Wood is of little use, unless to the *Turners*; tho' I have known it once apply'd to line a Room instead of Wainscot.

ACER minus, *five*, *vulgar*, the *common*, or *Wood-Maple*. The common *Maple-Tree* groweth lower and slower than the former, sometimes in Hedges no higher than other Hedge-Bushes, cover'd with a more rugged Bark, spreading not far, nor has such great Branches. The Leaves are much smaller, thinner, and not so deeply cut in; but yet divided into five Parts, and somewhat broad at the Setting on of the Stalk, of a deep and shining green Colour on the upper side, and pale underneath. The Flowers and Seed are very like the former, but fewer set on the Stalks, and lesser also in Bulk. The Wood hereof is very white, very smooth, and very close-grain'd.

ACER Montanum, the *Mountain Maple-Tree*. This *Maple* differeth little from the last, unless it be in the Leaf, which is not flat next unto the Stalk, and is somewhat deeper cut into more Divisions.

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ACER Creticum Trifolium, the *three-leaf'd Maple of Candy*. This Maple groweth to be a Tree of mean Size, spreading Branches reasonably big, the Bark whereof is of a dark reddish Colour, having broad green Leaves, full of Veins, divided into three Parts, standing equally distant one from another, with a long slender Foot-stalk. The Flowers stand only a couple together on the Stalk, as the Seed that followeth doth also, winged somewhat like the last, but smaller.

ACETABULUM, is the same as *Umbelicus Veneris*. It is called in Greek, κοτυληδών, *Cotyledon*, ab *Acetabuli*, vel *Umbilici Figura*, from the Figure of a Navel; and is therefore called in Latin, *Acetabulum* and *Cotyledon*, or *Umbelicus Veneris*; and we in English, *Venus Navel-wort*, also *Kidney-wort*, or *Wall Penny-wort*, and *Hip-wort*. These are by some plac'd among the *Sedums*, and indeed they are very near a-kin. But the Plant we call *Venus Navel-wort* we shall rather speak of here by itself, and be more at large upon the Varieties, under the Word *Cotyledon*. The Plant then before us loves Shade, and is found wild in many rocky Places in England. It is a pretty Plant, and may be rais'd from Seed as soon as 'tis ripe.

ACETOSELLA, i. e. *Lujula*, or *Oxys Wood-sorrel*. Off.

ACHILLEA, i. e. *Millefolium*.

ACIDULA, i. e. *Acetosa*.

ACINARIA, i. e. *Lenticula*.

ACINOS, is also call'd *Clinopodium*, from κλινοπόδιον, and in English, *Wild Basil*, or *Stone-Basil*, and *Bed's-foot-Flower*. There are many sorts of this Plant, all which will grow from Cuttings, and Seeds sown in the Spring, in the natural Ground; but may most of them be propagated by their Roots, which may be parted in Autumn, or in the Spring. They are all sweet-scented.

ACINUS, Mr. Ray tells us, is a *Grape*; and not the *Grape-stone*, as some believe.

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ACONITUM, is in Greek, ἀκόνιτον, and in English, *Wolf's-Bane*; [one sort of which the Botanists call *Napellus*, in English, *Monk's-Hood*. The *Winter Aconite* brings a pretty yellow Flower very early in the Spring. It is not very common, but increases abundantly by Seed sown in August, or as soon as 'tis ripe. Also we may part the Roots any time in the Summer, for it begins to blossom in December. See now the Varieties of this sort.

ACONITUM ponticum Serotinum Florealbido, *Late flowering Wolf's-Bane*. This late, pale, yellow, or whitish *Wolf's-Bane*, hath large Leaves divided into many Partitions, cut also on the Edges somewhat deeply, and of a fresh green Colour, and not rising or springing up out of the Ground, till it is late in the Season. The Stalk, with Leaves thereon, rise to four or five Foot high, with a long branched Head, of pale yellow colour'd Flowers, almost whitish, flowering late.

ACONITUM Flore Delphini majus, the *greater leaf'd Wolf's-Bane*. with *Lark's-Heel Flowers*. This *Wolf's-Bane* hath many Leaves rising from the Root, of a very dark green Colour, standing upon reasonable long Foot-stalks. They are cut on the Edges into five deep Divisions for the most part, even to the Stalk, somewhat rough or hoary. Each Part is also dented about the Edges; from among which riseth up a reasonable great and strong hairy round Stalk, about two Foot high, having some such like Leaves thereon as grow below. Near the Root, at the Top of this Stalk, is set many Flowers, spike-fashion, one above another, which are fashion'd somewhat like those of *Lark's-Heels*, but larger and thicker, with a short, thick, crooked Heel behind them, of a very dark blueish purple Colour, seeming as if they were rugged, or crumpled, which make them still appear more ill-favour'd on the Out-side, but of a little fresher or more lively blue

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blue Colour, and smooth, on the Inside. After which come divers small rough Cods, standing together like those of other *Aconites*, wherein is contain'd a rugged black Seed. The Root is somewhat thick, long, and blackish, with divers Fibres and long Strings fastned thereat, whereby it taketh strong hold in the Ground. Both Stalks and Leaves die down to the Ground every Year, and shoot forth new every Spring.

ACONITUM Flore Delphini minus, the finer leaf'd *Wolf's-Bane*, with *Lark's-Heel Flowers*. The lesser *Lark's-Heel Wolf's-Bane* hath many smooth green Leaves, upon very long Foot-stalks, but they are not altogether so large, or of so dark a green Colour as the former, and much more finely cut in, and divided into many Jags, or Parts. The Stalk also riseth not up so high, and beareth some smaller and finer Leaves thereon, which endeth in a smaller Spike, or Head, of almost as large Flowers, with a short Spur, or Heel, behind, as the other, but of a lighter blueish purple Colour, and more lively, as well on the Outside as Inside. The Cods and Seed are like the former; but the Root differeth, having three or four thick, short, blackish Roots, ending in small Points, fastned together at the Head.

ACONITUM Cæruleum minus, five, *Nappellus minor* the small blue *Helmet-Flower*. This small blue *Helmet-Flower* riseth up with a round green Stalk, two or three Foot high, whereon grow several dark green shining Leaves, cut into five Partitions very deeply, each of them cut in on the Edges, very like the Leaves of the greater blue *Helmet-Flower*, but that these are not so finely divided, and the Divisions are somewhat broader. The Top of the Stalk is divided into two or three Branches, each whereof beareth one Flower, and seldom two or three, of a very deep blueish purple Colour, very like in Form unto the

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other great *Helmet-Flower*, but that the Flower is smaller, and the Crest of the *Helmet* riseth higher than in that; after which come small Pods, like the other, and such like Seed. The Root is shap'd like a Bulb, big below, and small above, by which it encreases, giving Roots with small Fibres.

ACONITUM Lycoctonon Præcox the early flowering *Wolf's-Bane*, The early *Helmet-Flower*, or *Wolf's-Bane*, riseth up very early in the Spring, with many thick, shining, dark green Leaves, cut into five Divisions, and they again somewhat divided, or cut in on the Edges, but not so finely as those of the greater *Helmet-Flower*; neither are these whitish underneath, as they are, but rather of a paler green, on the under Side, and shining as well as the upper Side. The shining, round, green Stalk rises not fully so high as the *Helmet-Flower*, being not much above two Foot high, having several Leaves thereon, like those below, but smaller; and the Tops bring but a few Flowers, in comparison of the other *Helmet-Flowers*; yet the Flowers are alike, both for Form and Colour, being of a deep blueish purple Colour. After which come three Pods, standing together for the most part, and no more, wherein lieth such like round blackish Seed as are in all the rest. The Roots are very like those of the greater *Helmet-Flower*, and encreaseth as much. This, as well as the former, is propagated by dividing the Root in March and Autumn, and may be also rais'd from Seed in March.

ACONITUM Cæruleum Autumnale, the Harvest *Helmet-Flower*. This late flowering *Helmet-Flower* is very like the smaller *Helmet-Flower*, rising as high, and having such like dark green Leaves, somewhat shining, divided in the same manner, but somewhat larger. The Flowers grow in long Spikes, of a fair blueish purple Colour. The Pods and Seeds are like it, but the Root hath only blackish Strings,

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Strings, or Fibres, set on at the several Tufts, or Heads. Here is no Appearance of any Bulb in the Root, which maketh the Difference, besides the Time of the flowering, which is later than either of the other, that is, in *August*.

ACONITUM maximum Coma nuntante, *Great Wolf's-Bane* with a bending Top, or a waving or nodding Top. This great *Wolf's-Bane* hath very long and slender Stalks, three or four Foot high, divided at the Tops into several Branches, with long spiky Heads of very large Flowers, which, for the Weakness of the Stalks, and the Weight of the many Flowers growing together, bow down their Heads: For the Flowers are greater and larger than in any other *Helmet* or *Wolf's-Bane* Flowers; and of a paler blueish purple Colour than in the *Helmet-Flowers*. The Leaves also are larger and more divided than in any, except the lesser *Wolf's-Bane* with *Lark-Heel* Flowers. The Pods are greater, and stand three or four together, with larger, rough, blackish Seed in them. The Root is thick and long, somewhat like the Roots of the greater *Helmet-Flower*, and brings such like Heads. This is encreas'd like the former.

ACONITUM purpureum aliud, *Park.* another purple *Helmet-Flower*. This other purple *Helmet-Flower* hath larger Leaves than the other, of a darker green Colour, and shining, but cut in after the same manner. The Stalk likewise groweth very high, and often spreadeth into many Branches, bearing large, blueish, purple Flowers, in longer Spikes than the other. The Seeds and Roots are much like the other *Helmet-Flower*.

ACONITUM Hyemale, *Winter Wolf's-Bane*. This is the *Anthora*, or *Antithora* of some Authors; and, as *Clusius* thinks, must also be of a deadly Quality. Tho' the Name imports it to be the Remedy against the Poi-

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son of the Herb *Thora*, which shall be shew'd in another Place, and so may challenge a Place among the *Alexipharmaca*, or Counterpoisons; yet because it is like the former *Aconites* in the flowering, tho' it is the Remedy against the Poison of these *Aconites*, as well as that of *Thora*, *Parkinson* has thought proper to place it among them, which therefore, in my alphabetical way, happens to fall in this Place.

ACONITUM *Pardalianches*, *five*, *Thora* *Leopard's-Bane*. Of this kind of *Leopard's-Bane* there are accounted two several sorts, differing in bearing more Leaves one than another, as also in the Greatness of them, and of the whole Plant. The first sort is

ACONITUM *Pardalianches*, *five*, *Thora* minor, the lesser *Leopard's-Bane*. The *Leopard's-Bane* is a small low Herb, rising up with a small, slender, round Stalk, little more than half a Foot high; bearing about the Middle thereof but one small, stiff, or hard Leaf for the most part, but sometimes two or three, one above another, and sometimes two together, which are round, somewhat like the Leaf of *Asarum*, but lesser, smooth, and of a blueish green Colour, full of Veins, somewhat unevenly dented about the Edges, not compassing the Stalk, but standing from it, upon short Foot-Stalks. The Top of the Stalk is divided oftentimes into two or three Branches, with a small narrow Leaf at the Joint, and one smooth pale yellow Flower at the Top, somewhat like *Cinquefoile*, or five-leav'd Grass, consisting in many of four, and in some of five round pointed Leaves, with a small greenish Head in the Middle, which, when their Flower is fallen, groweth to bear ripe Seed, small, and many in Number, somewhat like the Heads of divers sorts of *Ranunculi*, or *Crow-Feet*. The Root is compos'd of seven, eight, or ten small, long, round, very white, shining Roots, unevenly branch'd

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branch'd out like Knots or Joints in divers Places, plainly to be discern'd in some, but in others not, being plain and smooth, ending in a small long Fibre, and all of them fasten'd at the Head, like *Aphodill* Roots, of a very poisonous Quality.

ACONITUM *Pardalianches*, *five*, *Thora* major, the greater *Leopard's-Bane*. The greater *Leopard's-Bane* has a great Resemblance of the lesser before described, but that it is larger, and riseth higher, having larger Leaves, and finely dented about the Edges, and two or three standing together about the Middle of the Stalk, some smaller than others, and sometimes one above another, and some small, long, and narrow ones at the Joints, branching forth into two or three Parts, or more, bearing every one a small yellow Flower, like the former. The Seed and Root is also like the other.

ACONITUM *Pardalianches* *Dioscoridis*, *Dioscorides's Leopard's-Bane*. This Plant bringeth four round rough Leaves, proceeding from a long crooked Root, bunch'd out in divers Places, like the Tail of a Scorpion; which bred some Contention betwixt *Gesner* and *Matthiolus*; *Gesner* laying to his Charge, that he had but feign'd it, and that there was no such Herb in Nature, because it was made so artificially, and wanted Fibres, which all other Roots have, whereby they draw Nourishment out of the Earth. *Matthiolus* in his Defence alledgeth, that *Dentaria* hath no Fibres, being a Root consisting only of Scales, as it were set together; as also in that other Root call'd *Dentaria Bulbifera*, which, as *Matthiolus* saith, the Germans call *Sanicula alba*. But *Joannes Molinaus*, who was the Author of the *Herbal* printed at *Lyons*, and who took the Name of *Dalechampsius*, but was by most Writers called *Lugdunensis*, has taken upon him the Defence of *Matthiolus*, in his *Appendix* to that *General History*, and there sheweth the same

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Figure of *Matthiolus*, with a Stalk of Leaves and Flowers added to it, which the former wanted, and withal giveth the Description in this manner: It riseth up, saith he, early in the Year, if the *Spring* be mild, with its Stalk, before any of the lower Leaves appear, as the *Colt's-Foot* and the *Butter-Bur* do; having four small, round, hairy Leaves upon the Stalk, set by Couples at Distances. The Flowers are many, growing in a Tuft, or round Head, together at the Top thereof, of a pale yellow Colour, with many yellowish Threads in the Middle. When the Flowers are pass'd, then cometh up the Leaves, which are four for the most part, and are almost round, hairy, and green on the upper Side, and whitish underneath, full of Veins running through them, and full of small Spots. The Root consisteth of many Knots and Joints like a Scorpion's Tail, in the same manner as *Matthiolus* hath set it forth in his Figure. This he saith groweth on the *Alps of Savoy*, not far from the chief Monastery of the *Carthusians*, in a rough rocky Place which they call *les Escheles*, that is, the Ladder, because the Way of the Rock is cut out into Steps to get up by; and saith, that this he saw with his own Eyes, and that an Apothecary of *Trevers* had divers Plants of it growing in his Garden, and abiding many Years, from whom he obtain'd the whole Plant to take his Figure from, in order to end the Controversy between two such worthy Men. But *Columna* and *Bauhinus* suspect this Figure of *Lugdunensis*.

ACORUS Palustris, or *Pseudo-Iris*, from the Greek, *Leucoleis*, or *Bastard Iris*, is the *Water-Flag*; which, tho' it is very common in Ponds, Ditches, and Rivers, yet I think it deserves a Place in our Gardens; for it brings a Flower not inferior to those other Flags which we cultivate in Gardens. I have had it blow with me by planting

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ing it in Pots, which were made so as to hold Water; filling the Pot only half full of Earth, and the rest with Water, to imitate, as near as I could, its natural way of Growth. If we use this Method, we may transplant it any time of the *Summer*; but the best time is in the *Spring*. There is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

Acorn, in *Latin*, *Glans*, the Mast of an Oak. *Glans* signifies also the Mast of any other Tree.

Acus is the Chaff of any Corn.

ACYLACA, istaken from the Greek ἀκύλον, *Acylum*, the Name given to the *Acorn* of the *Holm-Oak*, or *Ilex major Aculeata*. So *Acylaca* is the Tree call'd the *Holm-Oak*, whose Leaves are strong and prickly, remaining always upon the Tree. It endures our *Winters* very well, and is propagated by *Acorns* sown in the *Spring*, or by inarching it upon the common Oak. See *Ilex*.

Adder's-Tongue, i. e. *Ophioglossum*.

ADIANTHUM, or *Capillus Veneris*, is ἀδίανθον in Greek, and also πολύ-τευχον, i. e. *Polytrychum*, quasi, *Multicum*; in *English*, *Maiden-Hair*. There are great Varieties of it, growing in a Fern-like manner, which I think well deserve a Place among our Garden-Curiosities. We find them growing upon old Stone Walls, in shady Places, and some upon the Oak and other Trees; all which should be planted in Pots when we bring them to the Garden, imitating the Soil we took them from, as Rubbish for some, and rotted Wood for others. We may transplant them at any time of the Year. The sort which we have from *Virginia* is a very beautiful Plant, with black shining Stalks, and requires a *Green-house* in the *Winter*. The sorts are as follow.

ADIANTHUM verum, seu *Capillus Veneris* verus, the true *Maiden-Hair*. This true *Maiden-Hair*, according to *Dioscorides*, is a fine, small, low

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Plant, not above a Span high, whose Stalks are smaller, finer, redder, and more shining, than those of *Trichomanes*, or our common *English Maiden-Hair*, whereon are placed delicate fine Leaves, without Order, on both Sides, one above another, somewhat like the lower Leaves of *Coriander*, or like the Leaves of *Anise*, but larger, cut in unequally on the Edges, and spotted on the Back with very small brown Marks, scarce to be discern'd. The Root is a number of blackish brown Threads.

ADIANTHUM nigrum vulgare, common black *Maiden-Hair*. This *Maiden-Hair* differeth little or nothing from the *Dryopteris*, or rather, *Oniopteris candida Dodonai*; but that the Stalks of this are blacker, and the Leaves of a sadder green, whereas that is greener and paler; so that either that might fitly be join'd to this, or this to that.

ADIANTHUM fruticosum Americanum, *Park. American*, or, *strange Maiden-Hair*. This *strange Maiden-Hair* groweth up like a Fern, with a slender, blackish, brown Stalk, branched forth into others, upon which on each side stand about twenty fresh green Leaves, small, and somewhat long, join'd together by their small Foot-stalk, somewhat like the first true *Maiden-Hair*, but cut in on the Out-side, at the Tops of the Leaves only. There is one very like to this, if it be not the same, came from *Virginia*, whose long Stalks have many fine, fresh, green Leaves, a little dented or cut in on the one side, and plain on the other, spotted underneath with brown Specks. We have likewise one beautiful sort in our *Green-houses*, with black shining Stalks, like polish'd Jet.

Adonis-Flower, or *Pheasant's-Eye*, is *Flos Adonis*. It makes a pretty Plant in a Garden, being rais'd from Seed every *Spring*. It grows about half a Foot high, with fine cat Leaves, and Blossoms

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Blossoms of a beautiful scarlet Colour. There is a good Cut of it in *Gerrard* and in *Parkinson*.

ADRACHNE, *i. e.* Portulaca.

ADOREUM, according to *Columella*, is husk'd Wheat, which produc'd the whitest Meals. It was used at the Sacrifices and Offerings to the Gods, and therefore it took this Name. It differs from *Fruementum*, which is red Wheat. The *Adoreum*, we are told, grows best in moist Places, and is sown at the same time as other Wheat. *Columella* allows twice the quantity of this to be sown as of the *Fruementum* upon an Acre, because the Husks fill near as much of the Measure as the Grain itself.

ÆGILOPS is Gramen Avanaceum, Oat Grass.

ÆGINOCHOS Plinii, *i. e.* Lythospermon.

ÆGIPYRON, *i. e.* Anonis.

ÆLEAGNUS, *i. e.* Oleaster.

ÆSCHINOMENES, *i. e.* Herba Viva, or, Herba Sensitiva; the *Sensitive Plant*. Of this there are several sorts, which of late Years have been cultivated in *England*, some of them more sensible of the Touch than others. Those which are the quickest in Motion are of that sort which we call *Humble-Plants*. Their Manner is to drop their Stalks and Leaves flat to the Ground as soon as they are touch'd, as if they were dead, but will recover themselves again in five or six Minutes. The others only close their Leaves together when we touch them, and soon recover. But both these are only fit for touching between Sun-rise and Sun-set, for then the Leaves are open and quick of Motion; but when the Sun is down, they naturally close of themselves. All the sorts are rais'd from Seeds sown early in the *Spring* upon hot Beds. The Bark-bed is the best for them; which if they are kept continually in during the *Summer*, they will blossom, and bring ripe Seed the first Year, or, at furthest, the second Year; for the

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Bark-bed for *Summer*, and a good Stove for them in *Winter*, will keep them several Years, as we find by Experience, even till they become large Shrubs. We must observe, that these Plants must always be kept under Glasses, for else if we harden them to the Air, they loose their quick Sense; and also we are to remark, that while we keep 'em thus tender, the least Flirry of Wind will affect them as much as the Touch of the Hand: And to touch them with any thing will do the same thing. The Seeds of them will keep good for many Years. There is a good Figure of a Leaf of the most common *Sensitive Plant* in *Parkinson's Herbal*.

AGALLOCHUM, *i. e.* Lignum Aloes.

Agarick. See Agaricus.

AGARICUS, *Agarick*; an Excrecence growing upon the *Larix*, or *Larch-tree*.

AGEMLILAG, the *Persian* Name for the Plant we call *Lilac*; which see.

AGERATUM, *Off. or Costus Hortorum*, is, in *English*, *Maudlin*. There are many sorts of it; but one in particular is generally found in old Gardens, which is the larger sort, and is call'd *Costmary*, or *Alecost*. The Flower of this is somewhat like the Flower of *Tansy*. It is propagated by dividing the Roots in the *Spring*. We may see Cuts of several sorts of this Plant in *Gerrard*, and *Parkinson's Herbal*.

AGITATORIUM Gazæ, *i. e.* E-laterium.

AGNUS-CASTUS, *Off. i. e.* Vitex, the *chaste Tree*. This, however, does not grow to any extraordinary Size. It does well enough in the Wilderness for a Variety, and is not very common in *England*. It may either be propagated by Seed sown in the *Spring*, or by Cuttings, or Layers at the same time. There is a Cut of it in *Gerrard* and in *Parkinson*,

AGNUS

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AGNUS Scythicus, is by some call'd *Planta Animal*, and is said to resemble a Lamb; is therefore call'd the *Scythian Lamb*. The Plant grows in *Tartary*, near *Samarcand*; but the Account of it given us by many good Authors, is very surprizing, and I suppose was handed from one another without ever seeing it. Their Account is, that it rises from a Seed somewhat bigger and rounder than a *Melon* Seed, with a Stalk about five Palms high, without any Leaf, but only bearing a Fruit on the Top, in Form resembling a small Lamb, whose Coat, or Rind, is woolly, like a Lamb's Skin. The Pulp, or Meat within, is like that of a Crab, or Lobster, having (as some say) Blood in it. It has the form of a Head, hanging down, and feeding on the Grass, about it, until it is consumed, and then the Plant dies, or else will perish, if the Grass round about it be cut away from it. It has four Legs also hanging down; and the Wolves are great Lovers of it. Thus far the Account of this strange Plant. I have seen a strange Plant dry'd, which goes by this Name, which seems to me to be nothing more than the Root of some large kind of *Polypody*.

AGRICULTURA, in *English*, *Agricuilture*, signifies the Tillage of Fields, or, the Art of Husbandry.

Agrimony. See *Agrimonia*.

AGRIMONIA, or *Eupatorium Græcorum*, Off. is call'd *Agrimony* in *English*. There are several sorts of it, some growing upon the Land, and some in the Waters, or marshy Places; they all make pretty large Plants, and may be propagated by Seeds sown in the Spring, imitating the natural way of their Growth, either the Soil for the Land-sorts, or the Depth of Water for those of the Waters. The common Sort bears Spikes of yellow Flowers.

Air, I find to be as necessary to Vegetation, as it is to support Animal Life; for to debar Plants from it,

VOL. I.

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they soon lose their Verdure. They feed upon it, first condensing it by the Coldness of their Leaves, and being thereby reduc'd to Water, it is imbib'd by the spongy Parts of those Leaves, and so becomes nourishable to Plants, and mixing with the other Juices of Plants circulates with them, so as to help the Roots. This is exemplified in those Trees which grow in those Countries where there is no Rain for many Months; they will seemingly wither in the Day, but by the Leaves condensing the Air at Night, will be refresh'd in the Morning. And, again, it is plain from several sorts of *Sedums*, which being hung up in the Air without Earth, will so feed from the Air, that they will shoot forth Roots; but this they will sooner do in the Shade than in the Sun, because it is their Coldness that condenses the Air. And I find also that if we shut up a Plant from Air, we may in a short time destroy it, tho' it has the benefit of Earth, Water and Sun.

AIZOON of *Codrus*, is *Sedum*, or *Semper-vivum minimum*, or *House-Leeks of the smaller sorts*, or *Rocky House-Leeks*. We have several sorts of them in our curious Gardens; which grow very well in Pots, and bring pretty Flowers, if we use Sand and Brick, or Stone-Rubbish enough in the Compost we prepare for them; but they are best known to Gardeners by the Name *Sedum*. We may transplant them or slip them for Encrease all the Summer long. They love little Water.

ALA, the Wings of any Flower, like the *Pea-blossom*; or the small green Leaves set upon the sides of a Rib, as the Leaves of *Acacia*, *Sensitive Plant*, *Orobis*, &c. *Ala* is also used to signify the Ramifications from the Branch of a Tree.

ALABASTRI, the green Leaves that cover the Bud of a Rose.

ALABASTRITES of *Lobel*, is *Dentaria*,

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ALA

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ALATERNUS, is a Plant which has occasion'd some Dispute among Authors concerning its Name; but at present we have a Plant which is allow'd that Title by some, tho' the Gardeners generally call it *Philyrea*; it is in many Respects resembling the true *Philyrea*, but is a much quicker Grower. There are several sorts of it, which have been usually train'd up in Pyramids, and headed Plants for *Parterres*; but they are too quick Growers to be kept in Shape, and therefore are best to fill in little *Bosquets*. They are ever green, and are by *Parkinson* call'd *Green Privet*. It bears indeed Berries somewhat like *Privet*, and grows like them. Being sown in *March*, they will be up in a Month.

ALBINUM, i. e. *Gnaphalium*.

ALBURNUM, the white sappy Wood of a Tree next the Bark. *Pliny*.

ALCEA, or *Malva Verbenaca*, *Vervaine Mallow*, is a very agreeable sort of Plant. There are many varieties of it, bearing Flowers of several Colours, pretty large; among which is that which we call *Alcea Veneta*, or *Malva Horaria*, from the quick shutting up of its Flower. They are all rais'd from Seed sown in the natural Ground in *March* and *April*. See the Varieties as follow.

ALCEA Vulgaris, *five*, *Malva Verbenaca*, *fine cut*, or *Vervaine Mallow*. The lower Leaves of this *Vervaine Mallow* are soft and green, somewhat like the wild common *Mallow* Leaves, but lesser, and more cut in on the Edges, besides the denting; but those that grow near the top of the Stalk, are more cut in, and divided, somewhat like *Vervaine*. The Flowers are of a paler purple Colour than the common *Mallow*; but in most, not so much divided into Petals, nor laid so open, but abiding, or less spread, and without those Stripes, which oftentimes are in the *Mallow* Leaves: They are smooth, and somewhat shining. The Seed and Seed-Vessels are like the

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common *Mallow*; the Root also is long, tough and white, but somewhat woody within.

ALCEA Vulgaris Flore! albo, *Vervaine Mallow with white Flowers*. This *Vervaine Mallow*, which beareth white Flowers, is somewhat different in its Leaves from the former, for that they are more finely cut in on the Edges than this is. In the Flower also consisteth a chief Difference, which is, that the Flowers of this are tending a little to the Blush. The Seeds and Roots differ not.

ALCEA Minor, *Small Vervaine Mallow*. The lesser kind of *Vervaine Mallow* grows no higher than the small *Mallow*. The Leaves hereof are more divided and cut in on the Edges, most usually into five Parts, and deeply dented; The Flowers are Purple, like the ordinary *Vervaine Mallow*, but lesser, which maketh the chief Difference.

ALCEA minor villosa, *small, hairy, rough, Vervaine Mallow*. This small hairy *Mallow*, hath many very low and hairy Stalks, not above a Foot high, divided into lesser Branches, set with small, hairy Leaves, cut into three or more Divisions. At the Tops of the Stalks and Branches grow divers large purple Flowers, like the first, but every one standing in a hairy Husk, almost prickly; after which cometh black Seed, contained in those Husks which bore the Flowers. The Root is of a pale, brown Colour, about the length of an Hand, with small Fibres hanging at it.

ALCEA Egyptia moschata, the *Egyptian Musk Mallow*. This *Musk Mallow* differs from the following both in Stalks and Leaves; they are all hairy over. The Leaves are parted into seven or eight Parts, or Corners: the Flower is sharper pointed, and more yellow, and as sweet as Musk, and so is the black Seed also, but near to *Civet*; these Seeds are like the Seeds of *Myrtle-Berries*, but greater: The

Root

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Root is great and fibrous; and the whole Plant is full of viscus Juice, and of an herby Taste.

ALCEA *Ægyptia*, *sen*, *Bamia*, the *Mallow of Ægypt*. This *Mallow* is tender to nurse: It has Leaves broad like a *Marsh-Mallow*, and of a fresh green Colour; but those that grow upon the Stalk, and up to the Top, are divided into five Parts, or Points, but are not cut into the middle Rib, like the *Thorny Mallow*, yet dented about the Edges, like to them. The Flowers grow at the setting on of the Leaves, like to those of *Mallow*, for Form, but of a whitish Colour: After which come long, five-square, pointed Pods, with hard Shells, wherein are contained round, blackish, grey Seed, as big as a *Vetch*, or bigger. The Root perisheth quickly with us.

ALCEA *vulgaris*, *Flore carneo*, *Vervaine Mallow*, with *blush Flowers*. There is a *Mallow* that hath long Stalks and Flowers, like the common *wild Mallow*, and of the same deep Colour with it; so that you can hardly know it from the ordinary kind, which is found growing wild together with it, but only by the Leaf, which is as round and as large as the former, but cut into many fine Divisions, even to the Foot-Stalk; so that it seemeth to consist only of Pieces of Leaves. This seems to be of the same kind, differing only in the Colour of the Flowers which are of a blush, or light Carnation Colour, not much differing from the former *Spanish* kind, with some Veins therein of a deeper Colour. The Root of this remains a long Time in the Ground, like the Root of the common wild kind.

ALCEA *peregrina*, *frve*, *vesicaria*, *frve*, *Alcea-Veneta*, *Venice Mallow*, or *Good Night at Noon*. The *Venice Mallow* hath long weak Stalks, most usually lying or leaning upon the Ground, having here and there upon them long Leaves, and somewhat

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broad, cut in, or gashed very deeply on both Edges, that it seemeth as if it were many Leaves set together, every one standing on a long Foot-Stalk. At the Joints of these Stalks, where the Leaves are set, come forth several Flowers, standing upon long Foot-Stalks, which are somewhat larger than any of the former Flowers, consisting of five Petals, small at the Bottom, and wide at the Brims; of a whitish Colour, tending to a Blush, and sometimes all white with Spots at the bottom of the Leaves, on the inside of very deep purple, or murry Colour, which gives a great Grace to the Flower; it has also a long Pistil in the middle, as yellow as Gold. These Flowers are so quickly faded and gone, that we can hardly see any of them blown open, unless it be betimes in the Morning, before the Sun grows warm upon them; for as soon as it feeleth the Sun's Warmth, it closeth up, and never opens again: After these Flowers are past, there rises up in their Places, thin, round, shining, or transparent Bladders, pointed at the Top, and ribbed down all along, wherein are contain'd small, round, blackish Seed. The Root is long and small, and perisheth every Year.

ALCEA *fruticosa* *pentaphylla*, *Cinquefoile Mallow*. The Stalks of this *Mallow* are very long, hard and woody, more then any of the other *Mallows*. At the lower Parts whereof, and up to the Middle, stand several Leaves upon long Foot-Stalks, parted or divided into five Parts, and dented about the Edges; but upwards from the middle to the Top; the Leaves have but three Divisions: Among these Leaves stand large, wide, open Flowers, of the Colour of the common *Mallow*. The Seed is smaller than any other *Mallow*, but the Roots are great and long, spreading in the Ground, like the Roots of *Marsh-Mallow*, and springing up a fresh every Year from the Root.

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ALCEA Americana, seu, Sabdarifa, *Thorny Mallow*. This thorny Mallow hath green Leaves next the Ground, which are almost round, but pointed at the End, and dented very much about the Edges. The other Leaves that grow upon the Stalk, are divided into three Parts, like a *Trefoil*; and some of them into five Divisions, all of which are indented about the Edges. The Stalk is reddish, with some tender Spines in several Places; and riseth up three or four Foot high in a proper Soil, bearing plenty of Flowers upon the Stalks, one at the Foot of every Leaf; the Top itself ending in a long Spike, as it were of Buds and Leaves together. The Flowers are of a very pale yellow, tending to a white Colour, spotted in the Bottom of each of the five Petals with a deep purple Spot, broad at the lower Part, and ending in a Point about the Middle of the Leaf, which are quickly fading, not lasting above one Day. It has a long Pistil in the Middle, divided at the Top. After the Flower is past, cometh up a short prickly Pod, set within a small green Husk, or Cup; wherein is contain'd brownish yellow Seed, flat, and somewhat round, like the Seeds of *Hollyhock*. The Root is stringy, and quickly perisheth, unless it is well guarded against the Cold of our *Winters*; and is so tender, that it even requires a Glass-Case in the *Summer*, and to be sown early in the *Spring* upon a hot Bed. The *Alcea Veneta* also requires a hot Bed, and must be sown in *March*; but it need not be shelter'd after the Middle of *May*.

Alcove, is a cover'd Seat, or Bench; in a Garden.

ALCHIMELEK of *Ægypt*, is *Ægyptian Mellilor*.

ALCHIMILLA, Off. is called in *English*, *Ladies-Mantle*. It makes a pretty Plant, tho' the Flowers are not of a beautiful Colour: but its use as a *Vulnery* makes it a necessary Plant

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in every Garden. It is well figur'd in *Gerrard*.

Alder-Tree. See *Alnus*.

Alexanders. See *Hippofellinum*.

Alkanet, is *Anchusa*.

ALGA signifies *Reets*, or *Excrefences*, as some Authors say, growing commonly in Rivers, or in the Sea. But to make them so, we find it necessary to signify that they are aquatick, by joining either *aquatilis*, *fontalis*, &c. to *Alga*. This Name either comes from *Algore Aqua*, or else, *quod alligat Pedes*. We also call it *Wreck*. Some of these grow upon Stones at the Bottom of Rivers, and some upon Shells on the Sea-Shores. But we shall speak of the Sea Kinds in another Place. I have propagated several sorts in my Water-tubs, with Earth at the Bottom; The *Crow-silk* for one, called *Alga aquatilis Capillacea*, and the *Alga fontalis Trichodes*, or, *water Maiden-Hair*. Several of these are in *Parkinson*. We have great Varieties of these about *Cambridge*, which in my Water-tubs and Pots increased abundantly. See *Water-Plants*.

ALGADON, i. e. *Gossipium*.

ALHENNE, i. e. *Alcanna*.

ALICA, is the same as *Halica*, and of the Greek $\chi\alpha\lambda\iota\delta\alpha$. This was a Name given by the Antients to a sort of Pultage made of Wheat, or other Corn; and not the Name of any particular Corn, as some imagine. See *Galen* and *Ætius* their Works.

ALKEKENG, Off. is also called *Halicacabum*, and in *English*, *Winter-Cherry*. 'Tis a Plant that should not be wanting in a curious Garden for the sake of the Oddness of its Fruit. It may be propagated by dividing its Roots in the *Spring*, and also by sowing its Seeds at that time. See the Cut of it in *Parkinson*, and *Johnson* upon *Gerrard*.

ALLELUJA, i. e. *Oxys*, or, *Trifolium Acetosum*.

ALLIARIA, Off. is called in *English*, *Sance-alone*, or, *Jack-in-the-Hedge*.

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'Tis a wild Plant found in many Places. It has somewhat the Smell of *Garlick*, but more pleasant. It may be rais'd from Seed every *Spring*. There is a Cut of this in *Parkinson*.

ALLIUM, Off. *Garlick*, has a bulbous Root, which is the strongest scented of all the Onion-like Tribe. It must be planted and taken out of the Ground every Year. The Time of planting should be in *January*, if the Weather be open; which should be done with single Cloves of the Root, and in light Ground. The Time of taking up the Roots for drying, is when the Blade is turn'd yellow. There is one sort of *Garlick* which brings those Bulbs upon its Head which we call *Rocambole*, which are used in Sauces, and are of a better Flavour than *Garlick*; but this we shall find under the Word *Rocambole*.

ALNUS, the *Alder-Tree*, a Plant well known in *England* for its quick Growth, by which one may raise a Grove in three Years, so as to afford a good Shade. Where the Ground has been moist, or the Land stiff, I have known them shoot upwards of six Foot the first Year of planting them, from Truncheons, which should be about three Foot long, and buried about two Foot deep in the Ground; and the second Year these Plants have been compleatly thirteen, and some fifteen Foot high. If the Ground is light, we should set them very deep, and they will prosper very well. They are of good Profit for Poles. But if we design them for a speedy Wilderness, plant them a Foot apart, and cut every other Plant the second Year. They may be rais'd by Off-sets planted in *Autumn*.

Almond Tree, is *Amygdalus*.

Alae is a Plant which produces its Leaves without Foot-stalks, and generally has its Leaves grow in that Order as we see in the common *House-leek*. The chief of these are low Plants, without any Stalk at all;

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but there are some which rise and branch like little Trees. I don't know any Tribe of Plants which afford a more pleasing Variety than these, for the odd Shape of their Leaves, and various manner of Spotting, and being some of them cover'd as it were with Pearls. They are likewise generally set with Thorns, either on their Edges, or at their Points; and sometimes have their Leaves cover'd with Thorns. They are for the most part very juicy and succulent; as will appear by taking a View of their Figures in Dr. *Comelin's Hortus Amstelodamensis*, where he shews us a great Variety, as well as in his quarto Volume of rare Plants. But these are far short of the number now in the *Amsterdam* Gardens, which amounted to more than sixty sorts about eight Years ago. The greatest Varieties come from *Africa*, and are brought to us from the *Cape of Good Hope*; all which we may keep in a common Stove, but many of them in a common Green-house, or any where that they can be preserv'd from the Frost. But the Sorts which we have from the *West Indies* are very tender, and require our best Stoves; except only the most common *American Aloe*, which I have given a Cut of, in my *Historia Plantarum Succulentarum*, dec. 2. which will with a little Care stand abroad. I brought into *England*, one Year, twenty two new sorts, that had never been with us before, which are now distributed in most of our curious Gardens: The Soil for these ought to be very open in its Parts. I find that a sandy Soil, mix'd with Brick or Stone Rubbish, is the best, and ought to be laid high in the Middle of the Pot, so that when we give the Plant Water, the Water may not touch the Plant; for it will be apt to rot it, if the Sun does not dry it very soon. We propagate all these sorts from Heads, which we cut from the Mother-Plants in *Summer*; but they must lie three or

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four Days, to heal the Wounds, before we put them into the Ground, if they are very full of Juice; but those which are not, as well as those which have Roots, should be planted soon. Let them be housed according to the Latitude they come from.

ALOPECUROS, of *Lugdunensis*, is *Lagopus*, or *Hares-Foot*. This is rais'd from Seed sown in the *Spring*. There are several Kinds, some of which should be in a curious Garden. There are Cuts of several in *Parkinson*.

ALSINE, Off. is called in *Greek*, *αλσίνη*, from whence the *Latin*. It had this Name from Groves, which it delights in, which the *Greeks* call'd *αλση*. In *English* it is call'd *Chickweed*. Our common sorts grow wild almost every where; but there is a sort or two from abroad, that we keep among our rare Plants. See the Descriptions.

ALSINE montana *Hederacea maxima Columnæ*, Columna's great *Ivy-leaf'd Chickweed*. This great *Chickweed* groweth with weak Stalks, but somewhat bowing down with the lower Branches, set at each Joint with two large Leaves, waved about the Edges, and somewhat crumpled and hairy, like the curl'd *Mallow*, being two Inches broad, resembling long *Ivy* Leaves, or those of the great *Bindweed*, standing upon a long Foot-stalk. The Flowers stand at the Ends of the Branches, consisting of five white Petals, so deeply cut in at the Middle, that they seem to be ten, rising out of the green Husks; wherein, after the Flowers are past, groweth a long round Seed-Vessel, corner'd or crested with a small Spire-Top, ending in a small Spine, wherein lie many small Seed. The Root consisteth of some long Strings, with Fibres set at them.

ALSINE *Hederulæ Folio major Lobelii*, Lobel's greater *Ground-Ivy-leaf'd Chickweed*. The greater *Ground-Ivy-leaf'd Chickweed* hath almost round Leaves next the Ground, dented or

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cut in on the Edges, making them seem somewhat like *Alehoof*, or *Ground-Ivy* Leaves, of a full green Colour, and somewhat hairy, as the Stalks are, which have at every Joint such a round dented Leaf as grows below, but compassing it without any Foot-stalks, whereat, especially from the Middle upwards, come forth small, hooded, gaping, blew Flowers, somewhat like those of *Germander*. The Seed is small, and the Root stringy, perishing yearly,

ALSINE *Hederulæ Folio minor*, the smaller *Ground-Ivy-leaf'd Chickweed*. This other *Ivy-leaf'd Chickweed* groweth lower, and more leaning to the Ground with the Branches, which are somewhat hairy, and more tender, set with two Leaves at a Joint, but nothing so large as the former. The Flowers grow at the Tops, consisting of five blew, small, round, pointed Petals. The Seed is small, contain'd in round Heads. The Root is small and thready.

ALSINE *Folii subrotundis Veronica*, *Speedwell Chickweed*. This spreadeth many small Branches upon the Ground, full of small and almost round Leaves, set by Couples, very like to those of *Veronica*, or *Betonica Pauli*, called *Speedwell*. The Flowers grow at the Joints with the Leaves, from the Middle of the Branches upwards, being very small, made of five blue Petals. After which come small flat Seed-Vessels, like Pouches, wherein is contain'd small, round, yellowish Seed. The Root is small and thready, and perisheth not in the *Winter*.

ALSINE montana capillaceo Folio, small narrow-leaf'd *Chickweed*. This small *Chickweed* hath many small Branches, rising but a little above the Ground, with small, longish, and narrow, smooth, whitish Leaves, set by Couples at the Joints; from between which rise small Branches, with the like Hairs on them, and at their Ends two or three small white Flowers,
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made of four Petals a-piece. The Seed that followeth is small and brown, contain'd in round Heads. The Root is small and thready.

ALSINE repens Angusti folia Flore suave-rubente, *Blush narrow-leaf'd Chickweed*. This *Chickweed* creepeth with the Branches upon the Ground, bearing small, long, and whitish Leaves, like the former, set by Couples, as in the last; but both Branches and Leaves are bigger than they. The Flowers grow at the Ends of the Branches of a Blush Colour, which give long and pointed Seed-Vessels, wherein is contain'd small Seed, like the common *Chickweed*.

ALSINE Petrea, *Rocky Chickweed*. This is a small *Chickweed*, but groweth so full of small upright Branches, thick set, and interlac'd one within another, that it seems like a small Bush. The Leaves are small and pointed, and the Flowers small and white, like other small *Chickweeds*, bearing round Heads like *Line* or *Flax*, wherein the small Seed is contain'd. The Root is small and thready.

ALSINE Alpina glabra, *smooth-leaf'd Mountain Chickweed*. This mountain *Chickweed* is like the other small *Chickweeds*, rising up with the Branches scarce half a Foot high, set with small, long, and smooth Leaves like those of *Line*, or *Flax*, of a pale green Colour, but short and sharp-pointed. The Flowers are white, Star-fashion, standing upon small long Foot-stalks. The Heads and Seed are like the rest, and so is the small fibrous Root.

ALSINE Alpina minima glabra, the *smallest Mountain Chickweed*. This other mountain *Chickweed* is smaller than the last, but more beautiful in regard of the Flowers, which are made of four Petals a-piece, either white or whitish, spotted with small Spots, of a red Colour, standing three or four together, each severally upon a small Foot-stalk, and they upon small Branches, scarce four Inches long,

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set with the like pale, green, narrow Leaves, which grow towards the Tops near the Flowers.

ALSINE Alpina Junceo Folio Park-Rush-leaf'd mountain *Chickweed*. This *Rush-leaf'd Chickweed* groweth a little above an Hand-breadth high, spreading from the Stalk a couple of Branches, which are divided again into smaller, whereof some only bear a Flower or two at the End, somewhat large for the Proportion of the Plant, made of five white Petals, standing in small green Cups. The Leaves on the Branches are very narrow, small, and of a fine Green; hard also in handling, and set without Order.

ALSINE nodosa Gallica, *French Chickweed with knotted Heads of Seed*. This small *Chickweed* groweth sometimes a Foot high, having many long and narrow Leaves lying next the Ground, from whence rise divers upright Stalks, set with smaller Leaves, without Order, from the Middle upwards, one above another. At each Joint standeth one small Flower, compos'd of five white Petals; after which come small Heads of Seeds, standing one above another, as if they had been strung upon a String, and somewhat crested, or furrow'd. The Root is small, and full of Fibres, of a yellowish Colour on the Outside.

ALSINE viscosa, *clammy Chickweed*. This clammy *Chickweed* standeth more upright than the last, with rough, hairy, and clammy Leaves, somewhat like the other, but of a more blueish green Colour. The Flowers of this are white and small, scarce opening themselves but in the hottest time of the Day, standing at the Tops of the Stalks which from the Middle upwards are so clammy, that they will stick to the Fingers of any that touch them; whereby they are apt to hold Flies, and such other small things that light upon them.

ALSINE muscosa, *Moss-like Chickweed*. This creeping and spreading

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Chickweed scarce sheweth itself above the *Moss*, or other Herbs among which it grows. It has very slender small Stalks, and small, fine, but thick Leaves thereon, and small white Flowers, of four Petals a-piece at the Ends, turning into long and round Heads, like the other small *Chickweeds*. The Roots are nothing but Threads.

ALSINE nodosa Germanica, *knotted Chickweed of Germany*. This knotted, or great-jointed *Chickweed* took the Name, because the Stalks, which are part leaning, and part upright, a Hand-breadth long, have Joints more knotted or bunch'd out than in others. The green Leaves are very small and long, like Threads, many set together; from whence likewise spread small Branches, bearing small white Flowers, of five Petals, set in great Husks, that end in five Corners, every one on a long Foot-stalk.

ALSINE Folio Triflaginis, *Germaner-leaf'd Chickweed*. This small *Chickweed* spreadeth several small weak Branches upon the Ground, three or four Inches long; set with small round Leaves, dented about the Edges, and pointed at the Ends, by Couples, one against another. At the Joints, towards the Tops, come forth small blue Flowers, and sometimes white, consisting of five round-pointed Petals; after which succeed small round Seed-Vessels, two always join'd together, having small round Seed within them. The Root is compos'd of many Threads, and abideth the *Winter*.

ALSINE corniculata Clusii, *Clusius his horned Chickweed*. This *Chickweed* riseth up a Span high, with one tender hairy Stalk, full of Joints, and two small, long, hairy Leaves, set at them. This Stalk is towards the Top divided into some Branches, where, and at the Joints also, come forth small white Flowers in green Husks, and after them small, and long, thin, and transparent Horns, as it werelike to Cock's Spurs, and clammy withal, wherein

lie small black Seed. The Root is small, and annual.

ALSINE aquatica major, the *greater Water-Chickweed*. This greater *Chickweed* hath a creeping Root, shooting out Fibres in divers Places, from whence spring up upright Stalks, jointed from the Bottom to the Top, and two long Leaves at every Joint, somewhat like those of *Pellitory of the Wall*; and at the Top divers white Flowers, like *Chickweed*, having many small and pointed Petals in each Flower.

ALSINE aquatica media, the *mean Water Chickweed*. This mean *Chickweed* sendeth forth from a fibrous Root several Stalks, rising up a hand high, full of Branches, and small long Leaves on them, of a pale green Colour. The Flowers are many, small, and white, made of five Petals a-piece, standing at the Top of every Branch.

ALSINE aquatica minima, the *least Water-Chickweed*. This lesser *Chickweed* hath a number of small, tender, branch'd Stalks, and small Leaves growing on them, thicker set than in the former, but lying for the most on or near the Ground, or in the Water, where it groweth. The Flowers are smaller and white, and the Root a Tuft of many Fibres. This may be cultivated in Water-tubs. See *Water-Tubs*.

ALSINE aquatica minor, *Folio oblongo*, *five*, *Portulaca aquatica*; *Water-Purslane*. This small *Chickweed*, or *Purslane*, groweth like the last, with many trailing Branches, that take root as they spread, but not so thick set with Leaves; which are long, narrow, and round pointed, of a pale green Colour, two always growing at a Joint. The Flowers are small and white, set in long Clusters together, on small Foot-stalks, with very small Seed following them. The Root is nothing but small Threads.

ALSINE Palustris minor, *Serpilli Folia*, *Park*. *small Marsh Chickweed*. From a small fibrous Root springeth

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up many slender Stalks and Branches, rooting again as they lie, and spreading, bearing very small Leaves, by Couples, lesser than those of *Serpillum*, or *Mother of Time*. After the small white Flowers are past, succeed small flat Pouches, one on each Side of the Stalk, with small Seed therein.

ALSINE recta Flore cœruleo, *upright blue Chickweed*. This *Chickweed* riseth up, for the most part, with several upright Stalks, jointed in many Places, and having small Leaves growing thereon at the several Joints, divided like the Leaves of *Rue*, or resembling a *Trefoile* Leaf at the Tops, as also at the Joints, where come forth small blue Flowers, consisting of four Petals a-piece; after which come small round *Chickweed*, like Heads with Seed. The Root is white and long, with some Fibres.

ALTERCUM, i. e. *Hyoscyamus*.

ALTHÆA, Off. in *English*, *Marsh-Mallow*. Of this Plant there are several Kinds, besides the most common of the Shops, some making very fine Plants, fit to accompany those we cultivate in the *Conservatory*, or *Green-house*. We have some from Abroad, which make a very good Appearance, all rais'd from Seed. Those which come from two or three Degrees on the Outside the *Tropicks*, may be rais'd in the natural Ground in the *Spring*, and the others upon hot Beds at the same time. *Gerrard* gives us the Figures of several Sorts. See the Descriptions.

ALTHÆA vulgaris, *common Marsh-Mallows*. Our common *Marsh-Mallow* hath divers soft white Stalks, rising to be three or four Foot high, spreading forth many Branches; the Leaves whereof are soft and hoary, or woolly, somewhat lesser than *Mallow* Leaves, but longer pointed, and cut for the most part into some few Divisions. The Flowers are many, but smaller than those of the *Mallow*, and white, or tending to a Blush-Colour; af-

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ter which come such like round Cafes and Seed as is in the *Mallow*. The Roots are many and long, shooting from one Head, of the Bigness of one's Thumb, very pliant, tough, and bending like *Liquorice*, of a whitish yellow Colour on the Outside, and more white within, full of viscous Juice, which being laid in Water, will so thicken it, as if it were Jelly.

ALTHÆA Panonica, *Marsh-Mallows of Hungary*. This *Hungarian Marsh-Mallow* differeth not in Roots, Stalks, or Seed, from the former, but only in Leaves; which in this are somewhat harder in handling. The Flowers are much larger than those of *Vervaine-Mallow*, and of a purple Colour for the most part; yet there is some which bear white Flowers as large as the former; and some that have not so large Flowers as they, yet larger than those of the common Kind.

ALTHÆA Rosea peregrina, *Park. the strange Rose Marsh-Mallow*. This *Mallow* shooteth forth, about *May*, many round, greenish, soft, branch'd Stalks, like the former, beset with soft green Leaves, which are grey underneath, resembling the other, but longer pointed. At the Top of the Stalks and Branches stand several white Flowers, made of five large Petals a-piece, somewhat like a *Hollibock*, with a Tuft of white Threads compassing a middle Pointel, issuing out of a green Button, or Husk, which is ribbed, and broad at the Bottom, narrowing to the Top before the Flower blows, without any Scent. All the Stalks die every Year down to the Ground. The Root is thick, white, and fleshy, abiding in the Earth all the *Winter*, and shooting a-fresh in the *Spring*.

ALTHÆA semper virens *Bryoniæ Folio*, *ever-green Marsh-Mallows*. This *ever-green Marsh-Mallow* hath many large, whitish, green Leaves, somewhat thick, full of Veins, and rough or hairy, but whitish underneath, cut in,

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in, or divided into five Parts, usually somewhat like a *Briony* Leaf. The Stalks are white and round, and rising to be two or three Foot high, having large Leaves upon them, standing all of them upon long Foot-Stalks. The Flowers are like those of the *Mallows*; and much about the same Colour, consisting of five broad-pointed Petals, having many red Threads in the Middle. After which come flat-leaf'd Heads, such as other *Mallows*, wherein is contain'd such like small Seed. The Roots are dispers'd into several Parts under Ground, and are lasting, retaining some of the Leaves upon them all the *Winter*, altho' the Stalks die down, and perish to the Ground.

ALTHÆA lutea, five, Abutilon Avicennæ putatum, yellow Marsh-Mallow. This yellow *Mallow*, or *Marsh-Mallow*, riseth up with one soft, woolly, green, round Stalk for the most part, and seldom with more, divided often times from the Bottom into Branches. At every Joint stand several large round Leaves, as soft as Velvet, pointed at the Ends, and dented about the Edges, hanging down at the End of long Foot-stalks. The Flowers stand singly, but one at a Joint, which is small and yellow, compos'd of five small pointed Petals, standing in a small green Husk; which being past, there succeed soft green Pods, or Seed-Vessels, turning black when they are ripe, set together like unto an Head, or Seed-Vessel of *Fraxinella*; in every one whereof is contain'd small, black, roundish Seed. The Root is small, with divers Fibres at it, and perisheth every Year; but may be increas'd by sowing Seeds in *March*.

ALTHÆA Palustris Cytine Flore, red flower'd Marsh-Mallow. This red flower'd *Marsh-Mallow* sendeth forth many soft Leaves, somewhat like those of the ordinary *Marsh-Mallow*, but not so soft or whitish, but of a pale green Colour on the upper Side, and whiter underneath, and longer, and dented

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somewhat deeper about the Edges, standing upon long Foot-stalks; among which rise up divers round green Stalks, three or four Foot high, bearing the like Leaves on them at several Distances. From the Joints of the Leaves, towards the Tops of the Stalks, come forth the Flowers, consisting of five Petals, longer and narrower than in other *Mallows*, and pointed at the Ends, of a deep reddish purple Colour, tending to an orange, and sometimes paler, or more delay'd, and in some Plants of a white Colour, with Threads standing in the Middle, about a small green Head, which in time becometh the Seed-Vessel, growing like the Cod, or Seed-Vessel, of the *Birch-wort*, of a brownish Colour on the Outside, parting into five Divisions, wherein lie small brownish Seed. The Root is long, white, and tough, somewhat like a *Marsh-Mallow*, but nothing so great, or mucilaginous.

ALTHÆA arborescens Provincialis Tree Marsh-Mallow of France. This *Tree Marsh-Mallow* is nearly resembling the *Shrub Mallow*, but differing in some notable Points from it; for altho' the Stems of this are more woody than the former *Tree Mallow*, yet are they not altogether so hard and woody as the *Shrub Mallow*, but groweth much higher, even to a Man's Height sometimes, having many whitish green Leaves, in our Climate, somewhat rough, broad, and round, but not so long pointed as the *Shrub Mallow*, yet cut into some Divisions, and dented at the Edges. At the Tops of the Stems, and likewise from the Sides, grow many Flowers like those of the *Marsh-Mallows*, but of as deep a Colour as the wild *Marsh-Mallow*, yet smaller than those of the *Shrub Mallow*; after which come such like flat Husks and Seed as we find in the other *Mallows*. The Root is great and woody, spreading many Branches under Ground, abiding long, and sometimes holding the Stalks, with the Leaves upon

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upon them, all the *Winter*, if the Season be mild, but it will dye to the Ground if the *Winter* be over sharp, unless it be planted or removed into a warm Place, or defended from the Extremity of the Weather; but the next Year fresh Leaves will arise again from the Root.

ALTHÆA fruticosa Cretica, Shrub Marsh-Mallow of Candy. The *Shrub Marsh-Mallow of Candy*, in the second Year after it is sown, riseth up with divers woody, green Stalks, cover'd over with Down, three or four Foot high, whereon grow whitish large Leaves, cut into Corners, and dented about the Edges, ending in a Point. The Flowers grow at the tops of the Stalks, made of five Petals, like *Mallows*, and broad at the Points, but of a fine delay'd red Colour, tending to a Blush, having a Stile, or Pointel in the middle, compass'd about with whitish Threads; but these Flowers are nothing so large as the former, being not much bigger than the Flowers of the ordinary *Marsh-Mallow*; after which come round Cases and Seed. The Root is long, tough, and white, like the common *Marsh-Mallow*, but more woody, and endureth many Years, shooting forth new Branches in the Spring.

ALUM and Alus, i.e Symphitum majus.

ALYpum, or, *Herba terribilis Narbonensium*, is call'd in *English, Herb Terrible*. This grows to be two or three Foot high, bearing purplish Flowers, like those of the *Scabious*. It is raised from Seed sown in stony or rocky Soil in the *Spring*, and will bear our Climate without Shelter. There is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*.

ALYSSUM, in *English, Madwort*, is of different Sorts, viz.

ALYSSUM Dioscoridis, the *Madwort of Dioscorides*. This *Madwort* hath many whitish, hard and rough Leaves lying on the Ground, somewhat broad and round, for the first

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Year of their springing; but the next Year, when the Stalk beginneth to arise, they grow thereon both greater and longer, and somewhat cut in on the Edges in some Places. This Stalk is whitish, about a Foot and half high, and spreadeth into two or three Branches: At the Tops whereof come divers pale, yellow, and very small Flowers, standing one above another on both sides of the Stalks, which turn into large, and round, flat, thin, hard, rough Husks, resembling little Bucklers, or rather like the yellow Husks, with Seed of *Lunaria Major*, or *Bolbonach*, which is the white *Sattin-Flower*, but that these are smaller, rougher, and harder; and wherein lie small, flat, reddish Seeds, in a double Order, on both sides of the thin, middle Skin, which in this is not white, like that of the *Sattin-Flower*. The Root is small and woody, dying every Year, after it hath given Seed; but seldom perisheth the first Year, it then not running up to Flower. It must be sown in *March*.

ALYSSUM alterum Dioscoridis minus, The lesser Madwort of Dioscorides. This lesser *Madwort* hath divers long Leaves lying on the Ground, a little waved on the Edges, of a pale, or blueish green Colour, about three Inches long, and one broad, rough and hairy, but softer than the former; from among which rise slender, weak, rough Stalks, scarce able to stand upright, parted into many Branches, whereon grow the Leaves, by couples, one opposite to another, smaller, but rougher than the former. The Flowers first begin to break forth at the top, and afterwards on the sides, or wings, which are many, set together in Tuffs, consisting of four white Petals, notched in the middle, which maketh every Petal seem as it it was cut; with divers yellowish Threads, in the middle of them, and each standing in a green Husk. Those *Stamina* which stand on the outside are

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are longer than those more inward, and each larger than the inner ones; which being past, there succeed round Seed-Vessels, like Bucklers, smaller than the former, hard and rough on the out-side, in which are contained flat Seed, in four round, reddish Cells, or Partitions, divided by a certain shining Skin. The Root is small and long, with divers Fibres thereat, and lasts several Years; the Stalk dying down to the Ground every Year, and shooting forth anew in the *Spring*, more sharp in Taste than the Leaves, which are drying and astringent. The Seed must be sown in *March*.

ALYSSUM Montanum Columnæ Mountain Madwort of Columna. This other *Madwort* of the Mountains hath a small fibrous Root, from whence spring up small and weak, round reddish Stalks, lying upon the Ground, and shooting forth Roots at the Joints, and then raising themselves up again: The lowest Leaves whereof are small and roundish, not much bigger than one's Nail; but those that grow up afterwards upon the Stalks are larger, being about two Inches long, deeply indented about the Edges, and very rough too, for the most part, set at every Joint, with long Foot-Stalks. At these Joints likewise, on both sides, come forth three or four blueish Flowers, each standing upon a very small hairy Foot-stalk, having four small green Leaves under them, as a Husk wherein they stand, and wherein afterwards groweth the Seed-Vessels, which are two, flat, oval, or round Husks, like Bucklers, joined at the Sides together, hairy at the brims, and containing five or six yellow flat Seeds in each Partition. The Root dieth every Year. The Seed must be sown in *March*.

ALYSSUM Galeni Clusio, Galen his Madwort, according to Clusius. This *Madwort* of Galen, is accounted a kind of *Hoarhound*, and riseth up with a square, whitish, woolly Stalk, divided

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into Branches from the very Bottom, having two Leaves at every Joint, somewhat like *Hoarhound*, but lesser, rounder, and more hoary, smaller at the Bottom, broad at the Ends, and somewhat divided at the Edges, without Scent, but bitter in Taste. At the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth the Flowers round about the Stalks, like *Hoarhound*, but of a purplish Colour, standing in hoary Husks, with Points very sharp and prickly; wherein, after they are past, lie red Seed, like those of *Hoarhound*. The Root is small and stringy, and is lasting; for *Clusius* tells us he found it in *Spain*, in *March*, having both Flowers and ripe Seed thereon. But it must be shelter'd in the *Winter* in these colder Countries. The Seed must be sown in the *Spring*.

ALYSSUM verticillatum foliis crenatis, Madwort with dented Leaves. This hath a small woody Root, with Fibres set thereat, from whence rise square Stalks of a Foot or more high, leaning down to the Ground, set with Leaves at certain Distances, the lowest being largest, somewhat like those of *Hoarhound*, but longer, coming near those of *Germander*, but greyish, with a rough Hairyness, a little dented about the Edges, somewhat like *Betony*. At the Joints of the Stalks the Leaves grow lesser upwards; at which Places appear many whitish purple Flowers, set in Whorles, or Roundles, as in *Hoarhound*, but with prickly Husks, which contain in them brownish Seed. The whole Herb is in Taste astringent, yet not unpleasant, and having withal a little Bitterness. This is sweet-scented. These are all raised from Seed sown in the *Spring*.

AMARACUS, from the Greek, *αμαρακον*, and in *Latin*, *Majorana*, with us, *Marjoram*, and *Marjerom*. We have several sorts of it in our Kitchen-Gardens; one a very sweet sort which we raise every Year from Seed upon hot Beds; another which we propagate

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propagate from Slips in *April*, that holds the *Winter*; and some fine sorts which make pretty Bushes, and are shelter'd in the *Winter*. See more of it under the Word *Marum*.

AMARADULCIS, i.e. Dulcamara, or, Solanum Legnosum. See Solanum.

AMARANTHUS, in *English* is call'd *Flower-Gentle*. It is a beautiful Tribe, affording as much Ornament to a Garden, in the *Summer*, as any Plant. There are many sorts; but I think that which is call'd *Amaranthus Tricolor*, is not to be matched for Beauty by any Plant, when it has been well educated; the three Colours, green, yellow, and red, are so finely mixt in all its Leaves. Next to this, the kind which bears the scarlet and the yellow Combs are to be admired; these are call'd, by the Gardeners, *Amaranth Cocks-Combs*. The scarlet-headed one, is in *Latin* nam'd *Amaranthus Coccineus*, from its Colour. To these we should add the *Princes-Feather*, which in Mr. *Curtis's* fine Gardens at *Putney*, I have seen six Foot high in one *Summer*. These are all rais'd from Seeds upon hot Beds, early in the *Spring*; and the first sorts should be drawn under Glasses in the *Summer*, to make them large, giving them light Earth, and much Water, while they are growing.

AMBROSIA, from the *Greek*, ἀμβροσία, signifying *Deorum Cibus*, or the *Meat of the Gods*, is a Plant call'd the *Oak of Cappadocia*, and also *Ambrosia*, from the Fragrancy of it; or, as some suppose, that if Men were to eat of it, they would become so long liv'd, as to be reckon'd immortal. It makes a Plant about two Foot high, bearing Leaves almost like *Mugwort*, but of a very agreeable Scent, somewhat like the *Boetris*. In this Plant, tho' it be an Herb, the Flowers come separately from the Seed, as they do in the common *Oak*. It will grow of Cuttings planted in *April*, or of Seeds sown at that Time. There is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

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AMEDANUS, i. e. *Alnus Vulgaris*.

AMELLUS, mention'd by *Columella* and *Virgil*, appears plainly to be the Flower call'd *Asteratticus Italarum*, call'd in *English*, *Purple Italian Starwort*, or *Purple Marygold*. 'Tis one of the most beautiful Flowers of the Garden, blossoming in *August*. It is propagated by parting the Roots, after the Flower-Stalks have done blowing, or any Time before *April*. It loves a light Soil. See *Aster*.

AMINEA, of *Dioscorides*, is a sort of *Myrrh*, call'd, by *Galen*, *Minea*; but 'tis not certainly known what Tree produces it.

AMMI, Off. is also call'd ἀμμι and ἀμμιον, and in *English*, *Bishops Weed*. We find two or three sorts of it, one of them growing wild with us. It may be rais'd from Seed sown in *March*. They are cut by *Gerrard*.

AMOMUM, Off. call'd also, in *English*, *Amomum*. We are not certain of the Plant, whether it be the same mention'd by the Antients; but that which is of the Shops, brings its Fruit in Bunches of triangular Capsula, containing several black, corner'd, rough Seed, of a hot aromatick Taste. This Seed may be sown in hot Beds in *March*, and if the Plant holds, must have a *Green-House* for *Winter*. There is a Cut of the Fruit in *Parkinson*.

AMORRHEA Athenæi, i. e. *Castanea*.

Amputation, the cutting off any Limb or Bough of a Tree.

Amphibious, says *Varro*, is a double Life; the Latin Word *Amphibium* comes from the *Greek* ἀμφίβιον, i. e. *Animal utrobique vivens*. The Use I make of it in my Writings, is accordingly for such Animals or Plants as either will live upon the Land, or in the Water.

AMYLUM, a Preparation of *Wheat* steep'd in Water, and beat in a Mortar, and made into a Paltage, much in

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in request among the Antients. It was commonly made of the husk'd *Wheat*, or *Adoreum* of *Columella*.

AMURCA, *vel*, amusa, *vel*, musa, i. e. *Fæx Olei*, that is the Lees of Oyl, often mention'd by *Virgil*, and the other *Scriptores de Re Rustica*, for its great use in Husbandry, by enriching of Land, and preserving of Corn from Insects, or Smutt.

AMYGDALUS, from the Greek, ἀμυγδαλή, which signifies the *Almond-Tree*, and *Amygdalum* for the *Almond-Fruit*. We have the sweet *Almond*, and the bitter *Almond*; one bearing white Blossoms, and the other pink-colour'd Blossoms: They make pretty Trees, in a little time, from the Nuts put into the Ground, about *February*, and, without Grafting, will come to Blossom very soon, and make a fine Appearance early in the *Spring*. I wonder the white-blossom'd *Almond* is not frequent with us, for it will bear our Climate very well. We may bud these with some sorts of Peaches in *July*. Besides these we have the dwarf *Almond*, and the double-blossom'd *Almond*, all which are proper to adorn Wilderness Works.

ANACARDIA, Off. call'd in *English*, *Anacardes*, or *Molucca-Beans*, is a Fruit like an Heart, growing on large Trees, about *Calecut* and *Cambaya*. *Garcias* tells us that the Fruit is familiarly eaten when it is fresh; and also when it is pickled. But when the Fruit is dry, it is used, as a *Cau-stick*, to take away Wens, which I believe is right: For a Gardener, who had some of them to set, being curious enough to taste them, had his Mouth and Face immediately inflam'd and swell'd to that degree, that for several Days he could hardly receive any thing at the Mouth. We may see a Figure of them in *Parkinson*. Sow them in hot Beds, in *March*, and house them in *Winter*.

ANAGALIS, Off. from the Greek,

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ἀναγallis, is in *English*, *Pimpernel*, which is a low, but pretty Tribe, from the beautiful Colours of their Flowers, which are reds, blues, &c. They grow wild in *England*; but they make pretty Edgings in Gardens. They must be sown in the *Spring*. We have also several kinds which grow in the Waters, which may be cultivated in Water-Tubs, as other Water-Plants. The *Water-Pimpernel* is call'd, in *Latin*, *Anagalis Aquatica*, and also *Becabunga*; and in *English*, *Brooklime*.

ANAGALLIS, flore Pheniceo, Red flower'd *Pimpernel*. The common *Pimpernel* hath many weak, square Stalks lying on the Ground, beset all along with two small roundish Leaves at every Joint, one against another, somewhat like *Chickweed*, but have no Foot-stalks; for they do, as it were, compass the Stalk, wherein it differeth from *Chickweed*. The Flowers stand singly, at the Joints, between them and the Stalks; consisting of five small, round pointed Petals, of a fine pale red Colour, tending to an orange, with many Threads in the middle; in whose Places, after they are past, succeed smooth, round Heads, like those of *Chickweeds*, wherein is contained small Seed. The Root is small and fibrous, perishing every Year.

ANAGALLIS flore ceruleo, blue flower'd *Pimpernel*. This other *Pimpernel* is in all things like the former, except in the Colour of the Flower; for whereas that is of a red Colour, this is of a fair blue Colour; wherein consisteth the Difference.

ANAGALLIS flore obsolete purpurea, *Pimpernel* with sullen red Flowers. This *Pimpernel* doth in all things resemble the former; save only, that the Flowers of this are of a sullen, or dark red Colour, having a cast of purple therein.

ANAGALLIS flore carneo, *Pimpernel* with bluish-colour'd Flowers. This sort is in every respect like the former,

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former, except only in the Colour of the Flower, which is of a fair bluish, or incarnate Colour.

ANAGALLIS flore luteo, *Pimpernel with yellow Flowers*. The yellow Pimpernel groweth in the like manner as the former, with many spreading Branches upon the Ground, but they are somewhat greater; and the Leaves also are larger than the former sorts, set by Couples at the Joints, where the Flowers come forth upon long Foot-stalks, like the other, but larger, and of a fair yellow Colour, with pointed Petals, somewhat like *Nymphaea*, with round Heads containing the Seeds, and small fibrous Roots, not perishing every Year as the rest do.

ANAGALLIS tenui folia flore caeruleo, *Narrow-leaf'd Pimpernel with blue Flowers*. This blue flower'd Pimpernel groweth in the same manner as the rest do, with spreading Branches upon the Ground, and Leaves set at the several Joints all along up to the Tops; but they are longer and narrower, somewhat resembling the Leaves of *Gratiola*, or *Hedge-Hyssop*; and not always two at a Joint, but oftentimes three or more, yet very seldom. At the Joints with the Leaves stand several Flowers, as in the other sorts, upon small long Foot-stalks, made of five small round-pointed Petals, yet somewhat greater than those of the former blue sort, having a Shew or Circle of purple Colour in the middle, or bottom, which afterwards yield such like round Heads and Seeds. It has small thready Roots, like the other, perishing in the same manner every Year.

ANAGALLIS aquatica, *sive* Becaunga, *Brook-Lime*. *Brook-Lime* sendeth forth from a creeping Root, which puts forth Fibres at the Joints as it runneth, many green Stalks, round and sappy, with some Branches on them. broad, round, deep, green, and thick Leaves set by couples; from

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the Bottom whereof shoot forth long Foot-stalks, with many small blue Flowers on them, like in form to the *Land Pimpernels*, that consist of five small round pointed Petals a-piece.

ANAGALLIS aquatica, *sive*, Becaunga major, *The great Brook-Lime*, or *Water-Pimpernel*. This differeth in nothing from the former, but in having larger and rounder Leaves; and in the Flowers, which are of a paler blue Colour.

ANAGALLIS aquatica folio oblongo crenato, *Great Water-Pimpernel*. There is little other Difference in this sort from the former, but in the Leaf, which is longer pointed, and dented about the Edges; and in the Flowers, which are of a pale blue Colour. There is one also of this sort, which is lesser, wherein consisteth the Difference.

ANAGALLIS aquatica foliis pulegii, *Small round leaf'd Water-Pimpernel*. The Leaves of this *Water-Pimpernel* are small and round, almost like *Penny-Royal*, two always at a Joint, upon the Stalks, which are four-square, and bear blue Flowers, like the *Land-Pimpernel*. The white Roots creep in the Ground like the former.

ANAGALLIS aquatica tertia Lobellii folio subrotundo non crenato, *Lobel's third Water-Pimpernel*. The Root of this *Water-Pimpernel* does not creep, but is a small Bush of white Fibres; from whence spring many smooth, pale green Leaves, small at the Bottoms, and broad and round at the Ends. The Stalk is round, about a Foot high, bearing many smaller Leaves, set one by one up to the Top, where break forth many branch'd Spikes of white Flowers.

ANAGALLIS aquatica Angusti folia, *sive* quarta Lobellii, *Long Chick-weed-leaf'd Water-Pimpernel*. This small *Water-Pimpernel* riseth not above half a Foot high, with many Branches spreading from the weak square Stalk, having two small Leaves at a Joint,

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Joint, somewhat like the greater *Chickweed*, but longer. The Flowers are white, made of four Petals a-piece, standing on long Foot-stalks, like the first sorts, and bringing small Seeds in round Heads.

ANAGALLIS aquatica Angusti folia scutellata, *Narrow-leaf'd Water-Pimpernel*. The Root of this *Water-Pimpernel* is reddish, fibrous, and creeping. The Stalks are smooth, strak'd, jointed, and a Foot and half high, having two very narrow and long Leaves at every Joint, pointed at the Ends, without any Foot-stalk: At every Joint almost, with the Leaves, come forth small upright Branches, winding themselves one within another, as if they had Claspers; from whence spring smaller Foot-stalks on both sides, which sustain small whitish purple Flowers, like those of *Chick-Weed*, consisting of three Petals a-piece; after which succeed small, flat, double Pods, like a Shield, that is, two set together with a Thread between them, on both sides whereof lie the Seed.

ANAGIRIS, from the Greek, ἀνὰ γυρεῖς, or, ἀνὰ γυρεῖς, is also call'd *Laburnum*, and in English, *Bean-Trefoil*. It makes a very beautiful Shrub, or rather a small Tree, cover'd almost over with Strings of yellow Blossoms in May. The Flowers resemble those of the *Spanish Broom*, and bear Seeds in Cods almost like it, which are easily rais'd by sowing them in the Spring. It makes a good show in the larger Wilderness-Works.

ANANAS, five Pinas, is call'd *Pine-Apple* in English, is a Plant worthy to be admired for the sake of its delicious Fruit. In my monthly Writings I have been very full upon the Culture of this Fruit; as well to do Justice to Mr. Henry Tellende, who was the first that brought it to rejoice in our Climate, in Sir Matthew Decker's fine Gardens at *Richmond*, as for the use of those Gentlemen who are desirous of cultivating this fine delicious Fruit

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in their Gardens. We call it the *Pine-Apple*, because its Fruit resembles the Fruit or Cone of the *Pine-Tree*; but its Flesh is much superior to the Flesh, or Pulp, of the finest Peach. The Plant resembles an *Aloe*, in the manner of growing, being compos'd of long pointed Leaves, set with Spines on the Edges; from the midst of which rises the Fruit, with a Crown of Leaves set upon the Top. This Crown, when the Fruit is eaten, should be immediately planted in a small Pot of fine Mould, and plung'd into a Bark-Bed, giving it Water by gentle degrees, till it strikes Root, and by good Management will come to bear Fruit in about two Years. About the end of July is a good time to take off the Suckers from about our strong Plants; and smoothing the wounded Part, or Foot of our Suckers, with a Knife, we may plant them in Pots of a moderate light Earth, well sifted, and pressing the Mould close about them, put them in the Bed of Bark, and using them as is directed for the Crowns, they will strike Root in a Fortnight's Time. When we give them Water, we must by all means avoid letting any of it get in among the Leaves, for it will lie there and rot the Heart of the Plant. These flower in April, after the whole Fruit is form'd, bringing then blue Flowers in Circles, beginning at the bottom of the Fruit. From the Time of their Flowering the Knobs of the Fruit begin to swell, and continue increasing in Substance, till the Time the Fruit is ripe, which is commonly in July, as Mr. Telende orders some of them; but others again do not ripen till October. I find by Mr. Telende's Practice, that they cannot be allow'd too much Heat, if they are safe from burning; and on the other hand, they cannot ever be made hardy, if we expect Fruit. These are generally brought from the Stove to the Bark-Bed in February, and

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and remain there 'till about the End of *October*, and are then returned back to the Stove, where the Fires must be constantly kept, so that our Guide, the Thermometer, be kept rather above, than below, *Pine-Apple Heat*, which is marked in those Thermometers, prepared on Purpose for the Use of Gardeners, by Mr. *John Fowler*, an ingenious Maker of mathematical Instruments, in *Smithin's-Alley*, near the *Royal Exchange, London*, who regulated them by Mr. *Telende's* Thermometer; what concerns the Stoves for Educating this Fruit, see under the Word *Stove*; and what relates to the Bark-bed, which I have here mentioned, see how to make it, and of its Use, under the Words *Bark-Bed*. I have given a Cut of this Plant in my Monthly Writings.

ANCHUSA, Off. in *Greek* also *αυχόσα*, in *English*, *Alkanet*. This Plant somewhat resembles the *Echium* and *Buglossum* in its Manner of Growth, but is distinguished from them by the beautiful red Colour of its Roots: But this Red, *Pliny* says, will not give a Tincture to Water, but to Oyl only. There are several Sorts, but there is only one kind growing wild in *England*, as I can find at present; it may be raised from Seed sown in *March*.

ANCHUSA lutea major, *The great yellow Alkanet*. This *Alkanet* hath many long and narrow hoary Leaves lying on the Ground, and thick set on the Flower Stalks likewise, which riseth not much above a Foot and a half high: At the Tops of them stand many yellow Flowers, with a small Leaf at the Foot of every Flower, which are somewhat long and hollow; somewhat like *Comfrey* Flowers, but a little opening themselves at the Brims, like the Flowers of *Bugloss*, with a

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Pointal in the middle: After they are past, there come in their Places, small long blackish Seeds, not unlike *Bugloss* Seeds: The Root is of the bigness of one's Finger, and about 8 Inches long, whose outward Bark is somewhat thick, and of an excellent orient red Colour, staining their Hands that touch it, the inner Pith being white and woody: The whole Herb is of an astringent Taste.

ANCHUSA lutea minor, *The lesser yellow Alkanet*. This small *Alkanet* is very like the former; but that the Leaves are narrower and shorter, and somewhat hoary, as the Stalks are also, which in some are but a Foot, in others a Foot and a half high, set with smaller Leaves: The Flowers are hollow and yellow like the other, but lesser: The Seed also is like the former; the Root is great in Respect to the Plant, red and tender while it is young; but growing woody when it is old, and blackish. This Sort liveth and abideth after Seed time, which some others do not.

ANCHUSA minor purpurea, *Small Alkanet with purple Flowers*. This small purple *Alkanet* hath greater and longer Leaves than the last, hairy and green like those of *Bugloss*, and somewhat like the first; but lesser and narrower, and more plentiful, as well those that lye upon the Ground, as those that rise up with the Stalks, which are many, tender and slender, whose Flowers, being shaped like the others, are of a reddish purple Colour. The Seed following is more gray; the Root is greater and thicker than that of the former. There is another sort, whose small Flowers scarce rise out of the Husks; they are of a sad or dead red Colour, the Seed blackish, rising again yearly of its own sowing, and leaning down to the Ground.

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ANCHUSA lignosior angustifolia, *Woody Alkanet*. This smallest *Alkanet* differs from the preceding, both for the want of Colour in the Root, and the Hardness of both Roots and Stalks; the Flower Stalks are scarce a Foot high, hard and woody, having many small and narrow sad green hairy Leaves, much smaller and shorter than the last: The Flowers stand on crooked Stalks, bending inwards like those of *Heliotropium*, and are hollow, but smaller than the former, and of a very blue Colour like them, for the Form and Manner of growing; the Root is hard and woody, of a brownish red on the outside, and not colouring the Hands like the others, or very little.

ANCHUSA humilis Cretica, the *low Alkanet of Candy*. From a small long reddish Root a Finger's Breadth, spring small Stalks half an Inch long, bearing thereon many small white Leaves on each Side, set very thick together, and smaller than those of the other *Alkanets*; at the Tops whereof stand reddish Flowers inclinable to purple, larger than those of the former *Alkanets*, and formed like those of *Bastard Sena*, after which come small long, rough, Vessels, containing within them small Seed: In the Summer Time, the Root will give a red Juice, that will dye their Fingers who touch it, which is much commended by the Natives, to be singularly good against the Poyson of any Serpent.

ANCHUSA arborea, *Great Alkanet*, or *Tree Alkanet*. The Root of this *Alkanet* is insipid, woody, long, and of a Finger's Thickness, somewhat reddish within, and with a thin, blackish, rough Bark; the Stalk is thick and rugged, shooting forth divers Branches, and they again branching into smaller, with many small Leaves like Savory set

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together at the Joints, and small white Spines about them; but on the smaller Branches, they stand single for the most Part, one above another at equal Distances; at the Ends whereof grow small Flowers, somewhat like the ordinary *Alkanet*, of a brownish purple Colour, and Seeds like the former.

ANDIRIAN RHASIS, i. e. *Capparis Fabago*, or *Bean Caper*.

ANDROSACA, like the Greek *ἀνδρόσακος*, is in the English distinguished by the Name of *Matthiulus's Navel-Wort*. Many of these grow wild in *Germany*, about *Baden*; but what we have of them are in the Gardens. They may be raised from Seed in *March*.

ANDRACHNE of *Columella*, is *Purslane*.

ANDROSÆMUM, is a kind of *Hypericum*, or *St. John's-wort*.

ANDRYALA major of *Lugdunensis*, is supposed to be the *Sonchus Africanus Spinofus*, or *Thorny Sow-thistle of Africa*, is a very odd Plant, may be raised from Seed sown in *April*.

ANEMONY, *Wind-Flower* is **ANEMONE**.

ANEMONE, which in English we call *Wind-Flower* or *Anemony*, is a Plant which affords vast Varieties. We have some Sorts growing wild in *England*; but the first Rise of those fine Sorts, which we now cultivate with so much Care in our *English Gardens*, came from *Turkey*, where now, *Mrs. Tournefort* says, there is a whole Island covered with them, of various Colours, but single for the most Part; this he tells us in his *Voyage to the Levant*. It would be wonderful to see the great Varieties of this Flower, if we did not know the Changes and Alterations made by the Generation of Plants; but surely, the Varieties of Stripes and Colours of these Flowers, as well as the

the extraordinary Fulness of Leaves or Petals in the double Flowers of *Anemonies*, is greatly to be admired; the Roots are tuberous, like a Potatoe, but somewhat thinner, and are to be parted, when they are taken out of the Ground, after they have been well wash'd and dry'd; some are so very fine that they will bring three Guineas per Ounce, and others may be had for ten Shillings per Pound, of beautiful Mixtures. We should take up these Roots as soon as the Flowers and Leaves are turned yellow; and when the Claws of the Roots are well clean'd and pick'd, a Pound of Roots, put into the Ground, will bring three or four Pound of Roots, if they have liked the Soil, which always should be light and well sifted; the larger round Knots of the Roots will blow the next Year, but the flat Claws will only bring Increase; the Seeds of the single *Anemonies* must be sowed as soon as we see them begin to ripen, and, being rubbed in Sand, must be sown in the Spring. The Time of putting our best Roots into the Ground is about *Michaelmas*, but the single Sorts may stand all the Year round, to blow at Spring and in the Winter.

Of the *ANEMONE*. There are chiefly two kinds, both bringing many Diversities of delicate Flowers, as well double as single; the first is called *Anemone Latifolia*, i. e. the *Anemony with broad Leaves*; and the other *Anemone Tenuifolia* the *Anemony with narrow Leaves*; many of the Varieties of which are as follows.

ANEMONE Latifolia Vulgaris maxima Versicolor, The broad Leaved common *Anemony of many Colours*. The common, great, double, variable, broad-leaved *Anemony*, cometh up before Winter, with many broad Leaves, cut in on the

Sides and folding, of a fresher green Colour, than many of those that follow, and a little hard in handling, as all this kind are; and therefore, by some called hard-leav'd *Anemony*: From among these Leaves riseth up one, two, or more Stalks for Flowers, according to the Age and Bigness of the Roots, having about the middle of the Stalks some jagged Leaves, as all the *Anemonies* have; at the top of the Stalks come forth Flowers, which are large and double, consisting of many narrow, long, sharp-pointed Petals, the outmost whereof are broadest and green, with some Stripes of Orange tawny; but the inner Petals are smaller, less striped with green; and the middle Petals being wholly Orange tawny, turning inward, cover the Head or Button, which is usual in the middle of the Flowers of most of this kind; the Root is tuberous large and thick, of a blackish Colour on the outside, and yellowish within. This common *Anemone* is by many called *Robin Hood*, *Scarlet*, and the *Spanish Marygold*; there are two Kinds thereof, the Flowers of one being more double, and less green than the other.

ANEMONE latifolia dictus Pavo major, the Great Peacock. The common broad-leav'd double scarlet *Anemony* is in all things like the last, except the Flower; that of this having but two or three Rows of large, roundish Petals, which are wholly of a light scarlet, or rather Orange tawny Colour, with a whitish Circle at the bottom, and a blackish hairy Head or Button in the middle: This, and the former, are the most common, and best known in the West of England, of all the Sorts of double broad-leav'd *Anemonies*.

ANEMONE latifolia flore pleno coccineo, the Broad-leav'd scarlet double

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Anemomy. This broad-leaved *Anemomy*, with a double scarlet Flower, hath the Leaves as green, but smaller than those of the former; the Flower is thick and double, consisting of many round-pointed, narrow, long Petals, which are wholly of a rich scarlet Colour; there is another also, that beareth double scarlet Flowers; the Petals whereof are narrow, sharp-pointed, and of a lighter Scarlet: This is that Sort which is commonly called *Super-rich*; and there is another that beareth double Flowers, almost as large as the first, which are of the Colour of red Lead.

ANEMONE latifolia flore pleno coccineo variegata, Broad-leav'd double scarlet variegated Anemomy. The broad-leav'd, double, scarlet, variegated *Anemomy*, hath small, and brownish green Leaves, with a tall Stalk, bearing a gallant, large, double Flower, of a rich scarlet Colour, and every Petal finely striped, and variegated with white; this far surpasseth any of the former, and was brought out of *Holland* unto us, by the Name of *Belle de Paris*.

ANEMONE latifolia flore pleno rubro, Broad-leav'd, red, double Anemomy. The double, broad-leav'd, red *Anemomy*, hath dark green Leaves, and a small, double blood red Flower, consisting of many narrow Petals of this Kind. There is another like unto it, only the Petals are tipp'd, and a little edged with white.

ANEMONE latifolia flore pleno purpureo, Broad-leav'd, double, purple Anemomy. The broad-leav'd, double, purple *Anemomy*, hath broader Leaves than those of the last, and of a brownish green Colour; the Flower is something larger, and the Petals not so many, but broader, and of a murrey purple Colour. There are divers Sorts that are like

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this, which only differ in the Colour of the Flowers, some being deeper, and others lighter, and some of so pale a purple, that by long standing, before they fall, seem almost white.

ANEMONE latifolia flore pleno purpureo variegata, Broad-leav'd, double, purple, variegated Anemomy. The double, broad-leav'd, purple, variegated *Anemomy*, chiefly differeth from the former in the Flower, which is very large, thick and double, of an excellent reddish purple Colour, and every Petal list'd about with white. There are divers other Varieties of double, broad-leav'd *Anemomy*, that are yearly raised from the Seeds of single Flowers, whereof there are many Diversities, differing chiefly from the double Kinds, in that the green Leaves are smaller, and the Flowers single, few of them esteemed, but those of the finest Colours, which are such as bring the best Seeds for raising new Varieties.

ANEMONE latifolia flore simplici, Broad-leav'd single Anemomy. The broad-leav'd *Anemonies*, with single Flowers, are of divers Sorts and Colours, some bigger, others lesser, taller, or lower; the Flowers consisting of one Row of Petals, with a hairy Head in the middle, of a Colour differing from that of the Petals, which are of divers reds, purples, scarlets, deeper or paler, even to pink or peach Colour, white or ash Colour: Some of the best Sorts are kept by Florists for the sake of the Seeds, from whence Diversities are raised, and some double Flowers, as well as many single ones of differing Colours, both plain and striped. In all these single Flowers, and some of those which are call'd Semi-double; the Head in the middle, after the Flowers are fallen, grows bigger and

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and full of Down, in which the Seeds are wrapp'd, which must be carefully gathered as soon as it is ripe, else it will be all blown away with the Wind.

ANEMONE tenuifolia vulgaris flore pleno rubro, *Narrow-leav'd, double, red Anemony*. The common, double, narrow-leaved, red *Anemony*, hath many winged green Leaves, each Leaf being cut and parted into many Divisions, smaller, and more divided, than those of Parsley, and some of them like those of a Carrot, among which riseth up one, two, or more Stalks, according to the Bigness of the Root, with some small green Leaves about the middle of each of them, and bearing at the top one great double Flower, consisting of six or seven, and sometimes more broad outer Petals, of a deep red Colour, having in the middle a large Thrum of small Petals, of a lighter, and much paler red Colour, out of the middle whereof come many larger and broader Petals, of a lighter red than the outer Petals, and deeper than those of the Thrum, which, warmed by the Sun, spread themselves over it: The Roots are thick and tuberous, of a yellowish brown Colour, and neither so big nor black as those of the other kind, with broad Leaves.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno versicolor, Narrow-leav'd Anemony, with a variegated double Flower. The double, narrow-leaved, variable *Anemony*, is in all things like the former; but only in the Colour of the Flowers, which in this will sometimes be of a pale blush Colour, the tops of the Petals almost white, and the bottom Peach Colour, and sometimes the Flowers will be red like the former, but striped and variegated, with a pale blush almost white, and sometimes without any Marking at all.

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It is common to see these Diversities in this one kind, all proceeding from the Increase of one Root.

ANEMONE tenuifolia eleg antior flore pleno rubro, the *Narrow-leav'd, elegant, double, red Anemony*. This elegant, double, narrow-leav'd *Anemony*, with a red Flower, hath narrower, and more divided green Leaves than those of the former; the Stalk longer, and the outer Petals of the Flower more in Number and sharper pointed, of a good crimson Colour; the Thrum in the middle thereof is of a pale red, and the Tuft of small long Petals that cometh out of the middle of the Thrum is very large, and spreadeth almost quite over the Flower of a lighter Crimson, than that of the outer Petals, and deeper than that of the Thrum, many times two Flowers will be joyned together on one Stalk, which happeneth more frequently in this kind, than in any other: the Root is not so big and thick as that of the common red, but flatter and more spreading: The chiefest Difference in these Sorts is in the Flowers, and the Shape of the Roots.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno coccineo, Narrow-leav'd, scarlet, double-flowered Anemony. The double, narrow-leav'd, scarlet *Anemony*, is like the last; but that the Stalks grow not so high, and the Flowers something smaller, which are thick and double, and of an excellent scarlet Colour; and therefore usually call'd *Incarnadine*.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno coccineo variegata, Narrow-leav'd, scarlet, variegated, double-flowered Anemony. The double, scarlet, variegated, narrow-leaved *Anemony*, is in all things like the last; but only in the Colour of the Flower, which, in this, is of the same scarlet

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Colour with the former; but finely striped and mark'd with white, the Thrum seeming to be almost all white, and sometimes some broader Petals will come out of the middle, of a bright scarlet striped with white, like the outer Petals.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno coma coccinea, Narrow-leaved double Anemony, with a scarlet Thrum. This double narrow-leaved *Anemony*, with a scarlet Thrum, differeth from the last; in that the outer Petals are white, and the Thrum scarlet.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno dicta Nacara, Narrow-leaved, double flowered Anemony, called Nacara. The double narrow-leaved *Anemony*, called *Nacara*, is like the scarlet, only the Flower is of a yellower scarlet Colour, resembling that of the lesser *French Marigold*, and the Thrum inclining to an Orange Colour.

ANEMONE flore pleno sulphureo, Narrow-leaved double straw colour'd Anemony. The double Brimstone-colour'd narrow-leav'd *Anemony*, differeth from the last; in that the outer Petals of the Flower are of a pale greenish yellow Colour like Brimstone, and the Thrum more green.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno viridante. The narrow-leaved double green *Anemony* is like the last; but that the outer Petals are of a greenish Orange Colour, and the middle Thrum of a yellowish green.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno albo major. This greater white narrow-leaved double *Anemony*, little differeth, either in the green Leaves, or Fashion of the Flower, from the former, being as large and double as any of them, and of a Milk-white Colour. There is another that beareth a small, double, Snow-white Flower, having six outer Petals, and a Thrum in the middle, made of small hairy

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Petals standing even at the top as if they had been clipt.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno albo maxima. The greatest double narrow-leaved white *Anemony*, called the white of *Bordeaux*, is in Fashion like the first; but much larger and fairer, and of a white Colour.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno Colombina. The narrow-leaved double blush *Anemony*, called *Colombina*, hath a larger Flower than any of the former; the outer Petals being long and broad; the Thrum is composed of short narrow Petals, putting forth a great Tuft of longer and broader Leaves, which spread over the Flowers, almost to the Points of the outer Petals: The whole Flower is of a blush or flesh Colour, which is usually found in the Flowers of the *Colombina*, from whence it is so called.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno Roseo. The double narrow-leaved Rose-colour'd *Anemony*, hath smaller Flowers than the last; but very thick and double, of a more lively Colour, like that of a new blown *Damask Rose*.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno Roseo variegata. The double variegated Rose-colour'd *Anemony*, only differeth from the last; in that the Flower of this is striped and vary'd with white; especially the outer Petals.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno rubicante maculato. The narrow-leaved double spotted blush *Anemony*, riseth up with a tall Stalk, bearing a large Flower, whose outer Petals are almost white, marked with small reddish Spots and Marks, especially on the outer Side; the Thrum is large and thick, composed of many narrow, long, sharp-pointed Petals, of a reddish or Peach Colour, powder'd with small Specks of a deeper red Colour; this is called by those that brought it out of *Flanders*, the *Curtezan*.

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There is another, little differing from this, either in Colours or Manner of growing, called *passé Albertine*.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno purpureo. The narrow-leaved double purple *Anemony*, cometh up with green Leaves commonly before Winter, and many times with Flowers; and therefore, for the Prevention of such Forwardness, we keep the Roots out of Ground, and not set them until *September* or *October*, which causes them to bear the fairer Flowers at the Spring, which are very large, thick and double, of a violet purple Colour.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno Lavendula coloribus. The narrow-leaved double Lavender-coloured *Anemony*, is in all things like the last; the Flower is lesser, and of a pale, heavy, blue Colour, like the Flowers of Lavender; there is another of this Sort that is striped with white; especially, the outer Petals of the Flower.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno caeruleo. The narrow-leaved double blue *Anemony* [is like the last, only differing in the Colour of the Flower, which in this is of a fine, bright, blue Colour, more pleasant than any of the purples.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno coma purpurea. The narrow-leaved double *Anemony*, with the purple Thrum, differeth chiefly from the other purples in the Colour of the Flower; the outer Petals of this being white, and the Thrum purple.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno coma Amarantina. The narrow-leaved double *Anemony*, with the dark purple Thrum, call'd *Amaranth*, has as broad green Leaves as the first common red, and the Flower is of the same Fashion; the outer Petals of a red Colour, and the middle Thrum of a dark purple Colour, like the Flowers of the

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lesser *Amaranthus purpureus*, and therefore called the *Amaranth Anemony*: Sometimes there will come a Tuft of bright red Petals out of the middle of the purple Thrum.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno coma Amarantina variegata. The double narrow-leaved variegated *Amaranth Anemony*, is in all things like the last; only the outer Petals, and those that come out of the middle of the purple Thrum, are variegated with white, much finer in some Years than in others. There are two Sorts of this Flower, one said to be of *Paris*, and the other of *Flanders*; but that of *Paris* is the better, being more constantly marked, and more distinctly than the other.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore pleno quinque coloribus. The double narrow-leaved *Anemony* of five Colours, is like the *Amaranth*, but that the Stalk is taller, and the Flower longer; the outer Petals of which are red; the Thrum of a deeper purple, out of the middle whereof cometh one or two Rows of Petals, of a light crimson Colour, from the ends half Way, and the rest pale yellow: In the middle of these Petals, there is a small Tuft of shorter, which are of a pale Silver Colour: So that the five Colours are, red, which is that of the outer Petals; purple, that of the Thrum; crimson, the tops of the Petals which come out of it; yellow, the other part of them, and the small Tuft in the middle Silver Colour.

ANEMONE tenuifolia dicta Belli-zwart. This double *Anemony* hath large Flowers, of a dark purplish Colour, finely striped with white; the Roots are tender, and apt to perish, unless the Soil be very light, as all the other narrow-leaved striped *Anemonies* are.

ANEMONE tenuifolia dicta Belle Rigat. This is a large double Flower,

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of an excellent crimson Colour, and well striped and marked with white. Besides these, there are still vast Varieties rais'd every Year from Seed; but the best, that I can meet with, are Mr. Hunt's of Putney, a curious Nursery-man there. This Sort of Flower is generally named by the Gardeners, after the Name of some Town, or after the Title of some Man of Quality, or of some Person of Merit. These flower from Seed the next Year after they are sown.

ANETHUM, Off. from the Greek *ἀνέθου*, which some say comes from *ἀνέθου*, i. e. *invitum*, quia cibi appetentiam excitat, from its exciting an Appetite for Eating, is called *Dill* in English, it is necessary in every Kitchen Garden, and is commonly forgot to be sown, which should be the Beginning of April; but if we once sow it, it seldom is wanting, taking Care to sow itself; we may also sow it as soon as its Seed is ripe.

ANGARATHI, i. e. *Salvia fruticosa angustifolia*.

ANGELICA, Off. has been a Plant of good Esteem, as it seems by its Name; it is call'd in English also *Angelica*, is a Plant necessary for a Kitchen Garden, it loves the Shade, and should be propagated by Plants from the Root, which is more common than from Seeds, however, both these may be done early in the Spring. There is one Sort which is called *Archangelica*, which is the Water *Angelica*, proper to be an Inhabitant of water Tubs.

ANGURIA, is the *Citrullus vulgarior*, or *Common Citrull* or *Water Melon*. Ray.

ANIL, i. e. *Indico*, or *Indigo*.

Anise, is *Anisum*.

ANISUM, Off. from the Greek *ἀνισον*, is called in English *Anise*,

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is an umbeliferous Plant, it is a Plant which might bring good Profit to be sown in Fields. See my Survey of the Ancient Husbandry: It is raised from Seed. It should not be wanting neither in the Garden. Sow it in the Spring.

ANOMALUS, from the Greek *ἀνώμαλος*, in English *Anomalous*, a Term used for such Plants or Flowers as are irregular, or out of Rule.

ANONIS, Off. and Ononis both, from the Greek *ἀνώνυς* and *ὄνυν*, is in English, *Rest-harrow*, we have some Sorts growing wild in England; but should be sown in a small Quantity in our Garden among the physical Plants. The Spring is the Time of sowing the Seeds.

ANONIS spinosa flore purpureo, *Common Rest Harrow*, with purplish Flowers. The common *Rest Harrow*, that is frequent as well in arable as waste Grounds, riseth up with several tough, woody Twigs, half a Yard or a Yard high, set at the Joints without Order, with little roundish Leaves, sometimes more than two or three at a Place, of a dark green Colour, without Thorns while they are young, but afterwards armed in sundry Places, with short and sharp Thorns: The Flowers come forth at the tops of the Twigs and Branches, whereof it is full; fashioned like Pea-Blossoms; but lesser, flatter, and somewhat closer, of a faint purplish Colour: After which succeed small Pods, containing within them small, flat, and round Seed: The Root is blackish on the outside, and whitish within; very tough, and hard to break while it is fresh and green, and as hard as a Horn when it is dry'd; thrusting down deep into the Ground, and spreading likewise, every little piece being apt to grow

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grow again, if it be left in the Ground.

ANONIS spinosa flore albo, Rest Harrow, with white Flowers. This *Rest Harrow* differeth little else from the former, than in the Leaves, which are a little fresher green; and in the Colour of the Flowers, which are very white in some Places; in other things they are alike.

ANONIS spinosa montana lutea major, the great yellow prickly Rest Harrow. This differeth from the former only in the Leaves, which are somewhat larger and longer; and in the Flowers which are yellow like the other, but without Thorns.

ANONIS spinosa lutea minor, the lesser yellow prickly Rest Harrow. This other yellow *Rest Harrow* that hath Thorns thereon, is like the last yellow Sort, but lower and smaller, rising little, about half a Foot high.

ANONIS non spinosa flore purpureo, Purplish Rest Harrow without Thorns. This *Rest Harrow* hath no other Difference in it from the most common; but that this hath no Thorns upon the Sprigs; no, not in *Autumn*, when the other will have very many.

ANONIS non spinosa flore albo, White Rest Harrow without Thorns.

This Sort beareth white Flowers, which maketh all the difference.

ANONIS non spinosa lutea major, the greater gentle yellow Rest Harrow. This great yellow gentle *Rest Harrow* shooteth from the Root, which is long, tough, and blackish; several flexible woody Twigs branching forth on all Sides, cover'd with a brownish red Bark, set reasonably thick with Leaves, which are three standing together upon a long Foot Stalk like unto Trefoil; but small, narrow, and long, with Notches

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at the Ends, so much overspread with a strong scented viscous Matter, that it will stick so fast to their Hands that touch them; especially, in the heat of the Year, and in the hot Countries, that it will hardly be taken off; at the tops of the Branches stand many Pease Blossom-like Flowers, of a yellow Colour; after which come small and long Cods, with a crooked Point at the End of every one of them; wherein is contain'd small flattish Seed. Of this kind we have seen a lesser Sort, whose Flowers smelt better than the former: The Roots of both are annual: As also another with a more reddish Flower.

ANONIS non spinosa lutea variegata, Variable yellow gentle Rest Harrow. This differeth nothing from the last yellow; but in the Flowers, which are of a paler yellow Colour, striped all the length of the Flowers with reddish Stripes, which make them the more conspicuous and regarded.

ANONIS viscosa minor lutea pendula, the lesser yellow gentle Rest Harrow. This lesser yellow gentle *Rest Harrow* groweth very low and small, not much above an Hand's Breadth high, having many Branches, of two or three Inches long a piece, with Leaves set thereon, three joined together for the most part, and viscous also like the other yellow Sorts; the Flowers standing in like Manner, at the tops of the Branches are yellow, but smaller, and hanging downwards: The Seed that followeth is much like the other; but smaller, and in smaller Cods.

ANONIS minor æstiva & perennis florubris, Small Summer Rest Harrow. Besides this Sort we have two other with reddish Flowers, both of them growing low and small, the one being but annual, and the other abiding.

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ANONYMOS for *Euonymos*, which happens, I suppose, by a Mistake of Putting the *n* for *u*.

ANSERINA of *Tragus*, is the same with *Potentilla*.

ANTE EUPHORBIVM, is that Plant which is said to be the Remedy against the poisonous Qualities of the *Euphorbium*; the Plant which well imitates the Figure of that which *Parkinson* gives us. I first brought it to *England* from the Physick Garden at *Amsterdam*, in the Present of Plants made me by the States of that City, which I have now distributed to most of the Curious in Gardening. It is propagated by Cuttings planted in light Earth, in *June* or *July*, and requires a Green-house in the Winter.

ANTHEDON of *Theophrastus*, is *Mespilus Aronia*.

ANTHEMIDES, as *Leucanthemis*, i. e. *Camomilla*.

ANTHEMON foliolium, *ῥωμαῖος* of *Theophrastus*, is the same as *Nigellastrum*, which is crowded with Leaves about the Flowers, as *ῥωμαῖος* signifies, or indeed as *Anthemion foliolium*.

ANTHERÆ, the same as *Apices*.

ANTHORA, *Off. Counter-poison Monks-hood*, or *Wholesome Wolfbane*, is a pleasant Flower fit for a Garden, and propagated by parting the Roots about *March*, or in *February* if the Weather be open. See *Aconitum*.

ANTHYLLIS, as the *Greek av-δύμις*, is called in *English Sea Chickweed*, of *Parkinson*; we may see Cuts of several Kinds of them in *Gerrard*; but the Name *Anthyllis* is given to so many Plants, that 'tis not rightly known what is truly meant by it. I am apt to believe it was some general Name, and not to any particular Genus. See the Sorts ascribed to that Name.

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ANTHYLLIS maritima, *Sea-Chickweed*, or *Sea Ground Pine*. *Dioscorides* mentions two Sorts of *Anthyllis*, the one with Leaves like *Lentils*, the other with Leaves like *Ajuga* or *Ground-Pine*: Unto each of these, some have appropriated certain Herbs, and called them after those Names, because they nearest resemble them; but it is judg'd an hard Matter to affirm any of them for the right, of the most likely of them.

ANTHYLLIS maritima incana, *Hoary Sea Chickweed*. This small *Anthyllis* hath divers hoary Branches set with many small whitish or hoary Leaves by Distances, as small as any *Chickweed*: The Flowers are white, and stand at the tops of the Stalks, after which come small Seed.

ANTHYLLIS maritima lentifolia, *Park. Sea Chickweed, with Lentil like Leaves*. This *Lentil-leav'd Anthyllis* hath divers short crested Branches lying upon the Ground, of a pale green Colour, and not much above half an Hand's Breadth long, spreading forth divers small Branches, whereon are set many small wing'd whitish green Leaves, many together upon a Stalk, somewhat like those of the lesser *Lentils*, and somewhat narrow. The Flowers stand at the tops of the Stalks and Branches like pointed Stars, of a yellow green Colour; after which come three square Heads like to a *Tithymal* or *Spurge*; wherein is contain'd small round Seed; this also is salt in the Taste, but somewhat bitter and hot withal.

ANTHYLLIS altera herbariorum, *Sea Ground Pine, or Sea Chickweed*. This *Anthyllis*, which is supposed to be the second *Anthyllis* of *Dioscorides*, hath divers hard hairy Stalks without Branches upon them, whereon grow many long and narrow Leaves without Order, one above

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above another; thick and bushing at the top, somewhat like those of *Chamapity*, but dented about the Edges and hairy: Also of a warm Taste, and strong unpleasant Savour; the Flowers stand among the Leaves upon the Branches, like the Flowers of *Chamapities* or *Ground Pine*, but of a purple reddish Colour; after which come small grayish rough Seed, somewhat long, four for the most part in every Husk; the Root is somewhat thick and white.

ANTHYLLIS altera Italarum, five Camphorata Congener, *Ground Pine not stinking*. This *Ground Pine* smelleth not so strong as the former, but groweth upright in the same manner, with divers upright slender Stalks, and many small Leaves set at the Joints; some of them being longer and some shorter than others, all cover'd with a small Down; the Flowers are very small, standing many together at the tops of the Branches, of a pale yellowish Colour, and of an astringent and drying Taste.

ANTHYLLIS Leguminosa, is called by Mr. Ray, *Kidney Vetch* and *Ladies Finger*.

ANTIPATHES, i. e. *Corallium Nigrum*, *Black Corall*.

ANTIRRHINUM, in *English Snapdragon*, a Plant found often growing upon old Walls, with Flowers almost of the Shape of a Slipper; its Blossoms are sometimes white, sometimes of a reddish purple Colour. It may be sown in the Spring, and will last several Years. It is not unworthy our Gardens, but especially that Sort, which has its Leaves variegated, is extremely beautiful, as I have observed at Mr. Whitmill's Garden at Hoxton.

ANTOPHYLLI are *Caryophilli aromatici majores seu Caryophillus*.

APARINE, Off. *Gallium* in the *Latin*, which we call in *English Clivers*, or *Goose-grass*, may be raised from Seeds sown in *March*.

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APATE of *Dalecbampius*, is the *Chondrilla cærulea Belgarum*; which see.

APHACA, from the Greek ἀράκη, is derived both from the Pea and the Lentil, of which it partakes in some Measure. This Plant we call the *yellow wild Vetch*, according to *Parkinson*, where we may see a Figure of it. It must be sown in the Spring.

APHARCA of *Theophrastus*, is the first *Alaternus* of *Clusius*.

APHROSCORODON, is the *Allium Sativum*, the third of *Dodonaus*. See *Rocambole*.

APIASTELLUM, i. e. *Byonia*.

APIASTRUM of *Pliny*, is the *Ranunculus palustris*.

APIUM, in *English* is *Smallage*. See the Sorts which are all raised from Seeds in *March*; and the true Sellery must be blanched. But see its Culture in *Selinum*.

APIUM Vulgare five *Palustre*. *Ordinary Smallage*. The ordinary *Smallage* groweth up with great hollow, and more crested Stalks, than Parsley, and greater and larger winged Leaves, set one against another, broader, and of a darker green Colour, and shining more than Parsley, but dented somewhat unevenly about the Edges: At the tops of the Stalks and Branches, stand large Tufts of small white Flowers, which turn into smaller Seed than Parsley. The Root is thicker, but not so long, with a number of blackish Fibres set thereat: The whole Herb and Root is strong in smell, and much more unpleasant, and bitterer in Taste than Garden Parsley, not to be endured to be eaten alone; but being boiled and otherwise dressed, it favoureth better.

APIUM Dulce five *Selinum*. *Sweet Selinum*, or *Smallage*, or *Sellery*. The sweet *Smallage*, or *Sellery*, groweth up in the same manner, that the former *Smallage* doth,

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doth, but larger than it; the Leaves likewise are larger, but not of so deep a green Colour; the Flowers and Seeds likewise are like those, but somewhat larger: The Root is great and long, with divers Fibres set thereat, white and much more sappy and pleasant, then either *Smallage* or *Parsley*, with a very warming and comfortable Relish; but the whole Herb is sweet and pleasant. The best Seed cometh from *Italy*, and other Places in the *Mediterranean*: But as sweet Fennel doth degenerate more and more in one Country, and only continueth sweet in warm Countries, so doth this: The Leaves also decay in their Verdure.

APIUM montanum Vulgatius. *The more common Mountain Parsley.* This Mountain Parsley hath divers reddish Stalks, of large spread Leaves, divided into many Parts, lying like a Bush on the Ground next the Root, very like Garden Parsley, but somewhat larger, smelling well, from among which Leaves rises up a short Stalk, of about a Foot and Half high, with the like Leaves upon it, branching towards the Top, and bearing thick Tufts of white Flowers; after which come small Seed like *Smallage*, smelling somewhat sweet, sharp in taste, and bitter with Ale: The Root is long and thick, with many Fibres. The Plant is sweet, sharp, and aromatic.

APIUM montanum verius. *The true Mountain Parsley.* This other Mountain Parsley, shooteth forth a hollow Stalk, which is either tall or low, according to the Soil whereon it groweth, bearing many large spread Leaves, cut and divided somewhat like the Leaves of Hemlock, bearing Umbells of white Flowers; and after them somewhat long blackish Seed, like Cumin Seed, being sharp in taste, and

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sweet in smell. The Root is small, long, and white.

APIUM montanum Parisiensium. *The Parisians Mountain Parsley.* This Mountain Parsley, hath a large, thick, white Root, tasting and smelling much like the Root of the *Herb Terrible*. The whole Herb resembles Parsley, lying thick, bushing on the Ground; The Umbells of Flowers are white, and the Seed is sharp in taste, but smelling very sweet.

APIUM Sylvestre five Thysselinum. *Wild Milk Parsley.* This kind of wild Parsley, hath many large spread Leaves, somewhat resembling Garden Parsley, but they are divided into more Parts, and each Division hath smaller Leaves; from among which, riseth up an hollow streaked Stalk, a Yard high, reddish towards the Bottom, sometimes with the like Leaves, at the Joints where it brancheth forth, bearing large thick Umbells of white Flowers, reddish on the one side, and pale on the other; and after them comes flat Seed, somewhat like Parsnip Seed, but a little less, hot in taste, and somewhat aromatic. The Root spreadeth divers long Strings, blackish without, like the *Meum*, or *Spicknel*, and abideth many Years. The whole Plant, and every Part thereof, yieldeth a milky Juice, if it be broken.

APIUM Peregrinum five Selinum. *Strange Parsley, or Smallage.* This Strange Parsley, hath a long whitish Root, which is sharp in taste, well smelling, and tasting like Parsley, growing woody, and perishing after Seed-time; from which proceed divers long Stalks of Leaves lying on the Ground, which are almost round, yet a little pointed and dented about the Edges, five usually or more; yet sometimes but three on the Stalks, set by couples, and

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and of a dark green Colour. The Stalk is streaked and hollow, three or four Foot high, with divers Leaves, shooting from it, divided much, and into long Parts, and branched likewise: At the tops whereof, grow Umbells of small white Flowers, bowing down their Heads, almost double, before they rise to be in Flower; after which come very small Seed, not so big as those of the large *Smallage*, but quick and hot, and of a good smell. This by the shedding of its own Seed doth easily abide in a Garden.

APIUM five *Petroselinum*. *Garden Parsley*. We have three Sorts of Parsley in our Gardens, viz. our common Parsley, curled Parsley, and *Virginia Parsley*; which last is also pretty common, and of as good Use as the other. Our common Parsley has many fresh green Leaves, three always placed together on a Stalk, and snipt about the Edges, and three Stalks of Leaves, for the most Part growing together: The Flower Stalks grow three or four Foot high, bearing Spike-Heads, of white Flowers, which turn into small Seed, somewhat sharp, and hot in taste. The Root is long and white.

CURLED-Parsley, hath its Leaves curl'd or crumpled on the Edges, and therein is the only Difference from the former.

VIRGINIA-Parsley, is in its Leaf, altogether like common Parsley, for the Form, consisting of three Leaves, set together; but that the Leaves are as large as *Smallage* Leaves, but of a pale, or whitish green Colour, and of the same taste of our common Parsley: The Seed hereof is twice, if not thrice as big as the ordinary Parsley; and perisheth when it hath given Seed.

APIUM *Græcum* *saxatile* *Crithmi folio*. *Tournefort*. *Rock Parsley of Greece, with Samphire Leaves.*

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The Flower Stalk of this Rock Plant rises about two Foot high, thick as one's little Finger, jointed with several Knots, branching, and attended with several Clusters of thick Leaves, resembling those of the *Samphire*, which is pickled in Vinegar; they are half a Foot high, and three or four Inches broad, of a Sea-green Colour, brittle and divided, and subdivided into three Parts, nine or ten Lines long, and one Line broad, being pointed, and of an aromattick pungent taste. The Basis of these Leaves are pleated, and are hollow, enclosing part of the Stalk, which is striped, full of Pith, usually set with thick Branches before, garnished with Leaves like the former, but not above two or three Inches long; those of the smaller Branches are not above an Inch, or an Inch and Half long; all which Branches, and Subdivisions, terminate in Clusters, about two Inches about, whose Trusses are but an Inch and Half in height; and hang, as well as the Summit of the Plant, and laden with other small Clusters of Flowers, composed of five white Petals, but one Line and a half in length. The Pistil or Pointal, and the Cup of these Flowers, turn to Seeds, about a Line and a quarter long, grayish, and less than half a Line broad, pointed at both Ends, a little bending, gutter'd, bitter, and aromattick.

APIOS of *Tacitus*, *Tragus*, &c. signifies *Earth Nuts*; which see.

APICES from *Apex*, the Chive of a Flower, such as that which brings the yellow Dust in the Flower of the Lilly. It is this Dust which I call the *Male Dust*, or *Farina fecundans*, which impregnates the Seeds of a Plant. This Dust is form'd in the Apices of Flowers, and when it is in its full Perfection, the Apices burst open and

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and fling it forth. If we castrate a Flower of these Apices before they burst, that Flower will not bring perfect Seed; but we must keep the Dust of other Flowers of the same Sort from it, for that will set the Seed of the Flower as well as its own Dust would have done.

APOCYNUM, is in Greek 'Απόκυνον, and in English *Dogs-bane*, and by some is also called *Pleripoca*; this is a Tribe of Plants which afford us fine Varieties, which may be found in most of the curious Gardens. Those of them that will set out many Heads from the Root are best increased that Way, but some of them are better increased by Cuttings, but all of them may be raised from Seed; all which may be done in the Spring. Many require Green-houses.

APOCYNUM latifolium non repens. *Broad leaved or upright Dogs-bane*. This broad leaved or upright *Dog's-bane* is a woody Stem, of the Bigness of one's Finger, covered with a grayish Bark; from whence arise divers woody, but flexible greenish Branches, easy to wind, but very tough and hard to break; standing for the most Part upright, and seldom trailing or laying hold of any thing that groweth near it; having low, broad, dark green Leaves, sharp at the Points, set at every Joint, but not very near one unto another, full of Veins: These are somewhat softer and thicker than *Ivy Leaves*. The Stalks and Branches, being broken, yield a pale yellow colour'd Milk; but according to *Dioscorides*, and other Writers, this Milk is of a Doe-yellow, but that may be the Effect of the warmer Countries: The Flowers come forth at the Joints, with the Leaves, and at the Tops three or four standing together, which consist of five small pointed Petals, of

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a whitish Colour; yet larger than those of an *Asclepius*, though nothing so much as those of the *Rose-Bay*, called *Oleander*; two standing together upon one Stalk, but severed at the setting to the Stalk, and are full of silken white Down; wherein lie dispersed many flat, blackish brown Seeds: The Root groweth down into the Ground, spreading into many Branches, with divers small Fibres; this loseth not its Branches, but drops its Leaves every Year, new shooting forth every Spring.

APOCYNUM angustifolium five repens. *Climbing Dogs-bane*. This *Climbing Dogs-bane*, sendeth forth, from the Root, many woody Branches, yet tough and flexible, of a dark grayish green Colour, and sometimes brownish, especially near the Ground, where it beareth no Leaves, after it is grown of any bigness. These twist or wind themselves from the Sun-ward, and rise to a very great height, twenty Foot or more sometimes, if it find whereon to climb upon, or else falling down again with its top, whereon stand, at several good Distances, saving at the tops, where they stand thicker set together two Leaves longer and narrower than the former, and pointed at the Ends somewhat thick, and of a deep green Colour, almost shining: The Flowers stand in the same Manner that the others do, consisting of five thick Petals, each of them pointed, and somewhat bending backwards, seeming to have two Leaves a-piece, one lying upon another, like those of *Epimedium*, or *Barren-weed*; the undermost being greenish, and larger than the upper Leaves which lye upon them, and are large enough to cover them wholly, but leave the green Brims, or Edges of the lower Leaves, to be seen round about them; the

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upper Petals are of a dark purple reddish Colour, and cleave so fast to the lower, that it is very hard to separate them: In the middle of each Flower, standeth a green Point, all encompassed with five dark yellow Chives, each of them turning inwards. After the Flowers are fallen, appear small long Cods, two always joined together, bowing somewhat more outwards in the Middle, and meeting almost together at the Points, wherein lye flat Seeds, wrapped in silken Down. The Root spreadeth in the Ground like the other, and sometimes sendeth forth Suckers, whereby it is increased: This likewise loseth its Leaves, but not its Stalks in the Winter, but gaineth fresh Leaves in the Spring.

APOCYNUM salicis folio, Willow-leav'd Dog's-bane. This willow-leav'd *Dog's-bane* groweth up in the same manner as the last, having two Leaves set at every Joint of the climbing Twigs; these are not so thick, but much narrower than they, almost resembling the Form of a Willow Leaf; the Flowers are like the other, and blow as late, losing its Leaves in the Winter.

APOCYNUM rectum angustifolium Americanum minus, the lesser upright American Dog's-bane. This Sort does not creep with its Roots in the Ground; but from many long Fibres shooteth forth a round brown Stalk, about half a Yard high, having at each Joint a Pair of long narrow Leaves, and a large tuft of Flowers at the top, of a deep purple Colour, which have a certain Clamminess on them, that will detain Flies, or other light Things that happen to touch them; after which come long and straight Cods, with flat brown Seeds therein, lying in a white kind of Down like *Aclepius* or *Swallow-wort*: This yeildeth a milky Sap like the other,

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and is thought dangerous. There is a large kind of this, which differs chiefly in having its Root creeping in the Ground, and in the Largeness of its Size. If we cut off the Ends of these Leaves, we may see the milky Sap flow from the Mouths of the wounded Vessels, which may serve to demonstrate the Circulation of the Sap.

APOCYNUM five pseudo apocynum Virginianum, five jasminum Americanum maximum, flore Phæniceo. *Virginian Jasmine, Park.* This Plant shooteth forth many weak, whitish, woody Stems, not able to sustain themselves without Props or a Fastening to some Wall; but growing exceeding high, spreading, and branching forth on all Sides into many small Branches, at whose Joints come forth long winged Leaves, seven or nine set on a middle Stalk, each whereof is broad and long pointed, and dented deeply about the Edges, of a sad green Colour full of Veins, very near resembling the Leaves of the great *German Burnet Saxifrage*: It beareth a great tuft of Flowers hanging downwards, each whereof is large, and somewhat long; somewhat like the Flower of the *Fox-glove*, but rather Bell-fashion, small at the Bottom, big in the Belly, and wide at the Mouth, cut in on the Brims, into five or six Lips or Divisions of a sad Orange, or yellowish red Colours, with some yellow Threads, and a whitish Stile in the middle; after the Flowers are past, arise hard, woody, long, and flattish, double-edg'd, crooked, and pointed Cods; containing within them a double Row of flat, thin, transparent, brown, skinny, and winged Seeds, with a thin woody Film, separating them in the middle, all the Length of the Cod; the Root groweth not very deep, but spreadeth, the Leaves all falling away from

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from the Branches every Winter, and are renew'd every Spring. This is in our Gardens call'd the *Maxachittl* or *Virginian Jasmine*, or by some the Trumpet-flower; the Cuttings of the Plant, being set in the Ground about *October*, will take Root. There is a smaller Kind of this, which may be rais'd the same Way. *N. B.* 'Tis the Manner of the Seed alone, which makes *Parkinson* rank it among the *Apocynums*; tho' to compare the Seed of this, with the Seed of the *Apocynums*, we shall find a Difference; but besides the *Apocynums* mention'd above, we have the following, viz.

APOCYNUM Canadense angustifolium flore aurantii, Morison. the *Narrow-leav'd Dog's-bane* of Canada, with *Orange-colour'd Flowers*.

APOCYNUM Virginianum flore herbaceo filiqua longispina, Morison. *Virginian Dog's-bane* with green Flowers and long Pods.

APOCYNUM Indicum minus nummulariæ folijs, Breyer. *Small Indian Dog's-bane*, with round or *Moneywort Leaves*.

APOCYNUM Canadense folijs Androsæmi Majoris. Bocconi. The *Dog's-Bane* of Canada with Leaves like *St. John's-wort*. These may be propagated by dividing their Roots in the Spring.

APOCYNUM humile azoidas filiquis erectis Africanum. Herman: i. e. Fritillaria Crassa Promont: Bonæ Spei. *Thick leaved Fritillary*, or *Cape Fritillary*. See *Fritillary*.

Apple-tree; see *Malus*.

Apples of Love; see *Pomum Amoris*.

Mad Apples, Mala Insana.

APIUM, *Off.* and *Eleoselinum*, is *Smallage*; see *Botanicum Officinale*, pag. 44.

APOLLINARIS, is *Hyoscyamus*.

AQUIFOLIUM and *Agrifolium*, is the *Holly-tree*; for it may well be rank'd among Trees, when we

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look upon those in *Holly Walk*, near *Frensham*, in *Surry*, which are as tall as *Ash Trees*; but the Gardens are much beholden to the *Holly*, for an Ornament in the Parterres, since some of them bring such beautiful Stripes and Variegations in their Leaves, as we find in all the nursery Gardens, where one might easily collect above twenty Sorts. The Manner of Training these Plants is by Sowing the Berries of the common *Holly*, either at Autumn or in the Spring; and when they are grown big enough to graff or bud, put to them either Cions or Buds, at the usual Seasons; of the variegated Sorts; and as these grow, train them up, either in Pyramids or headed Plants; but I find now the profitable Part of Gardening, which is the Raising of Fruit, will soon overcome the *Holly Trade*, unless it be for Hedges, which would be both beautiful and useful.

AQUILEGIA, *Off.* is, in *English*, the *Columbine*. There are some Disputes among the Ancients concerning the Name, but I speak of that which *Parkinson* calls *Vulgaris simplex* first, and then I am to recommend such Flowers of the same Tribe, as we cultivate in our Gardens, which are very various in their Colours and Make, and are good Ornaments for a Garden. They may be parted by the Roots in the Spring, or then raised from Seed. The *Virginian* Kinds are pretty Sorts, and will stand a-broad.

ARACHIDNA Cretica, is the *Chickling Under-ground Pea* of *Candy*, which may be propagated from Seeds sown in Spring. There are several Knots in the Roots of all the Sorts of them. A light Ground is best for them.

ARABIS, *'Aexels, i. e. Draba, Arabian Mustard*,

ARACUS,

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ARALDA, *i. e.* Digitalis.

ARANTIA or Aurantia mala.

Aurantia mala, the *Orange Tree*.

ARABLE is taken from the *Greek* ἀργρός, signifying to be plough'd or till'd, so we call all such Lands, as are plough'd from Time to Time, *Arable Lands*.

ARBOUR, or *Bower*, is a Place made of, or cover'd with Boughs of Trees. Those now in our Gardens are generally framed in the Manner of little Rooms; with Lettice-Work, and are covered with Trees.

ARBOR a Tree, in *Greek* ἄνδρος, is a woody Plant, thick and tall, exceeding all Plants in Stature, consisting of a large Trunk or Stem, which divides itself into Boughs or Branches, which also divide themselves into Shoots and Twigs, as the Oak, the Elm, &c.

Trees are either POMIFEROUS or Apple-bearing, as the Orange, Apple, Pear, &c.

Or, PRUNIFEROUS or Plum bearing, as the Plum, Abricot, Olive, &c.

Or, NUCIFEROUS, Nut-bearing, as the Philbert, Almond, &c.

Or, CONIFEROUS, Cone-bearing, as the Pine, Firr, &c.

Or, BACCIFEROUS, Berry-bearing, as the Bay, &c.

Or, SILIQUIFEROUS, Cod-bearing, as the Acacia, &c.

Or, GLA. DIFFEROUS, or Mast-bearing, as the Oak, Beech.

Of these, there are some which bear perfect Flowers, as Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. and others; which bear Katkins, or *Julij* with their fruit Parts, growing at some Distance from them, as the Oak, Beech, Chesnut, Walnut, Hazlenut, and these Katkins do the Office of Apices, in bearing the Male-Dust.

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ARBUSCULA, a little Tree, or Dwarf-tree, as the Elder, and such as are above the Rank of Shrubs, and below the Rank of Trees.

ARBORESCENT, such a Plant as imitates a Tree in the Manner of its Growth.

ARBUSTUM, sometimes taken for an Orchard, or a Field, where Trees are planted at such Distances, that Corn may grow among them; a Park likewise, and a Nursery for Trees, or a Coppice.

ARBORETUM is the same.

ARBORATOR, a Planter of Trees, one who looks after Trees.

ARBOR aquam fundens *Park. The Fountain Tree of Water*. In one of the Islands of the *Canaries*, called *Ferre*, there groweth a reasonable great, fair spread Tree, bearing Leaves like unto Walnut-Tree Leaves, but larger, abiding thereon and ever green; it beareth Fruit like an Acorn, hanging down from the Branches, which hath a Kernel within of a very pleasant Taste and almost like Spice. In some Parts of the World besides, are found the like Trees, the Leaves whereof and Branches do perpetually drop Water, in the whole Island there being no other Water to be had, a thick Mist or Cloud, as it were, encompassing it continually, except when the Sun shineth bright, which Water being kept in a Fountain, made for the Purpose to retain it, serveth the whole Island for their Use. As to a more particular Description, it is as big as an Oak of a middle Size, the Bark white like Hard-Beam, six or seven Yards high with ragged Boughs, the Leaf like that of the Bay, white underneath and green above it: The *Islanders* call this Tree Garoe. The *Spaniards* Arbor Sancta, but Antient Historians call it Tili; it is thought that *Solinus* and *Pliny*, in his *Lib. 6.*

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Cap. 32. meant this Island under the Name of *Ombrion* and *Pluvialis*: For he there saith, That in the Island *Ombrion* grow Trees like unto *Ferula*, from whence a bitter Water is wrung out; from the black ones cometh out bitter Water, and from the white that which is sweet and pleasant to drink. We have lately had an Account at the Royal Society, of a Tree which drops Water perpetually in the *West-Indies*, and agrees in many Particulars with this.

ARBOR *Brasilia, The Brasil Tree.* The Tree that beareth the Brasil-Wood, which serveth the Dyer's Use, and to make Ink, is a great Tree growing in divers Places of *Brasil*, and in no other Place, as it is thought, and the chiefest about *Fernambuck*, from whence have risen the Appellations to the Wood: The Leaves wherewith it is clothed are as small as Box-Leaves, thick, and ever green like them: The Bark is of an Ash Colour, and the Wood red, especially the Heart which is the best, and, as it is said, is no bigger than a Man's Thigh, though the Tree be so big in Compass, that three Men cannot fathom it: This, as it is said, beareth neither Fruit nor Gum, but that must necessarily be an idle Opinion: For it is impossible that the Earth of itself should bring forth such abundance of them without Seed.

ARBOR *foliis ambulantibus, Walking Leaves.* Near unto the Island of *Cimbubon*, and in the Isle itself, there groweth a Tree bearing Leaves like to those of the Mulberry-Tree, having two small short and prickly Feet, as it were, set on either side of them, which, falling to the Ground, seem to creep as if it were some living Creature, and being touched by any will presently move itself; however it may seem fabulous, I am

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Witness of three or four Sorts, one of which is as large, and has the Resemblance of a Bay-Leaf, another like a Myrtle-Leaf &c. but 'tis not the Leaves alone that move, but Insects which are join'd with them, as I have fully explain'd in my Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature.

ARBOR *Tristis, The Sorrowful Tree.* The Tree, that beareth this Name from the Properties, riseth to be reasonably tall, spreading slender Branches, with fair Leaves set by couples on them, very like unto the large or great Myrtle-Leaves; little or nothing snipt about the Edges, a little rough and green on the upper side and grey underneath; at each Joint, with the Leaves towards the Ends of the Branches, on both Sides, come forth slender, reddish, yellow Foot-Stalks, wherewith they colour their Broths and Meats yellow like Saffron, bearing three or four Flowers together thereon, compos'd of several small white Petals pointed at the Ends, making a double Flower with divers small Threads in the middle smelling so sweet, that they are thought to exceed either the Orange or Jessamine-Flowers, whose Property is never to blow open in the Day time, but in the Night only; for, as soon as the Sun shineth in the Morning, they all fall down under the Trees, and the whole Tree with the Branches seems wither'd and dead till the Evening, either through the Tenderness of the Stalk, or through a natural Antipathy against the Sun; for some of these Flowers abide on the Branches that are most shadowed from the Sun: The Fruit they give is somewhat like a Lupine with a thick Skin, but I suppose are not many in Number; for what Quantity of Fruit can this Tree bear, if most of the Flowers fall away,

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way? Unless these that fall are Catkins, only the Fruit is heart-fashion'd, and of a greenish Colour with a Division in the middle, in each Part whereof are contained small flat Beans or Kernels, like those of the *Sweet-Bean* or *Carob-Tree*, heart-fashion likewise, and cover'd with a greenish Skin or Peeling, the inner Kernel being white and somewhat bitter. This Tree hath been much desired in *Europe*; but as some have said, it would not endure transplanting notwithstanding all the Care of earthen and wooden Vessels, wherein it was planted, to be brought into *Spain* or *Portugal*; neither ever would the Seed spring; but it seems that is a Mistake; for by better Information we find it is easily propagated; it plentifully groweth in *Malabar*, and brought thence to *Goa* and many other Parts of the *Indies*, where every Branch being put into the Ground will take Root and grow; it is called in *Malabar Mogli*, in *Malayo Singadi*, in *Decan Pul*, by the *Arabians* *Quart*, by the *Persians* and *Turks* *Gul*; but at *Goa* and *Canarin Parizataco*, from a certain Nobleman so called, as the Natives think, and therein very near intimating one of *Ovid's* fabulous *Metamorphosis*, whose fair Daughter the Sun having espied fell in love withal; and having deflowered her, and forsaken for another, she slew herself, and from the Ashes of her burnt Carcass rose up this Tree, which is ever since ashamed to behold the Face of the Sun. In many Places of the *Indies* they distill the Flowers, for their sweet Scent sake, and keep it for Use, which in *Malabar* they call the *Water of Mogli*, after the Tree's Name; the said Water is good for sore Eyes to cool their Heat and Redness, if Linnen Cloths be dipped therein and laid

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upon them: The Physicians are of Opinion that both Flowers and Fruit comfort the Heart, and refresh the fainting Spirits thereof, for they have some Bitterness in them. It hath not been observ'd that the *Indians* have apply'd this Tree to any other Use than is formerly expressed, and the colouring of their Meats like as Saffron is used for the same Purpose in *Spain* and other Countries.

ARBOR venereos stimulos domans, *Park. The chaste Making-Tree.* *Petrus de Osnia*, in his Letter to *Monardus*, mentions a certain Tree growing in the *West-Indies*, whose Timber was of a spongy Substance, whereof the *Indians* would never take a Stick to burn, altho' they were threaten'd to Death, could never be brought to burn it, or abide where it was burned; for they said that whosoever came near the Fire or Flame thereof, or whomsoever the Sinoak only touch'd, was made utterly impotent and unable to any venereous Acts.

ARBOR farinifera, *The Bread-Tree.* Some who accompanied *Sir Francis Drake* in his Voyage round the whole World relate, That in the Island of *Ternate*, which is near the *Aequinoctial Line*, groweth a strange Kind of Tree about ten Foot high, whose Top is formed like a Cabbage in the middle, whereof is found a fine white Meal, which the poor *Islanders* use by putting a little Water to it, and letting it ferment; they make a Paste or Dough, whereof they make thin flat square Cakes, and bake them in long earthen Pans with Fire put round about them, which they eat while they are hot; but if they grow old and hard they steep them in warm Water, and bring them to a Kind of Pultage and so eat them; but this Cake or Bread is in a manner without Taste or

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Relish; but when some Pepper or Cinnamon with Sugar is put to it, it is a pleasant Food to many; but *Marcus Paulus Venetus* recordeth a more strange Bread-Tree growing in the Kingdom of *Fanfier*, whose Trunk two Men could scarce fathom, the Bark whereof being thick and taken away, the Wood thereof about three Inches thick in compass is as hard as Iron, being so heavy that it sinketh instantly in Water, whereof the Natives make them short Spikes or Spears sharpening and burning them at the End, so that they will be able to pierce Armour; but the whole middle of this Tree is soft like Meal, which being put in Water, and stirring to take away all the Dross that swimmeth above, they mould up the Residue into Cakes fit to be eaten, of which he tells us he brought some with him to *Venice*.

ARBOR five *Palma saccifera*, *The Bag-bearing Nut-Tree*. Certain *Dutch* Mariners having by Accident lost their Ship in a Voyage to the *West-Indies*, they lighted on a Desert Island called *Cronopez*, wherein they found whole Woods full of these kind of strange Trees, and others growing among them, whose Fruits being round Nuts as big as Walnuts, with their green outer Shell, and within them other smaller Nuts so round as a Ball, and with so hard a Shell, yet not very thick, that they could hardly be broken with an Iron Hammer; and a white hollow Kernel in the middle tasting like Pease at first, but a little bitter afterwards like a Lupine; these were inclosed in a long Sheath or hollow Hose resembling an Hypocras or Syrrap-Bag, some being twenty two Inches long, others two Foot and a half long; yet all being very small at the End, and growing lar-

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ger up to the Top where they were about seven Inches wide, and composed of a Number of brownish Threads or Hairs dispersed all over the Case, some running the length and some cross-wise.

ARBOR *metrosideros*, *The Iron-hearted Tree*. *Scaliger* mentions a certain small Tree, it is reported to grow in the Island of *Lava Major*, whose Heart or Core is as impenetrable, as Iron from the Bottom to the Top, and the Fruit which it beareth is likewise as hard; but he gives little Credit to it; yet *Nicholaus Costinus* in his Journal reports the same Thing.

ARBOR *gehuph*, *The Spleen-Tree of Sumatra*. In the Island of *Sumatra*, anciently called *Trapobana* or *Taprobana*, as *Thenet* relateth, groweth a small Tree called there *Gehuph*, whose Leaves are many and small, set on a Rib together somewhat like the *Cassia Solutiva*, or purging *Cassia* Leaves, set on short Branches covered with a yellowish Bark; the Fruit is somewhat thick and as round as a Ball, under which is contained a Nut as big as a hazel Nut, with a very bitter Kernel within it, yet tasting like an Angelica Root; they use the Fruit to quench Thirst, but the bitter Kernel is the most effectual in the Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, wherewith they are much afflicted, and therefore draw an Oil out of the Kernels of the Nuts, which they take for eight Days together, in which Time the Disease is much abated and quickly after cured; to those that cannot by reason of the Bitterness take it so willingly, as Women and Children; it is appointed to be anointed on the Belly, Back-Bone, and Sides, which worketh the Cure; the said Oil is in much use with them also, and of great Account, for the singular Help and Remedy it giveth to all joint

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joint Aches, Gouts, and the like; the Gum likewise of this Tree being dissolved with a little Oil and spread plaister-wise, is applied to the grieved Places with good Effect. The Inhabitants plant this Tree near their Houses, in their Orchards and Gardens, to have Benefit nigh at hand.

ARBOR guajacana five guajacum patavinum, *The Indian Date Plum-Tree*. The *Indian Date-Tree* groweth great, with a smooth dark green Bark, shooting forth many large green Boughs, and slender green Branches beset with fair and broad green Leaves, somewhat like the Leaves of the *Cornell-Tree* or *Cornelian-Cherry*, but larger, and without any Dents on the Edges; the Flowers grow on the Branches close set unto them without any, or with a very short Foot-stalk under them, consisting of four green Petals, the Husk and another within of a dark purplish Colour; the Fruit that followeth standeth in the middle of the said Husk, and is green at the first and very harsh, but red and round when it is ripe, and somewhat like a Plum with a small Point at the Head, and is of a pleasant Taste or Relish, wherein in the hotter Climates, but seldom in ours, are contained thick and flat brown grissy Seeds, or Kernels, somewhat like the Kernels of *Cassia Fistula*, which may be easily cut with a Knife.

ARBOR filiquosa Virginienfis spinosa, *Locus nostratibus dicta, Park. The Virginian Locust-Tree*. This grows to be a very great Tree and of an exceeding Height, whose Body is covered with a smooth Bark, the young Branches being green, and set with somewhat sharp Prickles at every Joint where the winged leaves come forth, this is likely a kind of *Acacia*.

ARBOR spinosa Indica muricatis Siliquis, *The Prickly-codded Indian Tree, Park*. This Tree riseth up the first Year from Seed to be three or four Foot high, branched forth on all Sides, and set with small sharp crooked Thorns both on the main Stem and Branches, having many winged Leaves set on them very much resembling the last *Virginian Locust*; it is tender and must be shelter'd in the Winter.

ARBOR filiquosa & spinosa trifolia Indica Coral arbor dicta, *The Indian Coral-Tree*. *Clusius* first, and since him *Baptist Ferrarius* by the Sight thereof, both at *Rome* and in *Spain*, hath enlarged the Description of this Tree: It riseth up with many Stems, whose younger Bark is smooth and green, the elder pale and more rugged, spreading with Branches arm'd with small crooked whitish Thorns, and with broad fresh green and almost round Leaves like those of *Arbor Judæ*, or *Judas-Tree*; but that they end in a Point, whose Foot-stalks, as *Clusius* expresth, have the like crooked Thorns on them, which Leaves are three always set together, the two lowest opposit on short Foot-stalks, the End one on a longer; the Flowers are Pease Fashion, or like those of *Phaseolus*, or *Kidney-Bean*, of an orient red Colour like Coral, of which Colour also are the Beans or Fruit in Pods like other *Phaseoli*; it is very tender to keep, not abiding the least cold Air: For as *Clusius* setteth it down *Signior de Tonar*, the chiefest Physician in *Spain* in his time, having two Trees thereof growing, were in that Climate destroyed by one Winter's over-sharpness. We have several of these Plants now in our curious Gardens, especially at the Royal Gardens at *Hampton-Court*, where they prosper very well

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in the Stoves, they are raised from Seeds in *March* on Hot-beds.

ARBOR Judæ, *Judas-Tree with Crimson Flowers*. This *Judas-Tree* riseth up sometimes to be high and of a good Size, and sometimes to be but as an Hedge-bush spreading Arms and Branches covered with a blackish red Bark; the Leaves that come forth upon the young reddish Branches, one at a Place, are large and round, greater, but thinner, than the Leaves of *Asarabacca*, of a whitish green Colour on the upper Side and grayish underneath, falling away in Autumn; the Flowers grow not at the Ends of the Branches but at the Joints, and sometimes out of the very Body or old Wood, many standing together upon a long Foot-stalk somewhat like Pease Blossoms, of an excellent deep crimson Colour, after which follow many long flat and large thin Cods, of a reddish brown Colour, with flat blackish brown hard Seed within them; the Root groweth deep and spreadeth very far; this is a *Virginia* Plant and stands well abroad with us, especially against a good Wall; it is increased by Layers in *September*, and by Seeds in *March*; the Flowers were used in Sallads by the late curious Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton.

ARBOR Judæ flore albo, *Judas-Tree with white Flowers*. This other groweth as great as the former, but with a whiter Bark and the Branches green; the Leaves and Flowers are like for Form to the preceding, but of a white Colour, and the Cods after them not so brown as in the former, and the Seed likewise paler.

ARBUTUS is call'd in *Greek* ῥόδον, *Comarus*, and in *Latin*, *Arbutus* & *Unedo*, and by *Ovid*, *Fraga Montana*, and in *English*, *Strawberry Tree*.

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There is one sort of it with smooth Leaves call'd *Abrachne* but it is very rare; the first grows wild in *Ireland*, tho' with us it is cultivated in the Gardens. It is a pretty Ever-green, and makes a pretty Shew, when its Fruit is ripe at *Christmas*: It may be raised from Seed in *March*, in light Soil, but is very easily propagated, by Suckers from the Roots, or by Layers, in the Spring or Autumn Seasons.

ARCHANGEL, See *Archangelica*.

ARCHANGELICA, the *Archangel*, or *Dead-Nettle*, is common almost every where in dry Ground. It grows from Seed sown in the Spring.

ARCHONTOXYLON, *i. e.* *Ebenus*.

ARCUM, of *Dioscorides*, is *Bardana major*, or *Lappa*.

ARCTURUS, *i. e.* *Blattaria Cretica*.

ARGEMONE, and *Argemonia*, is the wild *Bastard-Poppy*, raised by Seed sown in *March*.

ARGENTARIA petræa, of *Gesner*, is the *Tormentilla Hispanica*.

ARGENTILLA major *Thalij*, is *Ulmaria major*.

ARGENTINA, is *Potentilla*, in *English* wild *Tansy*, or *Silver Weed*.

ARECA or *Indian Nutt*, Off: the *Drunken Date-tree*, or *Arack*, is raised from the Nut, sown in the Spring, by the help of the hot Bed; and must be housed in Winter.

ARIA of *Theophrastus*, is a wild *Service*, or *White Beam-Tree*, call'd in *Latin* by most Authors *Sorbus Sylvestris* *Aria* *Theophrasti Dicta*, and by *Clusius*, *Sorbus Aria cognominata*. See *SORBUS*.

ARIS & ARISARUM, in *Greek*, ῥοδάκνη, and in *English*, *Fryers-Coule*, being near a-kin, to the *AROM*; it brings Flowers, which are to be admired for their odd Figure. There are several Sorts of this

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this Plant, which may be propagated, by dividing the Roots when the Leaves do not appear; they are generally Lovers of shady Places, tho' some Sorts require a very warm Air: We may also raise them from Seeds sown in *March*; we may see the Figures of some Sorts in *Gerrard*.

ARISTOLOCHIA, *Off*: in *Greek*, *Ἀριστολόχια*, in *English*, *Birthwort*, to which we may join the *Pistolochia*, or bushy rooted *Birthwort*; there are many Sorts of these, bringing very pretty Flowers, almost of the Figure of some Sorts of Trumpets, or French Horns. They are to be desired in a Garden, and may be raised from Seed sown in the Spring, and by dividing the Root.

ARISTOLOCHIA rotunda vulgarior, *The ordinary round rooted Birthwort*.

This round *Birthwort* sendeth forth several long square Stalks, sometimes half a Yard or better, lying on the Ground, with few or no Branches issuing from them, with many round yellowish green Leaves full of Veins, standing without Order, one beyond the other, every one upon short Foot-stalks: At every Joint with the Leaves, from the middle of the Stalks upwards to the top, cometh forth one long hollow Flower a-piece, smaller at the bottom, than at the top, with a long piece at one Side of the top bending down, both of them of a deadish yellow, or somewhat brownish Colour, and somewhat blackish purple on the inside: After the Flowers are past, come in their Places small, round, and somewhat long Fruit of several Sizes, some as big as a Walnut without the Shell, some as big as it is with the outer green Shell, and some less than the first, which, when it is ripe, openeth into three Parts shewing the Seed lying in

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Order within it, separated by certain Skins, somewhat flat and round: The Root is tuberos bunched out severally, of a dark Colour on the outside, and more yellow within.

ARISTOLOCHIA rotunda altera, *Another round rooted Birthwort*. This other *Birthwort* is like the former, for the Manner of growing; but the Stalks are more and shorter, the Leaves are greater, and have each longer Foot-stalks; the Flowers are of a pale purple on the outside, and brown on the in, with a few Hairs set therein, scarce to be discern'd, as is usual to all the Sorts: The Fruit is somewhat longer than the Pear Fashion, more pointed at the Ends: The Seed is flat, somewhat less and red: The Root is like the other, but yellower.

ARISTOLOCHIA longa vera, *The true long rooted Birthwort*. The long rooted *Birthwort*, is so like the round, that it is hard to distinguish them: The chief Differences be, the Stalk is shorter, the Leaves smaller, harder and paler, the Flowers are more whitish and greenish, but like in Form, and the Fruit is long like a Pear, something like the other, or last round rooted *Birthwort*; but not so much pointed: The Seed differeth not, the Root thereof is long, as big as a Man's Wrist, of near a Foot in Length.

ARISTOLOCHIA longa Hispanica, *The Spanish long Birthwort*. This *Spanish* Kind differeth very little from the last recited long rooted *Birthwort*, but in Flower and Root; the Flower is more purplish, both the Slipper or Ear, and the inside of the top of the Flower: The Fruit is shorter and blunter at the lower End.

ARISTOLOCHIA Clematitis, *The running rooted Birthwort*. This

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running rooted *Birthe wort*, groweth with longer, stronger, and rounder Stalks than the former, being three or four Foot long, branched oftentimes like the long rooted kind, whereon grow long and broader Leaves, of a paler green Colour, than any of the other: At the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth the Flowers, as the other Sorts do; but whereas none of them bring above one Flower at a Joint, this bringeth three or four like the rest for Form, but of a pale green Colour like the long. The Fruit and Seed is greater than any of the other. The Root hath a stronger sweet Scent than any of the former, and is smaller, of the Bigness of the bigger Roots of *Asparagus*, many growing from one Head, and running very far under Ground, and springing up again in many Places; of as enduring a Nature as a Couch-grass almost, for if never so little a Piece be left in the Ground, or broken off from the rest, it will shoot forth Leaves, and grow again; so that oftentimes it becomes no less Plague to a Ground, than a Couch, or any other such like running or creeping Herb.

ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis Bætica, Spanish climbing *Birthe wort*. The Spanish climbing *Birthe wort*, hath several small long, twining Branches, spreading into many other small ones, running upon small Trees and Hedge Bushes, winding themselves very much about them, like the greater Bindweeds, or Hops and often over-topping them, whereon do grow several Leaves upon long Foot-stalks, being round, somewhat like to the Scammony of *Montpelier*, or the other *Birthe worts*; but sharper pointed, smooth and green on the upper Side, and of a whitish Purple underneath; the Flowers stand

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single at the Joint, as the former Sorts, having the longest Foot-stalks of any, of the same Form, of a dark purple Colour, and hairy on the inside; the Fruit and Seed is as great as the last, but openeth it self at the bottom, contrary to all the former Sorts: The Root runneth into the Ground like the rough Bindweed, whereunto it is very like, of a pale whitish Colour on the outside, and of the Bigness of the last, but not so strong a Scent; of no unpleasant, but of a sharp and an astringent Taste.

ARISTOLOCHIA five pistolochia vulgarior, The bushy rooted *Birthe wort*. The bushy rooted *Birthe wort* hath many slender, long branched Stalks, a Foot long or more, streaked and crested as in both the long and round, whereon grow at Distances, as in the former, several round Leaves, smaller, rougher, and blacker than the long, whereunto it is most like, but a little waved about the Edges: The Flowers are very like them, but in some very dark, and in others of a greenish yellow Colour: The Fruit is round and somewhat long, like the Fruit of the first round kind, but smaller; it openeth itself as the last doth, and sheweth such like Seed within, but smaller: The Roots are many, and small, shooting from one Head with many small Fibres, of a yellowish Colour: This loseth the Leaves in Winter.

ARISTOLOCHIA five Pistolochia Cretica semper virens, Ever green bushy rooted *Birthe wort* of Candy. The ever-green bushy rooted *Birthe wort* of Candy sendeth forth many slender, flexible, and trailing cornered Stalks, branching into several other smaller, about a Foot long, of a sad green Colour, so abiding all the Winter: The Flowers are like those of the long kind, standing

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standing upon long Foot-stalks, of a very dark red Colour on the outside, and yellowish within: The Fruit and Seed is smaller than in any other: The Root is like the last but smaller, and smelling somewhat sweet.

ARISTOLOCHIA subhirsuta folio oblongo flore maximo. Tournefort. Long-leaved oriental Birthwort, with large Flowers. The Root of this Plant is a Foot and a half long, two Inches thick, pointed at the bottom, hard, woody, yellowish, and marbled with white and red, cover'd with a fleshy Bark, inclining to purple. This Root is accompany'd with a few Fibres, but it is intolerably bitter, and puts out many Heads, producing whitish Buds ending in Stalks, a Foot high in the Spring Time; the Stalks then stretch to two Foot, are firm, solid, and of a pale Green, somewhat rough, and purplish at their Beginning. These Stalks are adorn'd with a Leaf at each Knot, about three Inches long, and two and a half broad at the Basis, which Basis twirls or is rounded like two Ears, below which it grows narrower insensibly, and terminates in an obtuse Point. The upper part of the Leaf is dark green, shining: The under Part is of a pale greenish Colour. From their Juncures grows a Flower, supported by a Stalk, an Inch or two long, terminating in a folded Calyx, with six large Channellings, about half an Inch long; each Flower is crooked like the Letter S, three Inches and half long; it begins with a Cod eight or nine Lines thick, of a pale Green, somewhat rough, which lengthens into a retorted Pipe, half an Inch thick, ending in a Trumpet like Manner, almost oval, eighteen or twenty Lines Diameter. The Hollow of this Trumpet-like Flower is almost

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covered with white Hairs, a Line and a half long. The Ground-work thereof is a dark Purple, with some clear Spots, and set off with a large Rising in the Place where the Mouth begins to contract itself into a Pipe: The inside whereof is also purple-colour'd, hairy, as is the inside of the Cod. At the bottom of this Cod is an hexagonal Button, two Lines and a half Diameter, set about with large Stamina, upon which there are Summits, which shed a yellow Dust. This Flower has no Scent at all; the whole Plant is bitter.

ARMENIACA MALUS, Off: the *Abricot-Tree* is one of our best Garden Fruits, which we generally train against Walls; the Sorts which are known to us, are the *Turkey Abricot*, the *Orange Abricot*, the *Masculine Abricot*, and the *Bruxelles Abricot*; besides which, there is a transparent *Abricot*, with a smooth Rind, and a white *Abricot*, but these two last are great Rarities; they are also propagated, by budding upon Plum Stalks, but the *Bruxelles Abricot* does best upon white Bulloes Stocks, and does very well in Dwarfs or Standards. See PRUNING.

ARMERIUS or Armeria, or Armeracia, we call in *English Sweet-William*; 'tis a Flower which makes a good Show in a Garden, and remains many Years, and may be propagated by Cuttings, or Slips, or Layers, in the Spring or Summer Seasons. Of the single Sorts, we have the blood Red, the Red and White, and the White, and some which are double; these are nearly related to the *Carnation*, and, by coupling with them, have produced several Varieties of Plants, neither exactly *Sweet-William* nor *Carnation*, what I mean by their coupling, See under the Word *Generation*, we raise them also from

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from Seed sown in the Spring; the Sorts are,

ARMERIUS Angustifolius rubens simplex, single red Sweet John's. The *Sweet-John* hath his Leaves broader, shorter and greener, than any of the Gilliflowers, but narrower than Sweet-Williams set by Couples at the Joints of the Stalks, which are short and not above a Foot and a half high, at the Top whereof stand many small Flowers like small Pinks, but standing closer together, and in shorter Husks made of five Petals smaller than those of Pinks and more deeply jagged than the following Sweet-Williams, of a red Colour in the middle, and white at the Edges, but of small or little Scent, and not all flowering at once but by Degrees; the Seed is black somewhat like the Seed of Pinks, the Root is dispersed with many small Fibres annex'd to it.

ARMERIUS angustifolius albus simplex, single white Sweet-John's. This Sweet-John differeth not in any thing from the former, but only that the Leaf doth never change brownish, and that the Flower is of a fair white Colour without any Mixture.

ARMERIUS angustifolius duplex, double Sweet-John's There is of both those former Kinds, some of whose Flowers are once double, that is, consisting of two or three Rows of Leaves, and the Edges not so deeply jagged, not differing in any thing else.

ARMERIUS latifolius simplex flore rubro, single red Sweet-William's. The Sweet-William's do all of them spread into many very long trailing Branches, with Leaves lying on the Ground, in the like Manner that the Sweet-John's do: The chief Differences between them are, That these have broader and darker green Leaves, some-

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what brownish, especially towards the Points, and that the Flowers stand thicker and closer, and more in Number together, in the Head or Tuft, having many small pointed Leaves among them; the Colour of the Flower is of a deep red without any Mixture or Spot at all.

ARMERIUS latifolius flore rubro multiplici, double red Sweet-William's. The double Kind differeth not from the single Kind of the same Colour, but only in the doubleness of the Flowers, which are with two Rows of Leaves in every Flower.

ARMERIUS latifolius variegatus five verticolor, speckled Sweet-William's. These spotted William's are very like the first red Sort, in the Form or Manner of growing, having Leaves as broad, and brown sometimes as they; the Flowers stand as thick or thicker, clustering together but of very variable Colours; for some Flowers will be of a fine delayed red, with few Marks or Spots upon them, and others will be full speckled or sprinkled with white or Silver Spots, circle-wise about the middle of the Flowers, and some will have many Specks or Spots upon them dispersed: All these Flowers are not blown at one time, but some are flowering, when others are decaying; so that abiding long in their Pride, they become of the more Respect; the Seed is black, as all the rest, and not to be distinguished one from another, the Roots are some long, and some small and thready, running near the upper Crust of the Earth.

ARMERIUS latifolius flore rubro saturo holosericeo, Sweet-William's of a deep red or murrey Colour. The Leaves of this Kind seem to be a little larger, and the Joints a little redder, than the former; but in

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in the Flower consisteth the chiefest Difference, which is of a deep red or murrey purple Colour, like Velvet of that Colour, without any Spots, but smooth and soft in handling, having an Eye or Circle in the middle, at the Bottom of the Petals.

ARMERIUS latifolius simplex flore albo, *single white Sweet-William's*. The white Kind differeth not in Form, but in Colour from the former; the Leaves are not brown at all but of a fresh green Colour, and the Flowers are wholly white.

ARMOBACIA. See Armerius.

ARRACH or Orrach. See Atriplex.

ARTHANITA, *i. e.* Cyclamen or Artanita, *Off*:

ARROW-HEAD, is Sagitaria.

ARTEMISIA, or Artemisia *Off*: from the Greek, Ἀρτεμισία, is *Mugwort*, is a Plant, which grows wild in most Fields about *London*, but may be propagated by Seeds, sown as soon as they are ripe, or in the Spring.

ARTEMISIA orientalis tanacetifolia inodora. coroll. inst. rei Herb. *Tournefort*. The *Tansy leav'd oriental Mugwort*. The Root of this Plant is about a Foot long, hard, woody, and as thick as the little Finger, furnish'd with Fibres, white within, and covered with a reddish Rind. The Stalks grow in Branches about two Feet high, straight, firm, smooth, and of a pale green Colour, but mark'd with reddish Marks; they are brittle, and accompanied with Leaves, exactly like those of *Tansy*, but insipid, and without Smell; the biggest are about three Inches long, and two broad, of a dark green, smooth, and cut deeply, even to the Rib, and again cut into very small Dents, they grow less and less to the very top of the Stalk without changing their Figure. From their

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Knots, grow out Branches about half a Foot long, sub-divided into many Sprigs, all charged with Flowers very close, and raised high. These Flowers are a Sort of Buttons, like those of the common *Mugwort*, compos'd of certain Flowerets, very small and purplish, inclosed in a Calyx or Cup, made up of small Scales, of a deep green Colour: Each Floweret or small Flower bears an Embryo, which becomes a very small Seed, somewhat reddish. We perceived neither Smell nor Taste in this Plant. It loves a fat, fresh, moist Earth.

ARTEMISIA vulgaris, *Common Mugwort*. The common *Mugwort* hath divers Leaves lying upon the Ground, very much divided or cut in deeply about the Brims, somewhat like *Wormwood*, but much larger, of a sad or dark green Colour on the upper Side, and very white underneath: The Stalks grow in some to be purplish, and then the Flowers are deeper coloured. These Flower Stems rise to be four or five Foot high, whereon grow such like Leaves as those below, but somewhat smaller, branching forth very much towards the top, whereon are set very small, pale, yellowish Flowers like Buttons, which fall away, and after them come small Seed, inclosed in small round Heads; the Root is long and hard, with many small Fibres growing from it, whereby it taketh strong hold in the Ground; but both Stalk and Leaf die quite down every Year, and the Root shooteth a-new in the Spring: The whole Plant is of a reasonable good Scent, and is more easily propagated by the Slips than by the Seed. This should be slipp'd or planted of Cuttings in *April*.

ARTEMISIA minor. *Small Mugwort*. This small *Mugwort* is somewhat like unto the former, having such

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such like Leaves, divided or cut in on both Sides, green above, and whitish underneath, but much smaller then they: The Stalk likewise riseth not so high, nor is so great as the preceding, but bearing the like Flowers, yet paler: The Scent whercof is also a-like.

ARTEMISIA tenuifolia montana. Fine Mountain Mugwort. This Mountain Mugwort is also not much unlike the former, having diverse square brownish Branches, not above a Foot and a half high, whereon grow such like Leaves, but longer, narrower, and much more crumpled, finely jagged on the Edges; the Flowers are pale and small like the former: The Root is long and black, spreading in the Ground.

ARTEMISIA polyspermos. Fruitful Mugwort. This kind of Mugwort riseth up usually but with one Stalk, dividing it self from the bottom into many Branches, whereon are set longer and larger Leaves than the small Mugwort, but more finely cut in on the middle Rib, and ending in a longer Point than the former; the tops of the Branches are more plentifully stored with Flowers than the other Sorts, which turn into small Seed, bearing abundantly.

ARTEMISIA Virginiana, Virginian Mugwort. This Virginian Plant riseth up somewhat higher and larger spread, with divided Leaves like the first but greater.

ARTHRITICA, i. e. Primula Veris.

ARTISI, i. e. Tragopogon.

ARSMART or Water Pepper, is *Periscaria Acris*, or *Hydropiper*.

ARUM Off: from the Greek *ἄρου*, in *English* Cuckoo-pint, and Wake-Robin; of this there are several Sorts, which make a fine Variety in the Gardens: Even our common wild Sort should not be wanting, for the Oddness of its Flowers, and for the Beauty of its

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Leaves; but the *Egyptian Drum*, which first was rais'd in *England*, at the Bishop of *London's*, in the Time of that Learned Prelate *Dr. Henry Compton*, is a Plant which exceeds all of the Sort which I have seen: It is now pretty common in most of our curious Gardens, where there are Green-Houses, bearing a large white Flower. They may either be propagated by Seed sown as soon as 'tis ripe, or by dividing the Roots about Autumn; there is a Sort of Water Arum in *Holland*, with white Flowers, which will grow very well in Water Tubs. See Water Plants.

ARTICHOKE is *Cinara*, or *Scolymus*.

ARUNDO Off: is in Greek *Κάλαμος* Calamus, and in *English* Reed. 'Tis a Plant well enough known to grow in Marshes and Fens, and turns to good Account in such Places: It should be there planted from Roots, at two Foot a-part, in the Spring; 'tis used for making of Fences, and the thatching of Houses in *Lincolnshire*; of this Family is the Fishing Cane, which we receive every Year from *Spain*, which grows very well in *England*, and would be of very great Service, if it was to be propagated in large Quantities; both these may also be raised from Seed sown in Spring in watry Places, or in Autumn.

ASAFOETIDA Off: is the *Laserpitium verum Park.* or the Gum, said to proceed from that Plant; this Gum is called in *English* Devil's-Dung, it has a strong Smell like Garlick; it is often used in Corn-fields in *Gloucestershire*, to keep away the Crows from the Grain, 'tis supposed to be the *Sylphium* of the Ancients.

ASADULCIS & Fœtida, Asa Fœtida and the other *Asa*. Although I have spoken somewhat of *Asa Dulcis* five odorata & *Asa-Fœtida*, in the
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Chapter of *Laferpitium* among the umbelliferous Plants, yet because I said but little of them there, reserving them for this place, I will here treat of them more largely. There is none of the ancient Authors, either *Greek*, *Latin*, or *Arabian*, that hath made any mention of *Afa*, either *Dulcis* or *Fetida*, but it was first depraved by the Druggists and Apothecaries in foreign Parts, that instead of *Lafer* said *Afa*, from whence ever since the Name of *Afa* hath continued, and afterwards divided into *Dulcis* or *Odorata*, and *Fetida*, from the differing Sorts of Goodness, Pureness, and Scent thereof, whenas they are both of a strong Smell, yet one much more than another, the *Afa-Fetida* being of so evil a Scent, that the *Germans* call it *Tuffelzdrsch*, that is *Diaboli stercus*, Devil's-dirt, and is very near the Scent of *Storax liquida*, if it be not the same, relented and brought into a liquid Form, the Foot or Sediment declaring it plainly, and is accounted with them to be sweet, being of a strong unpleasant Savour, rather than sweet to us, so is the *Afa Dulcis* & *Odorata*, called sweet in Comparison of the other, called *Fetida*, because being purer it hath a more unpleasant Scent and Taste. For as *Garcias* saith, *Afa* is called *Altibi* by the *Arabians*, which is the later of the *Greeks* and *Latins*, as the Plant being called by them *Ansciden*, and *Silpbium* by the *Greeks* and *Latins*; but *Fingu* and *Fingara* by the *Indians*, the one when it is cleaned and purified from the Drois, being clear and yellow as Amber, the other foul and impure, and are so familiarly eaten, as *Garcias* saith by the *Indians*, in their Meats, Broths, and Sallets, and Medicines, that they scarce eat any thing that is not season'd therewith, and it is very pleasant to them

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being used unto it, but loathsome to others, the richer Sort using the purer, and the Poor the coarser: Divers heretofore have mistaken *Benzoïn* for *Afa Dulcis*, and I doubt the Error is not yet quite extinguished, and *Matthioli* confesseth his former Error therein, which upon better Consideration he amended, *Benzoïn* being the Gum of a Tree, and being not so hot as *Lafer*, which by *Galen's* Appointment had for its Substitute *Euphorbium*. The *Afa Dulcis*, being in former times well known and used, is now a-Days quite lost and forgotten, being not brought into these Parts, but the *Afa-Fetida* hath a continual Residence and Recourse unto us, and is, as *Garcias* saith, the true and only *Lafer* or *Laferpitium* of the Ancients, and so accepted generally by the *Arabians* and in *India*; and says he, they err mightily that make them differing. It is generally used in our Days for the rising of the Mother in Women, as all strong and evil scented things be, which depress it, and is singular good to be put into hollow aching Teeth, to ease and take away the Pains: One said, he tasted of it for a Trial, in the cold time of the Year, and after a little walking he found himself possessed with a gentle Sweat, both Head, Arms, and Body, and shortly after found his Stomach better disposed to his Dinner than at other times before, and digesting it better. *Garcias* saith, the *Indians* use it to take away the Loathing of the Stomach to Meat, and to strengthen the Weakness of it also, and it is much used by them to provoke unto Venery, and causeth one to expel Wind nightly, which thing was tried by a *Portuguese*, as *Garcias* relateth it, upon a Horse, whom the King of
Bisna-

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Bisnager would have bought, but that he was over subject to break Wind; but after that the *Portuguese* had cured him thereof, the King bought him, and asking how he cured him, he answered him with *Aja-Fetida* given in his Provender, no marvel, said the King, if he was cured with the Gods Meat; yea, rather with the Devil's, said the *Portuguese*, but softly, and in his own Language for fear of being over-heard.

ASARABACCA, *i. e.* Asarum, which See.

ASARUM Off: *Asazv* in Greek, and in English *Asarabacca*, a Plant which very well becomes a Garden; it is of two Sorts, the Common, and the Virginian Kind; the first loves to grow in the Shade, and the other is set in Green-Houses in the Winter, but I believe will stand abroad; both these may be rais'd from Seed in the Spring, but much better by dividing their Roots.

ASCALONITIS, *i. e.* Ceba Ascalonica, is also call'd Schenoprassum, by some and *Scalions*, but more commonly *Eschalots*, or according to some *Shalots*. This is one of the most agreeable Roots in Sauce, of the Onion or Leek Kind, and its Tops, being cut, will afford an agreeable Mixture in a Salad, for those who love a Relish of this Sort, it is customary to keep these Roots dry for Sauces, taking them out of the Ground when their Grass decays; and setting the single Roots again in *January*, they will increase five or six for one, and bring great Profit where the Soil is light or sandy. 'Tis well worth a Gardener's while to cultivate them.

ASCLEPIAS Off: is in Greek *'Ασκληπιὰς*, in English *Swallow-wort*, it is also call'd Vincetoxicum; these are cultivated in curious Gardens, but are not more tender

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than Plants that grow wild in France; they make an agreeable Variety, and are rais'd from Seed sown in the Spring.

ASCYROIDES, *St. Peter's - Wort* See *Ascyrum*.

ASCYRUM, is in Greek *'Ασχυρὸν*, is English'd by Mr. Ray *St. Peter's-Wort*, and is also in Greek *'Ασχυρίδης*.

ASCOYROIDES, this is a Flower which ought to be in a Garden, and is propagated, by dividing its Roots in the Spring; it loves light Land.

ASH-TREE, is *Fraxinus*.

ASPALATHUS, is in Greek *'Ασπλάθος*, and is also call'd *Lignum Rhodium*, in English, *Box-thorn*, but says Mr. Ray, *Arbor qualis sit nobis non certo constat*; but let not my Reader mistake this for the *BUCKTHORN*, as perhaps, some might do: The officinal Name is, *Asphaltum Lignum*, it comes from the *Canaries*, and so whenever we get the Plant, it must have the Benefit of a Stove.

ASPARAGUS, is in Greek *'Ασπράγος*, or according to Galen, *'Ασπράγος*, in English, *Asparagus*, or *Sparagus*, or *Sperage*, or by the common Voice, *Sparrow-Grass*; this Name properly belongs to the young Buds of any Plants that are to be eaten, but in particular, it is to be used for the Plant cultivated in our Gardens under that Name. We first raise this Plant from Seed in *February*, and when the Plants are one Year old, prepare Beds for them of fine loamy Earth, with a large Quantity of Dung under them, but I find fresh Earth is best, as the ingenious Mr. Lawrence has directed; for the *Asparagus* are better tasted: They shou'd be transplanted in *February*, and the first Year the Beds should be sown with Onions, and then, between the Beds

planted

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planted with Beans. The *Asparagus* Roots should stand ten Inches asunder, and should grow till the third Year, before their Buds are cut off, for then they are in their full Strength, the Roots of old *Asparagus* are taken up, and put in hot Beds in the Winter, to force or bring Buds to the Table. See the rest in my *Monthly Writings*.

ASPARAGUS Creticus fruticosus, crassioribus & brevioribus aculeis, magno fructu, Tournefort, Oriental Asparagus with large Fruit. This Plant grows in the Rocks, pushing forth long Stalks of one, or sometimes two Foot long, about three Lines thick, angulous, greyish, and branching from their Birth, subdivided into several Branches a Line thick, of a yellowish green Colour, garnished here and there with large Prickles in Clusters; the largest of these Prickles are seven or eight Lines long, and one Line thick; the others are half as long, but are firm, of a pale, yellow, striped, reddish, and sometimes blackish at the Point. From the Base of these Prickles issue several Flowers all along the Branches, supported by very slender Footstalks; each Flower consisting of six greyish Petals, inclining to a yellow, dispos'd like a Star, usually turning back in the lower Part, two Lines and a half long, one Line broad, pointed and striped. The Pistil is a three corner'd Button, one Line long, surrounded with six Stamina two Lines long each, topp'd with yellow Summits, the Flower smells rammish. The Fruit is half an Inch Diameter, adorned with three round Risings, and separated into three Cells, each fill'd with a spherical hard Seed. There is one Sort whose Prickles are an Inch long.

ASPARAGUS marinus crassiore folio, Sea or wild Asparagus with thick

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Leaves. This kind of Sea, or wild *Asparagus*, riseth up with many, but shorter Stalks than the Garden Kind; stronger also and thicker, branching forth in the same manner, and having such like winged Leaves, but shorter, thicker, harder, and of a blueish green Colour; the Blossoms are like the other, and so are the Berries or Seed that follow; but greater than they, and not of so fresh a red Colour: The Root spreadeth in the Ground.

ASPARAGUS sylvestris foliis acutis, Wild Asparagus, with sharp Leaves. This *Asparagus*, with sharp Leaves, riseth up from a Head of Roots, whose Strings are thicker and shorter than the former kind, with three or four Stalks, which are shorter, stronger, and whiter than the other, diversly spread and branched into many Wings, whereon are set, at several Distances, many small, short, and sharp pointed Leaves, five or six standing at a Joint together: At these Joints likewise, with the Leaves, come forth the Flowers, many set upon a long Stalk, which are yellow, consisting of six Petals a Piece, smelling as sweet as a *March Violet*; after which come small Berries, green at the first, and of a blackish Ash Colour when they are ripe, wherein is contained a hard black Seed.

ASPARAGUS petraeus five Corrua aculeata, Prickly Rock Asparagus. This kind of thorny *Asparagus*, groweth in stony and rocky Places, hath very thick and short Roots or Strings, many jointed together at the Head; from whence rise sundry branched green Stalks, having three or four sharp green Thorns, more likely than Leaves; they are hard, long, and sharp pointed, set together all along the Stalk and Branches; whereat come forth small mossy, yellowish green Flowers, and after them the Berries,

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ries, which are greater than the former, and of a blackish green Colour; when they are ripe, full of a purple Pulp, wherein lieth usually but one black hard Seed, or at the most two, having a white Kernel within it.

ASPARAGUS spinosus, five *Corru-da spinis horrida*, *Asparagus with sharp Thorns*. This *thorny Asparagus* shooteth out from such a short, thick, stringy Root as the last, but yellowish on the outside; the Stalks are white, crooked or bended, two or three in Number, branched forth on every Side, and at every Joint, the Branches are bending and divided where the Leaves are set: There also stands a sharp Thorn growing downward; with each Thorn upon the younger Branches, stand five or six small, long, narrow, and soft Leaves, clustering together, which are of a sweetish clammy or gummy Taste: At the Joints likewise with the Leaves, come forth the Flowers, of a yellowish green Colour, each of them standing upon long and slender Foot stalks hanging downwards; after which come in their Places large roundish Berries, red when they are ripe, seeming to be three square, full of a tough or clammy Juice, containing within it one black Grain or Seed, and seldom two.

ASPARAGUS, *Garden Sperage* or *Asparagus*. This *Asparagus* riseth up at the first, with divers whitish green scaly Heads, very brittle or easy to break while they are young, which afterwards rise up into very long and slender green Stalks of about half an Inch Diameter, on which are set divers Branches of green Leaves, shorter and smaller than Fennel up to the top. At the Joints whereof come forth small yellowish Flowers, which turn into round Berries, green at the first,

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and of an excellent red Colour when they are ripe, shewing as if they were Beads of Coral; wherein are contain'd, exceeding hard and black Seed: The Roots are dispers'd from a spongy Head, into many long, thick, and round Strings, whereby it sucketh much Nourishment out of the Ground, and encreaseth plentifully thereby.

We have another kind that is of much greater Account, because the Shoots are larger and whiter, and being dressed, taste more sweet and pleasant, without any difference. It is to be observed, that the Sort which is so common in *Holland*, and whose Buds are white when they are cut, for the Table is no other than one of these; but the Buds are blanch'd with Straw or Litter. These are propagated by Seeds sown in *March*, on a common Bed of Earth: As to the Particulars of a Garden Kind, we have them above.

ASPEN-TREE is *Populus tremula*, or *Lybica*.

ASPERGULA, *i. e.* *Asperula*.

ASPERUGO, is *APARINE*, which See, the *English* Name is *Claviers* or *Goose-grass*.

ASPERULA *Off.* or *Aspergula*, or *Spergula*, in *English* *Wood-roof* or *Wood-rowel*; there are several Sorts of it, which are cultivated in Gardens, more for their Use than Beauty, but the Flowers of the most common Sort are sweet scented; and this Sort may be propagated, by parting the Roots early in the Spring, and at that Time, sowing the Seeds of the others; they are figured in *Gerrard*.

Asphodil, is *Asphodelus*.

ASPHODELUS *Off.* in *Greek* *Ἀσφodelός*, in *English*, *Asphodil*, or *King's - Spear* is an agreeable Plant for a Garden, and has several Varieties; some of these flower in *May* and *June*, others in *July* and

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and *August*. We may propagate these, by taking them up where the Stalks are dry, and then parting their Roots; but we cannot keep them long out of the Ground.

ASPHODELUS major albus ramosus, The great white branched *Asphodil* hath many trailing, hollow, three-square Leaves, sharp-pointed, lying on the Ground about the Root; the Stalk from the midst of them is round, smooth, naked and divided at the Top into many Branches, more or less, according to the Age of the Plant, bearing many star-like Flowers, consisting of six Petals whitish on the inside, with some yellow Threads in the middle, and striped with a pale purple Line down the Back of every Leaf; the Root is composed of many thick Clogs, biggest in the middle, and small at both Ends, fastened together at the Head, of a dark greyish Colour on the outside, and yellow within.

ASPHODELUS albus non ramosus. The white unbranched *Asphodil* is like the former, but that the Stalk is without Branches, and the Flowers whiter, without any Line or Stripe on the Backsides of the Petals, the Clogs of the Roots are smaller and fewer than those of the others.

ASPHODELUS major flore carneo. The bluish-coloured *Asphodil* differeth from the last, in that the Leaves are a little spotted, and the Flowers of a Blush-colour, which causeth it to be more esteemed.

ASPHODELUS major flore albo striato. The great white striped *Asphodil* hath many long and broad green Leaves, which for the most part lie on the Ground; the Stalk riseth up smooth, like the white unbranched *Asphodil*, with many such like Flowers, of a whitish Silver Colour, striped down the Back of every Petal with a pur-

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ple Line, they grow on the Stalk in a long Spike, first flowering below, and so upwards by Degrees; the Root is a great Bulb, where are fastened divers Clogs, like those of the former.

ASPHODELUS minimus albus. The least white *Asphodil* hath four or five narrow long green Leaves, almost three-square, with a small Stalk about a Foot high, without Branches, having at the Top some white Flowers, like those of the former, and striped on both sides, every Petal with a purple Line; the Roots are many Clogs smaller than any of the other.

ASPHODELUS minor albus five fistulosus. The little hollow white *Asphodil* hath many long hollow green Leaves, growing thick together, from among which come up many round Stalks, bearing from the middle to the top divers white star-like Flowers, with purple Lines on the Back of them, like those of the white branched *Asphodil*; the Roots are not in Clogs like the former, but small white Strings fastened together at the Head; this is a tender Plant, and apt to perish if it be not carefully preserved from Frost and Wet in Winter.

ASPHODELUS luteus minor, five Hastula Regia. The small yellow *Asphodil* or *King's-Spear*, hath many long narrow edged green Leaves, trailing on the Ground; the Stalk riseth a Yard high, set with small long Leaves to the middle, where the Flowers begin, being many yellow and star-like; the Roots are many long yellow Strings, which run in the Ground and increase very much; this is the most common, and least esteem'd of all the *Asphodils*.

They all flower in *May* and *June*, except the two last; the first of

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them

them flowereth in *August* and *September*, and the other in *July*.

They may be taken up, and the Roots parted, when the Stalks are dry, and presently set again; for they will not be kept long out of Ground, and except the last white, whose Tenderness is expressed in the Description, they are all hardy and will thrive in any Place; most of them bring Seeds, which are not worth the sowing, for that it will be many Years before they bear Flowers, and no Variety is to be expected from them, and for gaining new Plants, the old increase fast enough.

There is another Kind of Plant, call'd the Lilly Asphodil, which will be mention'd in its proper Place; it beareth yellowish Lilly-like Flowers, which some call the Day-Lilly, or the Flower for a Day, common in every Country Garden.

ASPLENIUM, *i. e.* Ceterach Off. and Scolopendria, and in Greek Ασπλάνιον, in *English*, *Spleen-wort*, *Milt-waste*, and *Scale-fern*: It is found commonly growing upon old Stone Walls, or upon the Sides of rocky Hills, and it may be kept in Garden Pots, with a Mixture of fresh Earth and Rubbish.

ASTAPHIS-AGRIA, *i. e.* Staphisagria.

ASTER, Off. is in *Greek* Ασπερ, and Βεβώνιον, Bubonium, and in *English*, *Star-wort*, is a beautiful Family of Plants, blossoming for the most Part at the End of Summer, and in Autumn; the most beautiful among them is that which is call'd the *Italian Star-wort*, which is call'd AMELLUS by the ancient Writers of Husbandry; they may all be raised from Seed sown at Autumn, or in the Spring, but they increase so much at the Roots, that 'tis hardly worth

while to sow the Seeds; we may divide the Roots any time, when the Stalks are dry, the best time is in *February* and *March*.

ASTER Atticus luteus verus, The true *After-Attick*, or *Yellow-Starwort*. This Starwort riseth up with two or three rough hairy Stalks, a Foot and a half high, with long rough, or hairy brownish green Leaves on them, divided into two or three Branches: At the top of every one standeth a flat scaly Head, compass'd underneath with five or six long, brown, rough green Leaves, standing like a Star; the Flower itself, standing in the middle, is made as a Border of narrow, long, pale, yellow Petals, set with brownish yellow Thrums, the Root dieth every Year after Seed-time.

ASTER Cernuus columnæ, The soft *Starwort of Naples*. The soft Starwort is very like the former yellow Starwort, but that the Leaves are somewhat broader, larger, and not so rough or hairy; the Stalk is in like Manner branched toward the top, which is not slenderer there than below, but groweth thicker where the Flower standeth and bendeth downward; on the Top of every Branch standeth one Flower somewhat like the other, consisting of many yellow Petals, with brownish Threads or Thrums in the middle, and compass'd about with many more green Leaves, which are soft and gentle in handling, and not prickly and rough as the other; the Seed is bitter in Taste, long and narrow, somewhat flat withal, yellowish, viscous, crested and sweet in Smell; the Root is composed of several large yellow Strings of an aromatic Taste.

ASTER - SUPINUS, low creeping *Starwort*. This low Starwort riseth up with many slender weak crested, and somewhat hairy Stalks leaning down.

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downwards, whereon are set many long and narrow Leaves, a little round at the top very like unto the former, but smaller and greener up to the top; every Stalk beareth one Flower, which is yellow and large like unto the Flower of a Corn Marigold, contained in a very hard Husk made of small green Leaves, which after the Flower is past becometh so hard and woody, that one can scarce open or break it to take out the Seed, which lieth close sticking therein; the Root is long and slender having a few Fibres set thereat, and abideth many Years, if it be a little defended from the Extremity of Winter.

ASTER luteus major Austriacus, great yellow Starwort of Austria. This Starwort hath many long and narrow Leaves of a pale green Colour at the Ground, like the Leaves of that Kind of Scabious that is called Devil's-bit, whose Leaves are not jagged at all, but are sometimes covered with a little Down; the Stalk is about two Foot high, brownish and round, whereon are set sparsedly long narrow pointed Leaves a little dented about the Edges, at the top whereof it is divided into a few small and short Branches, every one bearing a large and yellow Flower composed of many small Flowers consisting of five Petals, a piece, set together in a round Head, compassed about with many long, somewhat broad, and flat Petals, of a most excellent yellow Colour, of a weak Scent or none at all; after the Flower is past, the Seed is contained in the Heads, cornered as if it were three-square, lying dispersed in a downy Substance; the Root is somewhat thick and blackish, growing a-slope in the Ground, sending forth many Strigs, and shooting forth many

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Heads, whereby it may be increased.

ASTER montanus foliis salicis, Starwort with Willow Leaves. This Starwort, from a long creeping Root, spreadeth under Ground, and encreasing, shooteth up divers crested strong green Stalks, two Foot high, plentifully stored with Leaves thereon, being longer, harder and greener than the last, without any Down or Woolliness on them, and a little dented about the Edges, somewhat sharp and hot in Taste; the tops of the Stalks are divided into two or three small Branches, each sustaining divers small green Heads, compos'd of many small Leaves set together one about another, which in time open themselves into Flowers of as large a Size as the last, but with a smaller Thrum in the middle and narrower Petals compassing them, parted or divided at the End.

ASTER luteus lanuginosus, Starwort with Woolly Leaves. This Woolly Starwort hath several small and strong green or brown Stalks somewhat woolly, rising from the Root, (which is spread under Ground, and fastened with many long and strong Fibres, shooting yearly new Sprouts for Encrease, but nothing so much as the last) beset without Order with many long and narrow green Leaves, bowing to the Ground, and covered over with a soft woolly Down compassing the Stalks at the bottom of them, of a sharp hot Taste and somewhat bitter; at the top of the Stalk standeth a large Head, made as it were of many scaly Leaves, which sustaineth a large round Flower, consisting of many long, narrow, and pale yellow Petals, as a Border to the middle, which are a Number of small mossy Flowers set together, of a deeper

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Yellow than the Border; the whole Flower doth resemble that of Elecampane, and without any Scent to commend it; the Stalk brancheth forth from the Joints below, into three or four Branches rising higher than the middlemost, every one of them bearing such a Flower, which when they are past, the Seed contained in those Heads, with the woolly or downy Substance therein, is carried away with the Winter.

ASTER luteus angustifolius, Narrow leav'd Starwort. This narrow leav'd Starwort hath as great a creeping running Root as the fourth, and giveth as plentiful Encrease, from whence spring many small hard green Stalks, not much above a Foot high, whereon grow many long and narrow Leaves without any Order one above another, not dented at all about the Edges, but else very like unto the Leaves of the wild Pellitory or Ptarmica up towards the Tops, where they are divided sometimes into two or three small Branches, every one bearing a green scaly Head, and out thereof a yellow star-like Flower as others have, but lesser than any of the former; these Branches do seldom over-top their middle or Master Branch, as the last recited doth, the Seed that followeth is very like unto the other, and carried away with the Wind in the same Manner.

ASTER virgineus latifolius luteus repens, Yellow creeping Starwort of Virginia. This Starwort riseth up with a strong round Stalk, two or three Foot high, bearing at the Joints two broad Leaves like the Leaves of a small Flos-solis, but more pointed at the Ends, and being harder in feeling, and full of Veins; at the Top of the Stalk (which seldom brancheth) standeth one large Flower (rising out of a

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green Husk, made of nine or ten green Petals) compos'd of many long and narrow yellow Petals, with a brownish Thrum in the middle, which being past, there followeth Seed like unto a small Flos-solis; the Root is stringy, creeping under Ground and spreading much, it loseth both Stalk and Leaf every Year, and springeth a new from the Root.

ASTER Virgineus luteus membranaceo Caule, Yellow Starwort of Virginia, with a filmy Stalk. This yellow Starwort groweth to be six or seven Foot high, with many Stalks, whose lower Part, almost to the half, is round hard and strong, the other Part upward having a small Film of Skin on four Sides thereof (as is to be seen in many other Plants up to the top, which brancheth not, but beareth sundry small Flowers, as if they were Tufts at the first, but being blown open, each is a fair yellow Star compos'd of five or six small and long yellow Petals, with small thick yellow Pointels in the middle, each having a blackish Tip or Point resembling Flowers, and afterwards turn to be flat Seed, broad at the Head, which are so separately set together, that they resemble the Head of Seed of a Ranunculus, but greater; the Petals stand singly on each Side of the Stalk, being very like unto the former, of a dead or sullen green Colour, but not altogether so large and broad, a little longer pointed also and more rough in handling, with a small Foot-stalk under each; the Root is knobbed and woody with many long Strings fastened unto them, and encreaseth much at the Sides, but creepeth not, holding strongly in the Ground; this flowereth late with us, and that not but in a warm Year, whereby we seldom observe the Seed; several do take

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this to be the *Wifanc* or *Wofcan* of the *Virginians*; this loseth the Stalk as the former, and springeth fresh every Year.

ASTER *Virginæus luteus alter minor*, *Another yellow Starwort of Virginia*. The other yellow *Starwort* of *Virginia* groweth up but with one upright small round stiff Stalk four or five Foot high, bearing two fair green long shining Leaves at every Joint, dented about the Edges but smaller than the former, standing on small Foot-stalks and somewhat hard in feeling at every Joint, with the Leaves on both Sides, from the Bottom come forth Branches half a Yard long, with the like Leaves on them; at the Top of each Stalk and Branch standeth one Flower, whose green, small, round Button under it hath divers small green Leaves, on the Head thereof, out of which breaketh the Flower, consisting of a Dozen yellow small and long Petals compassing a middle deep yellow Thrum; the Root is compos'd of sundry white and long hardish Strings with small Fibres at them, and abideth several Years, increasing by the Sides, but perisheth to the Ground, shooting new Heads every Year.

ASTER *Conyzoides*, *Flea-bean like Starwort*. This Kind of *Starwort* hath long and narrow Leaves growing on the branched Stalks, which are a Foot high, set singly thereon without Order; the Flowers grow singly, at the top of every Stalk and Branch, compos'd of many dusky yellow Petals, with a browner Thrum in the middle turning into Down, which with the small Seed is carried away with the Wind, the Root is thready.

ASTER *Supinus Conyzoides Africanus*, *Flea-bean like Starwort of Africa*. This hath many weak Branches rising from a slender, long, white Root, with several small and

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long hoary Leaves set thereon without Order; both Stalk and Branches bear each but one yellow star-like Flower thrummed in the middle, which after it is ripe turneth into Down, which with the small Seed inclosed together flyeth away with the Wind.

ASTER *Atticus Italorum flore purpureo*, *Purple Italian Starwort, or the purple Marigold*. The *Italian Starwort* hath many woody round and brittle Stalks, rising from the Root about two Foot high, whereon are set without Order to the Tops many somewhat hard and rough long Leaves round pointed, and is divided into sundry Branches, bearing single Flowers like unto *Marigold*, the outer Border of Petals being of a bluish purple Colour, and the middle Thrum of a brownish Yellow, breaking out of a green scaly Head like unto those of *Knapweed* but lesser; these Flowers abide long in their Beauty, and in the end wither and turn into a soft Down, wherein lie small black and flat Seeds somewhat like unto *Lettuce Seed*, which with the Down is carried away with the Wind; the Root is compos'd of sundry white Strings, which perish not, but abide many Years with green Leaves on their Heads, and spring a-fresh every Year.

ASTER *Atticus cæruleus alter*, *Another blue Starwort, or another purple Marigold*. This other purple *Marigold*, or blue *Starwort*, is a Species or different Sort from the other *Aster Atticus Italorum flore purpureo*, but so like thereto in Stalk Leaf and Flower, that one would think there were no Difference but in these Particulars, the Leaves of this are narrower than the other and pointed at the Ends, the Stalk riseth not up so high, flowereth earlier than the other, and is of a paler

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purple Colour, and sometimes found white.

ASTER *Alpinus cæruleo magno flore, The great blue Mountain-Starwort.* From among a Number of small, long and narrow Leaves, hoary as well on the under as upper Side, of the Form of Garden Daisie Leaves, being small and narrow at the Bottom, and growing broader to the End, which is round pointed lying about the Root of this *Mountain-Starwort*; upon the Ground riseth up a Stalk scarce a Foot high, beset within like the Leaves that grow below, but smaller up to the Top, where there standeth a round Head compos'd of many small purplish Leaves set close together, in the midst whereof breaketh forth a large Flower, consisting of many long narrow Petals, of a purplish blue Colour, standing as a Pale or Border, about a middle yellow Thrum, which upon the Fading turneth into Down, wherein the Seed lyeth, and both together are dispersed with the Wind; the Root is somewhat long, growing a-slope in the Ground, with many small white Fibres annexed thereunto, and encreasing by the Sides as the Roots of Daisies do.

ASTER *hirsutus Austriacus cæruleus magno flore, Great blue Starwort of Austria.* This *Starwort* hath many Leaves lying upon the Ground about the Top of the Root, but they are thicker, broader, and rougher, yet with a soft Hairiness, somewhat sharp about the Edges, and ending in a sharp Point; with such like Leaves is the round Stalk also beset up to the Top, where it is divided sometimes into two [or more] Branches, sustaining as large a Flower as the last, but the middle Thrum is of a pale yellow Colour, and compassed about with a Number of small long Petals of a pale blue Colour, which passeth into Down like

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unto the other; this, altho' it be somewhat like the last, yet is a differing Kind thereof.

ASTER *minor angustifolius, The French purple Starwort.* This purple *Starwort* riseth up with many slender, but streight Stalks of a Foot and a half high, set with many Leaves up to the Top, longer and narrower than any of these blue or purple *Starworts* last recited, somewhat like unto the Leaves of *Linnaria* or Toad-Flax: At the Top of each Stalk stand three or four Flowers smaller than the two last *Starworts* of these blue Kinds, consisting of many small Petals, standing as a Star of a very pale bluish purple Colour, and the middle Thrum yellow, which passeth into Down and is carried away with the Wind as others are.

ASTER *Virgineus latifolius purpureior purpurante flore parvo, The earlier and broad leaved purple Starwort of Virginia.* The Leaves of this *Starwort* which stand singly on the sundry stiff, brownish, green Stalks of a Yard high, with short Foot-stalks under them, are broad and round at the Bottom, growing narrower to the End, and finally dented about the Edges, of a fresh green Colour on the upper Side and somewhat yellowish underneath each great Stalk towards the Top brancheth forth into Flowers, which stand in a Tuft or Spike with diverse small green Leaves below them on the Stalk, and the Flowers being many, set on several Branches, have a small greenish Star with diverse pale yellow Threads rising up like a Thrum, which turn into a Down with small Seed therein; the Root is lasting, holding green Leaves all the Winter, when the Stalks are withered and dead, but hard and woody at the Head, sending forth long whitish Strings; this flowereth a Month or two before the next

that is, about the End of *August* or later, if the Year prove not warm.

ASTER *Virgineus angustifolius ferotinus parvo albente flore*, *The narrow leav'd and later flowered Starwort of Virginia*. The many Stalks of this *Starwort* grow higher than of the other, bearing single Leaves at every Joint, being long and narrow without any Dent at the Edges, and any Foot-Stalk at the Bottom at every Joint; from about the middle upwards it shooteth very long Branches, and they oftentimes branched again, at each Joint whereof stand single Leaves, but much smaller and thicker set than below; the Flowers stand also singly at the Joints and Tops of every Stalk and Branch, which are small and star-fashion of a pale white Colour, with a single purple Thrum in the middle, rising out of a small green Husk which turn into Down like the former; the Root is compos'd of sundry long white Strings, which live long, and encreaseth much, losing all the Stalks in the Winter, and holding a Tuft of green Leaves until it shoot new Stalks the next Year; this flowereth much later than the other, sometimes not until the End of *October*, or Beginning of *November*, yet a Month sooner in a warm Year.

ASTRAGALUS, is call'd in *Greek* ἀστέριον, and in *English*, *Milk-Vetch*; we have several Sorts of them, which make a good Show in our Gardens; they seed plentifully, and may be raised from Seed sown in *March* or *April*.

ASTRAGALUS *Bæticus Clusij*, *The Spanish Milk-Vetch of Clusius*. This Plant hath many Stalks a Foot high, of the Bigness of one's little Finger, being five corner'd, all the Length hard, somewhat reddish and hoary, the Leaves are woolly, many set on each Side of a middle Rib, of an astringent Taste at the

first and afterwards hot, the Flowers stand at the tops of long Foot Stalks that shoot out from the Joints, and grow into a very long Spike of large Flowers, each as large as of the Bean or Lupine, of a white Colour when they are blown open, but of a brownish Yellow being in the Bud; after they are past, there follow Cods of two Inches and a half long, and one thick like those of the wild Pea, which being snaked when they are dry, the round Seed in them will make a Noise, and being tasted inflame the Mouth and Tongue mightily; the Root, for the Smallness of the Plant, is very large, about the Length of one's Hand, of the Thickness of four Inches in their Diameter, and thence branching forth into other smaller ones, rugged and black on the outside and whitish within, hard and woody, which when it is dry is harder than a Horn; these grow easily from Seed sown in the Spring.

ASTRAGALUS *marinus Bæticus*, *The Sea Spanish Milk-Vetch*. This *Spanish Milk-Vetch* groweth often upright and sometimes leaning down, with one or two round reddish Stalks a little hairy, set with winged Leaves on both Sides of the Stalks above one another, consisting of ten or a Dozen small fresh green Leaves, somewhat like to those of the lesser *Sicklewort* from between the Stalk and the Leaves, and at the Tops of them also come forth Branches of the like Leaves in some Places, and at others many small pale coloured Flowers, which turn into so many three square clear skinn'd whitish Cods, the inner Edge being thinner, the other forming as it were a Back dividing itself into two Parts, with divers small hard yellowish Seed in them almost like *Fenugreek-Seed*; the Root is small and long, and divided, perishing yearly with us;

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there is another Kind of this call'd *Astragalus marinus Baticus supinus*.

ASTRAGALUS Syriacus, *Milk-Vetch of Syria*, The *Syrian Milk-Vetch* hath weak Stalks lying on the Ground, and winged Leaves, but is smaller and shorter than the former, the Flowers are larger and growing into a thicker Bush, of an excellent red Colour and very beautiful; the Root is great thick and spreading.

ASTRAGALUS Alpinus, *Mountain Milk-Vetch*. This Plant putteth forth from a single Root divers slender Stalks, sometimes standing upright, and other-while leaning down; the Leaves are longer but more sparingly set on the middle Rib than the Cicers, and not dented at all about the Edges, but very near resembling those of the first wood *Orobis*: The Flowers are like to the Vetch or Cicer, of a bluish purple Colour, after which come long Pods like to Vetches; the Root is tuberous or knobby, black and hard, with other such like smaller Knobs growing to it fastened by long Strings; this differeth much from the *Chamæbalanus* or *Terræ Glandes*, which is accounted by *Columna* for the true *Arachidna* of *Theophrastus*.

ASTRAGALUS Alpinus claviculatus magno flore, *Great flower'd Mountain Milk-Vetch*. This hath a long thick black woody Root two Foot long, with some Fibres divided above into thick scaly Heads, from whence rise many long winged small Leaves lying on the Ground like those of Lentils; the Flowers are large, and grow many together at the Tops of naked Stalks, of a yellow Colour according to *Lugdunensis*; but *Bacchius* tells us, That which grew with him (if it were the same) was of a purple Colour, after which follow small long black Pods, with a small twining Thread at the End like a Clasper.

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ASTRAGALUS purpureo cæruleus Hispanicus Clus. *Purple Spanish Milk-Vetch*. The *Spaniards*, saith *Clusius*, held another Plant to be *Astragalus* which answered thereto in the Faculties, but differing in the Form of the Root, it had many short and hard hoary Stalks growing near the Ground, with small winged Leaves like unto Cicers or Lentils, of an astringent Taste; the Flowers are small growing in thick tufted Heads of a bluish Colour: The Root, saith *Clusius*, is usually but single and no way agreeing with the Root of *Astragalus*.

ASTRAGALUS purpureus montanus, *The purple Mountain Milk-Vetch*. This *Milk-Vetch* hath a great long woody Root with some Fibres, blackish without and white within, from whence rise many hard Stalks, some lying as it were upon the Ground, and others standing upright about half a Foot high; the winged Leaves that grow upon them are small and hoary, keeping an equal Number upon every Foot-stalk, somewhat resembling the *Astragalus Syriacus* but longer; the Stalks are naked or bare of Leaves from the middle upward, except a few round Leaves under the Tuft of Flowers at the Tops, which are like those of other Pulses of an excellent purple Colour, and the Seed follow in small Cods; it flowereth in *May* and *June* on the high Hills of *Sevena*, but most plentifully near a small Town called *Mernes* in the Grove next to it, and on the Hills near *Montpelier*, it is utterly without any sharp Taste, and but a little saltish.

ASTRAGALOIDES herbaceorum, *Base Milk-Vetch*. This *Base Milk-Vetch* riseth up with hard crested Stalks a Yard high, set on all Sides with winged Leaves, four or five Couple against the middle Rib, with an odd one at the End, of a sad green Colour no bigger than those of

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of the Lentils; the Flowers stand at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, many set together, which are small and short, of a dead purplish Colour turning pale with standing, and change into small black Cods almost round but pointed; in each of these are four or five small blackish Seed, the Root groweth great and thick at the Head, tough and woody, descending deep and abiding many Years; but all the Stalks perish every Year, fresh rising in the Spring.

ASTRAGALOIDES *Helvetiæ, German Base Milk-Vetch.* The slender Stalks of this Plant bear many Pea-blossom'd Flowers at the Tops, they are not much above three Inches high, but are without any Leaves upon them, the Leaves themselves standing singly upon long Foot-Stalks being somewhat long, broad, and round pointed.

ASTRAGALUS *orientalis maximus, incanus erectus, caule ab nico ad summum florido, Tournefort, The great oriental Milk-Vetch.* The Stalks are as thick as a Man's little Finger, firm, Pale-green, covered with a white Down, garnished with Leaves fastened to Foot-stalks a Span long, pale-green also and hairy, accompanied with two Wings at its Basis, one Inch long and two or three Lines broad, ending in a Point; the Leaves are most of them ranged in Pairs along this Stalk, which generally has thirteen or fourteen Pair upon it; the biggest are an Inch long and seven or eight Lines broad, almost oval, but a little narrower towards the Top, of a deep Green, smooth, covered at top with white Hairs, and commonly folded gutter-wise; they diminish to the End of the Stalk, where they are but five or six Lines long, the Stock is branchy from the Bottom, but from the Junctures of the Leaf-Stalks it

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puts forth only Pedicles about two or three Inches long, each with five or six Flowers dispos'd longways, and sustained by a Foot-stalk two Lines long, which rises from the Juncture of a Leaf pretty small and extremely hairy; all these Flowers are yellow with a thick Standard, which is hollowed almost oval, seven or eight Lines broad, the Wings and the under Leaf are small, the Cup is eight Lines long, pale-green and membranous, about five Lines broad, strewed with white Hairs and cut in five very small Points; the Pistil is a Pyramidal Button two Lines thick, ending in a Thread of a yellowish white Colour, wrapp'd in a membranous Sheath set with *Stamina* topp'd with purple Summits; this Pistil comes to be a Fruit an Inch long, eight or nine Lines thick, terminating in a Point: This Fruit is rounded behind, and has a Ridge on the other Side, 'tis cottony, and divided into two Apartments; in each Apartment we observe a Row of five or six Seeds shaped like little Kidnies, each fastened by a String; these Seeds when they are ripe are brown, as is also the Cod or Seed-Pod: The whole Plant has an ill Smell, this is raised from Seeds sown in the Spring without an Hot-bed.

ASTRANTIA or *Imperatoria Off.* is in *English*, *Master-Wort*, or by some call'd false *Pellitory of Spain*, and by others *Sanicle*, leaved *Hel-lebore*; it is raised from Seed sown in the Spring.

ATCASTANESI, *i. e.* *Castanea Equina.*

ATRACTYLIS *Off.* *Ἀτράκτυλος*, is in *English*, the *Distaff-Thistle* and by some call'd *Bastard wild Saffron*, is a Plant rather of Use than Beauty, but may be rais'd from Seeds sown in the Spring.

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ATRIPLEX *Off.* is in *Greek* Α-
τρίπλεξ, in *English*, *Arach*; of
this we have many Varieties, the
stinking wild *Arach*, or *Atriplex*
olida, is used in Physick, and
should not be wanting, and the
red berried *Orach* makes a very
beautiful Plant; besides which,
there is the Garden Kind for
eating; all these are rais'd from
Seed sown in the Spring.

ATRIPLEX *baccifera rubra*, *The*
red berried Arach, or *Orach*. This
beautiful small Plant sendeth forth
divers slender Branches somewhat
woody, about a Foot high or more,
or less, as the Place where it grow-
eth is agreeable to it, with a small
corned Leaf like the broad leaved
wild *Arach*, set at the Joints one
above another, and at every one
of the said Joints with the Leaf,
standeth a small red cluster'd Berry
like many small Grains set together,
somewhat like a Mulberry but al-
most transparent, full of an excel-
lent Juice as red as Blood, which
being bruised upon the Back of the
Hand, while it is fresh, will seem
as if you had drawn Blood; but
this Berry being dry groweth black-
ish, and containeth within small
blackish Seed, by which it may
be renew'd every Year by sowing,
or if it be suffer'd to shed; the Root
is small and fibrous perishing after
Seed-time.

ATRIPLEX *sylvestris lappulas ha-*
bens, *Park. Wild Arach with small*
Berries. This *Arach* is even smaller
than the other, whose Branches do
not exceed an Hand-breadth or half
a Foot at the most, set with such
like small cornered and pointed
Leaves as in the other, every one
standing upon a short Foot-stalk at
every Joint; from the Bottom come
forth two very small Berries or
Burrs, of the Bigness of a Corian-
der-seed, containing therein small
black Seed like the last; the Root

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is small and woody, perishing every
Year after Seed-time: Of this
Kind there is another that beareth
greater Burrs, Leaves and Stalks,
not differing in any thing else.

ATRIPLEX *sylvestris fructu com-*
presso roseo, *Wild Arach with*
flat Rose-like Berries. This other
wild *Arach* hath a whitish hard
round Stalk, about a Foot and a
half high spreading forth into many
Branches, and they again shooting
forth other small ones, which bow
themselves down a little, whereon
are placed small mealy Leaves no
bigger than the Nail of one's Fin-
ger, waved and cut into Corners
on the Edges like the wild *Arach*,
called *Goose-foot*, every one closing
the Stalk and Branches without a-
ny Foot-stalk; at every one of these
Leaves cometh forth a broad and
flat coloured Fruit, made as it
were of Leaves, raised up a little
in the middle, having four other
Eminences at the Brim or Edges,
yet so set, that the Brims or Edges
are between them, somewhat like
the Folding of the Petals in a Rose,
as it is painted, in every one of
which four Eminences is contain-
ed, one flat Seed of a reasonable
Bigness.

ATRIPLEX *marina repens*, *Creep-*
ing Sea Arach. This *Sea Arach*
creepeth upon the Ground, with
many white Branches and mealy
white Leaves set on them without
Order, cut in on the Edges, and
pointed at the Ends somewhat like
a small *Goose-foot* Leaf; at the Tops
of the Branches grow divers slen-
der yellowish Spikes of Seed, set
close together like Clusters; the
Root is great with many Strings,
and is lasting and of a saltish Taste
although bred up in a Garden;
sometimes it will turn reddish like
the Garden red *Arach*, and some-
times will lose its Mealiness and
turn to a green Colour.

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ATRIPLEX maritima angustifolia, *Narrow leaved Sea rach.* It groweth up with an hoary and woody Stalk a Foot high, spread at the Top into many small Branches spotted with black Spots, which end in long yellow Spikes of clustering Seed like the former; the Leaves which grow below are somewhat long and narrow, about two Inches long, of a dark green Colour with some Corners about the Edges, but smaller, as they grow higher.

ATRIPLEX sylvestris vulgarior, *The greater common wild arach.* The greater common wild *Arach* hath strong round hard Stalks, and Branches with large Leaves on them like those of the Garden Sort, but not so broad or pointed at the Bottoms, yet much waved or cut in on the Edges, and of an unpleasant green Colour; the Tops of the Branches are stored with long Spikes of chaffy Husks, out of which come small yellowish green Flowers, which afterwards give small blackish Seed like the Seed of Purslane; the Root is long, somewhat woody and fibrous, perishing yearly.

There is another Sort of this, which is lower and lesser in every Part, and a little waved on the Edges, and perishing in the like Manner.

ATRIPLEX sylvestris angustifolia, *Narrow leaved wild Arach.* The Stalks of this wild *Arach* are very much branched, with long narrow Leaves set at the Joints, pointed at the Ends and without Cuts on the Edges; the long Tufts of yellowish green Flowers stand in the same Manner with the last, and are follow'd by the like Seed.

ATRIPLEX sylvestris latifolia sive pes Anserinus, *Goose-foot.* The Stalks of *Goose-foot* are green and somewhat crested, with many Bran-

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ches, and great broad green Leaves set thereon, cut in deep towards the Bottoms, with long spiked Flowers at their Tops, of a reddish Colour, yielding small Seed like the others.

ATRIPLEX sylvestris olida vel foetida, *Stinking wild Arach.* This hath small and roundish Leaves, a little pointed and without any Cut, of a dusty mealy Colour, growing on the slender Stalks and Branches which spread on the Ground, with small Flowers in Clusters set with the Leaves, and small Seed succeeding like the rest, perishing yearly and rising again from its own sowing; this smelleth like the Sort of Salt Fish call'd Old Ling, or something like it.

ATRIPLEX sylvestris Halimi folio, *Sea Purslane, leaved wild Arach.* The Leaves of this wild *Arach* are greater than the last, and are also more mealy, but not of any strong Scent, set on Stalks which grow to be three or four Cubits high, with Flowers and Seed like the others and is an Annual; there are also some other wild *Arachs* differing little from those before mention'd, but in their Stature; but perhaps that may happen according to the Soil they grow in.

AVELLANA, *Off.* is also named *Corylus*, and in *Greek* *καρύων* *τύχη*, in *English*, the *Filberd*, or *Hazel Nut*, are very well known to every one; we have two Sorts of *Filberds*, the red and the white, the Red is reckon'd the best, and most generally cultivated in our Gardens; besides these, we have the *Cob-Nut*, which brings the largest Fruit of any; these are all increas'd from Suckers, which grow plentifully about the Roots. The best Time to take them off is as soon as the Leaf drops, and then plant them in Rows, about eight Inches asunder, and about two Foot

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Foot between the Lines; some cut them down within four Inches of the Ground, but 'tis better to let that alone, till they have stood one Year. The *Hazel* makes an excellent Coppice Wood, and the *Filberd* may be grafted upon it with good Success, which I wonder is not practised in *England*; we may also raise them from the Nuts: I think the *Spanish* Nuts are the best, they love dry Ground.

AVENA-NUDA, is in *English* *Naked-Oats*.

AVENA is in *Greek*, Βεῖμα, and Βεῖμα, and in *English*, *Oats*, of this there is the White and the Black, which are most commonly sown by our *English* Husbandmen; we sow these upon the poorest Corn Ground early in the Spring.

AVENS, or *Herb-Benet* is *Caryophyllata*.

AVICULARIA Sylvij of *Gesner*, is *Speculum Veneris*, or *Venus*, *Looking-Glass*.

AVORNUS is *Alnus nigra*, the black *Alder*: See *Alnus*.

AURANTIA-MALUS, Off. in *English*, the *Orange-Tree* of which we have great Varieties, as one may see well figured in the *Nuremberg* Garden, in many Folio Plates; some are more tender than others, so that all the Sorts will not do well in a common Green House; the *Shaddock*, for Example, comes from a very warm Climate, and will not ripen its Fruit with us, unless it be kept in a Stove; but if we set it with Plants that require little Air, the Fruit will still drop off before it is ripe, for tho' the *Shaddock* loves to be kept warm, yet when any Fruit is set, it must have a Freedom of Air. The *Seville Orange* does the best with us, and makes a much handsomer Plant than the *China Orange*, but there are several Kinds of *Seville Oranges*, some which are

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better Bearers than others, which we should always choose to inoculate, or graft, or inarch from. The *Orange Trees* we receive from *Genoa*, should first have their Roots carefully pruned, and then the Trees lain in a Pond or River for several Hours, after which, they may be planted in light Earth, in Pots rather than Tubs, and set in the Shade, or in Beds of Tanner's Bark, and be watered gently; but I would not advise the Pruning of the Heads, till they shoot. The Time of setting these Trees into the Green-House is about the middle of *September*, when their Leaves are dry; and we bring them abroad again, about the Middle of *May*: These require only such Shelter in the Winter as may keep them from the Frost, and are so hardy, that in *Devonshire* they will stand abroad if they are set against a Wall; and indeed, considering what an Advantage it is to their Growth, to be planted in the natural Ground, I wonder it is not frequently done; for an *Orange Tree* will grow as much in one Year, in the natural Ground, as it will in three in a Pot: But for this, there are none so proper as those which are rais'd in *England*, because they are used to the Climate. I have often admired the Trees of this Sort at Mr. *Whitmill's*, a curious Gardener at *Hoxton*, which, when they have been only a Foot high, I have seen eight, and sometimes more *Oranges* upon a Plant; so hardy they are, that they never drop their Fruit; for the young Plants they are rais'd from I find growing all the Winter, in the natural Ground. The Time of grafting the *Orange Tree* is in *April*, and of inarching in *May*, and of inoculating in *July*; we raise the Stocks, by sowing the Seeds with their Pulp about them,

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in *February*, if we would raise them quickly, in Pots plunged in a Bark Bed, and by keeping them in the Bark Bed all Summer, they will shoot a Yard high in a Year; but to raise them more hardy, we may sow the Seed upon the natural Ground in *May*. An ingenious Gentleman of *Putney*, Mr. *Curtis*, first contrived and shewed me the Way to graff young *Orange Trees*, about three Months after they were come up from Seed, which is done by cutting the top Shoot off horizontally, and slitting it almost as far as the Ear-leaves, and taking a young Shoot of the same Tenderness, from a bearing Tree, cutting it wedge-wise, fix this Shoot in the Slit of the young Plant, and then with a little Brush cover the Wound with some melted grafting Wax. See a farther Account of this in my Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature.

AURANTIUM, i. e. Antirrinum.

AURICULA-JUDÆ, Off. in *English* Jews-Ears, and is also call'd Fungus Sambucinus, being a Sort of Fungus, which grows about the Bottom of an *Elder-Tree*.

AURICULA-LEPORIS, See Bupleurum.

AURICULA-MURIS, Off. and Pilella, in *Greek*, *μυρωτέρα*, and in *English*, Mouse-Ear, is a Sort of Plant, which affords us many Varieties, some of which are well worth our Care in the Gardens, bringing very beautiful Flowers; they are all raised from Seed sown in *March* or *April*.

AURICULA-URSI Bears-Ear, in *English*, and also *French* Cowslips and also *Auriculus*, is a Flower of high Esteem in our curious Gardens, but has been much more valuable than it is at present; among these, we call some painted Ladies, which are those whose Flowers are striped, and covered

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over with a fine Dust or Powder, others are only striped without any Dust, but the white Dust, which is upon the Eye of the Flower; others again have double Flowers, and some plain Flowers with yellow Eyes, which we now receive from *Holland* as Rarities; these love a light Soil, and are encreas'd, by taking off the Heads or Off-sets about *St. James's Tide*, and setting them in single Pots; but this is only to preserve and encrease the fine Sorts we have already. The Way to get Varieties is to sow the Seeds which must be done either at the End of *August*, or early in *February*; to do this, we must prepare a Box, about 8 Inches deep, with Holes in it, to let the Water pass. This must be fill'd within an Inch of the Top, with fine Earth, and upon that, fine rotten Willow Earth, or Earth made of rotted Wood: When this is done, sow the Seed upon it, and then with a flat Board, press the Earth down close, without strewing any Earth upon the Seed; and we must mind also, that we press the Willow Earth below the Rims of the Box, that when we water it, none of the Water may run over the Edges, lest it should carry the Seed with it, which is very light: We must keep this in a shady Place, for the Heat of the Sun will, by drying the Earth, keep the Seed from coming up. When these come up, we must let them stand till the End of *July*, and then transplant them upon Beds, at four Inches apart, having first made the Mould very fine with a Sieve, and keep them shaded in the Heat of the Day, till they have struck fresh Root; it is best to plant them under an East Wall or Pale, and some of them will flower the next Year, but others will not flower till

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till they are two Years old. After we have transplanted these young Seedlings, we should smooth over the Earth in the Box, and let it stand, watering it now and then, for we commonly have another Crop from those Seeds, which I suppose, had too little Share of Moisture at the first Sowing.

AUTURUS-CRETICUS, *i. e.* Blataria Cretica.

AUTUMN, when I mention it, I mean the three Months *August*, *September*, and *October*, which is one planting Season.

AZEDERACH, Avicennæ, is in *English*, the *Bead-Tree*; this is a Tree only valuable for its Shade, it has Flowers, but nothing extraordinary; the Seed is ripe in *September*, and may then be sown, or in the Spring. It grows with us without Shelter, tho' it is not a natural Plant to *England*.

AZAROLUS, is also call'd *Mespilus Aronia*, and *Neapolitana*, or in *English*, *Azerole*, or *Neapolitan Medlar*; 'tis a Kind of *Service* bearing its Fruit in Bunches, like the *Hawthorn*, and indeed in its Leaves and Manner of Growth, is very like the *Hawthorn* but of a larger Kind; there are three Kinds of it, *viz.* one with white Fruit, one with red Fruit, and a third with yellow Fruit; they have all of them a pretty tart Taste, and ripen in Autumn; these are propagated, by grafting them upon the common *Hawthorn* in *March*, and may be transplanted in *October*, or in the Spring; they are frequent about *Naples*, but do very well with us in light Land.

AZORARIA, a *Brasile* Plant, whose Leaves are somewhat like those of the *Laurustinus*, sent over to *England*, by Mr. Clark, an eminent Merchant at *Oporto*, to whom we are obliged for many curious Observations.

AZULINUM, is the *Gramen bulbosum Messinense*, or in *English*, the

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Sicilian bulbed Grass, whose Roots are eaten, and taste like *Chestnuts*; the People of *Verona* call it *Futrosium* and *Azulinum*; it may be propagated, by parting its Roots at Autumn, or sowing the Seed in the Spring.

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BACCÆ are the Berries of Trees or Shrubs, or small round Fruit such as the Berries of *Elder*, we distinguish between a Grape and a Berry: See *Grape*.

BACCÆ Orientales *i. e.* *Cocculus Indus*.

BACCHARIS Monspelienfium, *i. e.* *Conyza* Major, *Plowman's Spiknard*: See *Conyza*.

BALANO castanum, *i. e.* *Nucula terrestris*.

BAHOBAB Alpino is thought to be the *Guanabanus Scaligeri*, or the *Æthiopian* four Gourd, which is a large Tree, whose Leaves resemble those of the *Pome-Citron*, and the Fruit as large as a *Melon*; the Seeds are like *Kidnies*, somewhat like those of the *Great-Bean-Trefoil*; these Seeds should be sown early in the Spring, and be encouraged with a Bark Bed, and a very good Stove in Winter, as the Latitude of *Æthiopia* may teach us.

BAHARA Josephi, *i. e.* *Pæonia*.

BALADOR Arabum, *i. e.* *Anacardium*.

BALAUSTIUM is the Flower of the wild *Pomegranate-Tree*.

BALLARIA & Vallaria, *i. e.* *Lychnis sativa*.

BALLOTE, in Greek Βαλλωτή, *i. e.* *Marubium Nigrum*, *Stinking-Horehound*: See *Marubium*.

BALSAMINA Agrestis, *Tragi*, *i. e.* *Mentha aquatica*.

BALSAMINA mas, is call'd *Momordica* by Mr. *Tournefort*, and in *English*

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English the *Male-Balsam-Apple*, growing somewhat like a *Cucumber* trailing upon the *Ground*, and bringing a beautiful *Fruit*, some of an *Orange Colour* and others almost black fill'd with red *Seeds*; this *Fruit*, when it is full ripe, cracks with a great *Spring*; so that the *Rind* is rent to *Pieces* and the *Seed* is scatter'd abroad: I have seen twenty *Fruits* burst in a *Quarter* of an *Hour*, and tearing in different *Manners*, appear'd like so many strange *Flowers* of different *Sorts*; this may be properly said to be a *Noli-me-Tangere*; it requires an *Hot-bed*, and to be kept very warm to ripen the *Fruit*; they have two or three *Sorts* in the *Amsterdam Gardens*; it must be sown in *February*.

BALSAM-TREE, is *Balsamum*.

BALSAM-APPLE, is *Balsamina*, Male and Female.

BALSAMINA Fæmina, in *English*, the *Female Balsam*, is one of our *Hot-bed Annuals* for the *Garden*; it brings *Flowers*, either purple, or red or white, which make a very good *Show*, as well as the whole *Plant*. The *Seed Pods*, when they are ripe, will crack and fly in *Pieces* like the *Fruit* of the *Male-balsam-Apple*, but are small and not beautiful like the *Male*; they should be sown upon a *Hot-bed* the Beginning of *March*, and prick'd out to five or six *Inches* asunder; after they are grown two or three *Inches* high, keep them in the *Hot-bed* till the middle of *May*, and then plant them abroad, first taking care by *Degrees* to harden them and use them to the *Air*; we have lately received from *America* a new *Sort* of this *Plant* under the Name of the *Eagle-Flower*, whose *Blossoms* are double and finely striped, which must also be raised in *Hot-beds* like the former, but should be planted when they are four or five *Inches* high in *Carnation Pots*, and

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kept in a *Glass-Case* till *June* to draw them tall; they love to be frequently water'd, for their *Earth* must be pretty light.

BALSAMINA lutea or *Noli-me-Tangere*, is also call'd *Mercurialis Sylvestris*, and in *English Touch-me-not*, its *Fruit* flying like that of the other *Female Balsam*; sow it in *March* once, and it will sow itself afterwards, for it needs no *Hot-bed*.

BALSAMITA mas, i. e. *Costus Hortorum Costmary*: See *Ageratum*.

BALSAMITA Fæmina, i. e. *Ageratum Maudlin-Tansy*, Ray.

BALSAMELÆON Βαλαμελαῖον, or by others *Opobalsamum* i. e. οποβαλσαμον, is the Name given to the *Balm* or *Liquor*, which flows from the *Shrub* call'd *Balsamum*, which see.

BALSAMUM genuinum antiquorum, is call'd by the *Arabians* *Balesan*, and from thence the *Greeks* name it Βαλσαμον, and the *Latins* *Balsamum*, and in *English* the *Balm-Tree*; the Description we have of this *Tree* is, that it grows about five or six *Cubits* high, bearing *Leaves* somewhat like those of the *Mastick-Tree*, which are evergreen, and are of a hot *Aromatick Taste*; the *Bark* is also of a very rich *Flavour*, but the *Wood* is without any *Smell*; it bears *Berries* resembling those of the *Turpentine-Tree*; this *Tree* by wounding it emits a whitish *Juice* or *Balm*, of a sharp piercing *Scent*, almost like *Oil of Spike*, it grows in *Mecca* and other *Places* in *Arabia Fælix*, which is generally of a sandy *Soil*; the *Berries* should be sown early in the *Spring* upon *Hot-beds*, and when they are come up, put them in a *Bark-bed* to remain all *Summer*, they must have a good *Stove* in the *Winter*, such as we keep the *Coffee-Tree* in, which comes from the same *Country*.

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BALTRACAN is the Name of a Plant growing in *Tartary*, whereof the *Tartarians* make their Drink, and the *Hungarians* their Bread of the Root, as *Jesephus Barbarus* tells us; this *Baubinus* believes is the same with the Plant call'd *Panax Heracleum*, or *Hungarian All-beal of Hercules*, whose Leaves are much cut on the Edges like the Leaves of Turneps; it bears Umbells of yellow Flowers and very large, and long Roots as thick as one's Arm, which perish after Seed-time, they must be sown in the Spring upon the natural Ground.

BAMBOU-CANE: See *Bambu*.

BAMBU is also call'd *Mambu*, and *Canna Ingens*, in *English*.

BAMBOU-CANE is a large Tree like Cane or Reed, it grows near the Sea Coast of *Malabar*, and about *Bijnagar* in the *East-Indies*; it is so large, that the Inhabitants make Posts of it to build their Houses with; one Piece of six Joints, we are told, is about eight Foot long: *Acofta* tells us, that some of them are so large, that the *Indians* make Boats of them which will hold two Men; the Root being burnt makes the *Tabaxir* or *Spodium* of the Ancients, as *Avicen* tells us; but some interpret *Tabaxir* to be the gummy Juice of these Canes, which is the Meaning of that *Persian* Word, and is properly a Kind of Sugar; if we can get any of them we may use them like the *Spanish* Canes, only sheltering them in Winter: See *Arundo* for their Culture.

BAN-ARBOR: See *Coffee*.

BANANAS is call'd by some *Musa Arbor*, and in *English* *Plantain-Tree*, or might be call'd *Fig-Plantain*; for the People of *Brasile* call them *Figos dorta*, and *Figos de Cananor*, others *Ficus Martabana*, and *Ficus Pharaonis*; this Plant grows in all the Countries of the East, in

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Malabar and beyond *Indus*, also in *Egypt* and *Syria*, and in *Brasile*, but has been planted in the *West-Indies*; this Plant rises to about the Height of fourteen or fifteen Foot, bringing long Leaves of the Figure of those of the *Canna Indica*, which so commonly brings fine scarlet Flowers in our Green-houses, but the Leaves of this are so long in its proper Climate as to measure five or six Foot, and broad in Proportion: Two Years ago I saw a fine Plant of this Kind in the Royal Gardens at *Paris* about six Foot high, in good Health in the Stove, where they kept the *Coffee-Trees* and *Aloes* together, and it had much the most noble Appearance of any Plant I ever saw in my Life, considering it shew'd nothing but Leaves; from the midst of these comes a large succulent Stalk which rises ten or twelve Foot high, at the Extremity of which appears a large Bunch of Flowers cover'd with a Case of Leaves, that are of a dark purple Colour, containing Flowers somewhat shaped like those of the *Tuberoze*; these Flowers open in Rings round the Stalk at certain Distances, from whence proceed the Fruit somewhat resembling a small Cucumber; they are of a dark greenish Colour before they are ripe, and afterwards of a pale Yellow, when they are come to full Maturity; when they are eaten, the outward Skin should be pared off, the inner Substance being of a very sweet Taste; this Plant increases plentifully by Suckers from the Roots, and may be transplanted from the Mother Plant any time in the Summer in fine light Earth; it requires a good Stove for the Winter, and I should be apt to give it the Assistance of a Bark Bed in Summer, we may have Plants of it from the *West-Indies*.

BAPT-

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BAPTISCUOLA, *i. e.* *Cyarus minor*.

BARBA *Capræ* is generally call'd *Ulmaria*, and in *English Meadow-Sweet*; *Tragus* calls it *Barba Caprina*, and some *Barbula Capræ*; in some Places in *England* it is also named *Queen of the Meadows*: It makes a pretty *Shew* when it is in Flower, but 'tis so common, that we seldom find it cultivated in Gardens, it delights in wet and shady Places, and may be raised from Seed sown in the Spring.

BARBA Jovis *Frutex* is english'd by Mr. Ray, *Silver-Bush*, from the Colour of its Leaves, which are of a fine shining White; it is, as far as I have had Opportunity of observing it of the *Colutea* Kind, and makes a good Variety among Green-house Plants, the Colour of its Leaves being different from almost every Plant, unless it be that which the *Dutch* call *Silver-Boem*, or *Silver-Tree*, which is a fine Plant with Leaves, shaped almost like those of the *Willow*; this *Barba Jovis*, however, is only to be raised from Seeds, or by inarching upon some of the *Coluteas*; the Seeds must have the Hot-bed in Spring, and the Plant housed with the Orange.

BARBAREA, or *Nasturtium hybernium*, in *English Winter-Cress*, or by some *Saint-Barbary*, is a Plant growing wild in *England*, and very good in Winter Salads, being of an hot Taste like *Garden-Cresses*; there is one Sort with double Flowers in *Switzerland*: It may be raised from Seed sown in the Spring, or in Autumn.

BARBERRY, or *Pipperidge-Bush* is *Berberis*.

BARCAMAN, *i. e.* *Turbith Officinarium*.

BARLEY is *Hordeum*.

BARREN-WORT, is *Epimedium*.

BERDANA-MAJOR, *Off.* is call'd a *Greek ἀρκύον Arcium*, not *Arc-*

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tium which is *Arcturum*, a Plant with Leaves like *Blataria*; this is also call'd in *Latin* *Personata & Lappa*, in *English* the *Burt-Dock*; it grows wild almost every where, but may be transplanted when the Leaves are dry, or be easily raised from Seed sown in the Spring.

BASILICA *i. e.* *Gramen bulbosum Messanense*, the *Sicilian* bulb'd Grass.

WILD BASIL is *Acinus*, *Ocimum sylvestre*, *Clinopodium*.

BASIL is *Ocimum*.

BASILICUM: See *Ocimum*.

BATATTAS, in *English* *Potatoe*, is a Root of great Use for Boiling or Roasting, serving very well in the Place of Bread in some Countries; they are cultivated pretty plentifully about *London*, but are not I think got enough into the Notion of the Country People, considering their Profit; they delight in light Soil, and may be planted from small Roots or even Bits of Roots that have Knots or Buds at them. In *January* or *February* set about eight or ten Inches, or a Foot asunder, and in the Autumn will be fit to take up, or as soon as their Fruit begins to ripen, which as well as their Flower denotes them to be a *Solanum* or *Night-Shade*.

BATICULA & Batis, *i. e.* *Crithmum Marinum*.

BATRACHIUM as the *Greek* *βατραχίον* is in *Latin* *Ranunculus*; which see.

BAULM is *Melissa & Melissophyllum*.

BAY-TREE is *Laurus*.

BDELIVM is a Gum so call'd, but from what Tree is uncertain; *Parkinson* however in his Herbal has given us what Account he could gather together of it, which may be seen in his 1571 Page.

BECAUNC, *i. e.* *Anagalis Aquatica*, in *English* *Brooklime*, is a Plant which may be cultivated in our Water Tubs: See *Anagalis*.

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BECHIVM,

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BECHUM, *i. e.* Tussilago.

BEAD-TREE is *Azedarach*.

White BEAM-TREE, is *Sorbus Alpina*, & *Aria Theophrasti*.

BEAN is *Faba*.

BEAN-CAPER is *Caparis fabago*.

BEAN-TREFOIL-TREE is *Anagyris*, & *Laburnum*.

Binding BEAN-TREE or Gum Arabick Tree, is *Acatia Aegyptiaca*.

BAR BREECH, or Brankursine, is *Acanthus*, & *Branca ursine*.

BEAR'S-EAR, is *Auricula Ursi*: See *Auricula*.

BEAR'S-FOOT, is *Heleborus niger hortenfsis*.

BEDEGUAR is a Sort of Thistle according to *Parkinson*, and not the *sengiola* or Ball of Threads growing upon Bryers or wild Roses, which are call'd Bryer-balls as some have imagin'd: See *Carduus*.

BEIDE Sar Alpini is the *Apocynum Syricum Palestritum* of *Clusius*: See its Management under the Word *Apocinum*.

BEECH-TREE is *Fagus*.

BEET is *Beta*.

BELL-FLOWER is *Campanula*.

BELLA Donna, *Italis*, *i. e.* *solanum Letbale*.

BELLAN of Rawolf, is *Fimipnella spinosa*.

BELLARIA *Atheniz*, *i. e.* *Lychnis saxatilis*.

BELLEVIDERE *Italis*, is *Linaria scoparia*, and in *English*, *Broom*, *Tad-flax*, which see.

BELLIS *Off.* in *English*, *Daisy*, is either branched, or humble, but 'tis the low Sorts which are chiefly cultivated in our Gardens, which afford us great Varieties of Flowers, some with double Flowers, others with semi-double Flowers, but the Petals of all these depend upon white and red only, the Center of the semi-double Flowers being of a golden Colour gives them a great Addition of Beauty; then we have some which

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are call'd Rainbow Daiesies both white and red from the Figures of the Flower; but I rather think them like Cocks-combs: I have seen one Sort at Mr. *Whitmill's* Gardener at *Hoxton*, whose Flower has measured four Inches over; besides these Sorts there is the Hen and Chicken Daisy which shoots forth many Flowers out of one Flower; all these must be slipt or parted about *September*, and may also be raised from Seed sown as soon as 'tis ripe; for all Varieties come from Seed.

BENDENGIAN, & *Melongena Arabum*, *i. e.* *Mala Insana*.

BEN, seu *Beben Album Off.* is in *English*, the *Spatling Poppy*, or the *Bladder Campion* or *White Corn Campion*, *Ray's Syn.* 199. It is a Plant growing wild and found all Summer long in our Corn Fields; 'tis rais'd from Seeds sown in the Spring, or at Autumn.

BEN rubrum *Off.* is by *Dodonaeus* taken to be the *Red Valerian*, and by *Matthioli* to be the *Limonium* or *Sea Lavender Spike*, and Mr. *Ray* in his *Methodus* calls it *Lychnidis viscosa*, seu *Muscipulae species est*, call'd by our Gardeners *Lobels Catchfly*, but I take the *Sea Lavender* to come the nearest to the *Ben rubrum*, tho' it is yet uncertain what it is; however this *Sea Lavender* grows plentifully in the salt Marshes about *Gravesend*, it brings its purple Flowers in *July* and *August*, and may be rais'd from Seed in artificial Marshes made in *Tubs* or by planting the Roots when they have done flowering; sow the Seed in the Spring.

BENJAMIN-TREE, is *Benzoin*.

BENZON is the sweet Gum of a Tree which we call in *English* the *Benjamin Tree*, whose Leaves somewhat resemble those of the *Citron*: The Gum is the *Belzain*

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of the Shops; the Tree is raised from Seeds sown in hot Beds in the Spring, and shelter'd for some few Years till it has Strength to stand abroad, for it is a *Virginian Tree*; at least Mr. Ray tells us that the late Bishop of London Dr. Henry Compton receiv'd it from thence.

BEPOLÉ, *i. e.* *Nimbo*.

BERBERIS *Off. i. e.* *Oxyacanthus Galeni*, is in *English*, the *Barberry* or *Pipperidge-bush*, is a Plant very well known in *England*, making a pretty Shrub for Wilderiness Works, as well for the Beauty of its yellow Flowers as for its scarlet Fruit, its Roots also are in Use for Dying; there is one Sort which is said to bring its Fruit without Stones, but I have found some of the Fruit that had Seeds in them, however there are some which have none; they are all increased by Suckers from the Roots, taken off from the Mother Plants when they are vacant of Leaves.

BERRY in *Latin* *Bacca* is a round Fruit of a Tree, such as that of the *Elder*, *Holly*, &c.

BERUL, *i. e.* *Becabung*, in *English*, *Brooklime*: See *Anagallis aquatica*.

BETA *Off.* is in *Greek* *Τεύτλον*, and in *English* *Beet*; there is the white and the red, as well distinguish'd from one another by their Leaves as by their Roots: These are cultivated in the Gardens, the *White Beet* for the Sake of its Chards or Leaves which are used in Soups and for Boyling; the *Red Beet* is chiefly cultivated for the Sake of its Root, which is not only of a most beautiful red Colour, but being boyld and eat with Vinegar and Pepper is an excellent Sallad: We sow both these Kinds early in the Spring, and when they come up leave the Plants about a Foot asunder. They

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love a sandy Soil, but we should not sow them near one another, because when they come to Seed, the Male Dust of one will affect the Seed of the other, and we shall have a mixt Strain.

BETONY is *Etonica*.

BETONICA *Off.* is call'd in *Greek* *κίστρον* *Cestron*, and also *ψυχότροπον*, *i. e.* *Psycotrophon*, and in *English*, *Betony*; 'tis the common Wood Betony which is the Plant of Use in the Shops, and a Garden ought not to be without it though it makes no great Ornament to it. It may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring; but besides this there is the *Water Betony* or *Etonica aquatica*, which makes a good Variety in our Water Tubs: We may transplant it either in Autumn or Spring, imitating as near as can be the Depth of Water, or Degree of Moisture it had in the Place where it naturally grew.

BETONICA aquatica major. The great *Water Betony*. The greater Water Betony riseth up usually higher than the Figwort, with square, hard, greenish Stalks, and sometimes brown, set with such like broad dark green Leaves, as the Figwort hath, and dented about the Edges, but with rounder Notches, whereby it may, if heedfully observed, be known from it; and wherein it somewhat resembleth the Leaves of the Wood Betony, but much larger too for the most part set at a Joint; the Flowers are many, set at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, being round bellyed and open at the Brims, and divided into two Parts, the uppermost being like a Hood, and the lowest like a Lip hanging down, of a dark red Colour, which passing away, there come in their Places round Heads with small Points in Threads,

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wherein lyeth small and brownish Seed: The Root is a thick Bush of Strings and Threads growing from a Head.

BETONICA aquatica minor. The lesser Water Betony. The lesser Water Betony is in all things like the former, but lower and lesser by three Parts; for the Stalks are square and green, the Leaves are round almost, but yet pointed, of the same dark green Colour; the Flowers are of a sad red, or purple Colour, and the Roots thready, so that the Smallness only maketh the greatest Difference.

BETONICA vulgaris flore purpureo, Common Wood Betony. The ordinary or common Betony, which, because it is frequent in Woods, is therefore called generally Wood Betony; hath many Leaves rising from the Roots, which are somewhat broad and round at the Ends, roundly dented about the Edges, standing upon long foot Stalks; from among which rise up small, square, slender, but yet upright hairy Stalks, with some Leaves thereon; two a-piece at the Joynts, smaller than the lower, whereon are set several spiked Heads of Flowers, like unto those of Lavender, but thicker and shorter for the most part, and of a reddish or purple Colour, spotted with some white Spots, both in the lower and upper Part on the Inside; yet there is observed a different Sort from this, whose Head is shorter, and flowereth usually earlier than the former: The Seed followeth contained within the Husks that hold the Flowers, which are blackish, somewhat long and uneven: The Roots are many white thready Strings, like unto those of Plantain; the Stalk perisheth, but the Roots with some Leaves thereon abide

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all the Winter; the whole Plant is somewhat small and of a refinous Savour.

BETONICA flore albo. Wood Betony with white Flowers. This Betony differeth in no one Thing from the former, so much as in the Colour of the Flowers which are wholly white without any Spots at all in them, only the Leaves may seem to be a little green, and the spiked Head of Flowers somewhat smaller than the other.

BETONICA minima Alpina Helvetica, Small Mountain Betony. This small Betony likewise differeth not from the former, neither in Form or Colour, but in the Smallness of Leaves, Stalks and Flowers.

BETONICA Damia, Broad-leaved Betony. This great Betony likewise differeth not from the ordinary in any other Thing than in the Largeness of the Leaves, being twice, and in some sometimes three or four times as large as the common Sort, and of a strong almost stinking Smell; and in the Stalk which is stronger, growing higher, and the Heads of purple Flowers greater also.

BETONICA Alopecuros montana dicta, Foxtail Betony. This Herb is accounted by *Baubin* as a Kind of Betony, or referred thereto for the Likeness of the Leaves, whom I also herein follow, and place it with them; it hath a blackish tuberous Root, with some Fibres thereat; from whence rise up divers slender round Stalks, about a Cubit high, having at the Bottom of them some small, long and narrow Leaves, like the Threads or Pieces as it were torn off from the Rind of the lower Part of the Stalk, and sharp pointed, some green and

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and some brown; the rest of the Stalks are naked unto the Middle, which from thence to the Tops are far Distances one from another, and have at every Joynt two broader, rounder and shorter Leaves than Betony, the Middle Rib being blackish, and dented about the Edges; above the two uppermost Leaves come forth a soft round spiked short Head made of a Number of white Hairs, somewhat resembling a white Fox-tail, whereof it took the Name.

BETLE is *Betre* or *Betel*. See *Betel*.

BETEL is call'd *Betre*, *Betle*, *Betele*, five *Betble* and also *Indian Bindweed*, is a Plant subject to wine about Trees, like *Bindweeds*, and somewhat like the *Pepper Plant*; the Leaves of this Plant the *East-Indians* prepare and chew in their Mouths as a great Preserver of Health: If we could eat the Seeds of it, they should be sown early in the Spring, and with the Assistance of a Bark Bed will come to Perfection with us. See the Description.

BETRE, *The Indian Bind weed*. The *East-Indians* use the Leaves of this Betle much after the same Manner that they of the West do the last recited Coca, and therefore I thought good to joyn them together; it groweth very like unto a *Bindweed*, wrapping and winding it self about the Trees up to the Tops almost, or other things that it is planted against to uphold it, or lye on the Ground and rot, and therefore they for the most part plant it against the Tree *Fansel* or *Areca*, or such other like tall and great Trees, in the same manner as they do *Pepper*, whereunto it is so like, that afar off, those that are not well exercised in the Knowledge of them may soon mistake

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one for another; and therefore *Gerrard* called it *Bastard Pepper*, when as it is neither in fruit, Taste, or Use like *Pepper*, having only Leaves somewhat like to *Pepper*, but more like unto *Bind-weed*, yet thicker, of a yellowish green Colour, with three great thick Ribs therein, which the *Indians* with the Nails of their Hands kept long and pointed for this Purpose, and not round like ours, do nip or pare away before they dry them, whose Taste is somewhat aromatical but bitter; the Fruit is slender and about two Inches long, writhed, or consisting of five Cods writhed one about another, like unto a Cord or Rope of a yellowish Colour, tasting pretty spicy or aromatical; the Plant is much tended and often watered to cause it to grow the better; and because it delighteth not in any very hot or cold Country, and seldom groweth in the upland Countries, but continually near the Sea Side, or not far distant from it. Physically this is used to strengthen the Head and Stomach, after the cleansing of them from Rheum and Phlegm, to comfort the Heart, and to break or disperse Wind in the Stomach or Bowels: It fastneth loose Teeth, and maketh them yellow, causing also a sweet Breath; yet their Breath stinketh foulest that using daily to take it do forbear for a while from it. But generally throughout all the *East Indies* the Leaves are used both of the Princes and People; the greater Persons make certain Compositions for themselves, with the Leaves hereof, *Camphire* of *Burnes*, *Lignum*, *Aloes*, *Musk* and *Ambergrease*; others put *Cardamomes* and *Cloves* to them, but the ordinary Manner of preparing them is, that after the Ribs be taken

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away with their Nails, they chew those Leaves in their Mouths, and spit out the first Juice that cometh from them, which is like Blood, and put unto them a little of the Calx of burnt Oyſter Shells, and the Fruit of Areca or Fanſel beaten ſmall, which give them a pleaſant Taſte, and is generally eaten by them all, and none of the meaner ſort, or others that have not preſently before eaten thereof, will in Civility ſpeak with any great Perſon but they will hold their Mouths that their Breath do not offend them. It is called *Betre* in *Malavar* and *Pam*, in *Decan* and *Guzarate*, but in *Malayo Siri*, *Garcias* ſaith that he as well as others took theſe Leaves to be *ſolium Indum*, or *Malabothum* of the *Greek* Authors; but was deceived therein.

BETULA is call'd in *Greek* *ονυδα*, in *English*, the *Birch-tree*, makes a moſt beautiful Tree, and is of quick Growth; it delights in moiſt Places, and may be raiſed from Seeds which it bears plentifully, which are ſo diſpoſed for Germination, that they will even grow while they are incas'd upon this Tree, and become ſo firmly joyn'd with the Mother Plant, that they never ſeparate from it; and theſe by increaſing yearly become like Birds-neſts, and are thoſe crowded Buſhes we too often ſee in *Birch-trees*. If we cut a Notch in this Tree in *March*, the Sap will flow plentifully from it, which Sap makes that grateful Liquor call'd *Birch Wine*: Sow the Seeds in *Autumn* or in the *Spring*.

BETULUS of *Lobel* is the ſame with *Ostrya*, or *Ostrya* of *Theophrastus* in *English*, *Horn-beam-tree*. See *Ostrya*.

BIBINELLA is *Bipinella Saxifraga*.

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BIBLUS *Aegyptia* is the *Papyrus* or *Paper Reed* of the *Ancients*. See *Papyrus*.

BICIMUM *Galen*i, i. e. *Vicia*.

BIBO *Indianis*, i. e. *Anacardia*.

BIDENS *Cæſalpini*, i. e. *Canabis Aquatica*.

BIFOLIUM five *Opbris* is call'd in *English* *Tway-blade* or *Herb-bifoile*, is a Plant ſo call'd, becauſe it brings but two Leaves almoſt like thoſe of *Plantain*, ſet over-againſt one another; it brings a Spike of Flowers made like thoſe of an *Orchis*: It is generally found growing in the Woods, and eſpecially where the Roots can take hold of ſome rotten Part of the Tree; if we deſign to cultivate it in our Garden, we may take it up at any time when we find it growing, with a Tuft of Earth about the Root, and plant it again among Trees which are not evergreen, and ſling ſome Mold made of rotten Wood about it, and then the Seed will come up. See *Orchis*.

BILBERRY or *Whortle-berry*, is *Vaccinium*, or *Vitis Idæa*.

BIND-WEED, is *Convolvulus*.

BIPENNULA of *Lobel* is *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, and in *English* *Burnet Saxifrage*, of which there are ſeveral Kinds growing wild chiefly among Graſs, which are ſo ſmall ſome of them, as hardly to appear above the Graſs, but ſome are two or three Foot high; they may be raiſ'd from Seed in *Spring*, their Seed riſe in *Auguſt*.

BIRCH-TREE is *Betula*.

BIRD'S-FOOT is *Ornithopodium*.

BIRDS-NEST, or *Abortive Orchis* is *Nidus Avis*.

BIRTHWORT, is *Aristolochia*.

BISHOPS-WEED, is *Ammi*.

BISACULA, i. e. *Gingidium*.

BISLINGUA, or *Hippogloſſum*, i. e. *ἰππόγλωσσον*, in *English* is *Hoſetongue* or *Double-Tongue*, is a Plant

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of a very odd Manner of Growth, like that which is call'd *Laurel of Alexandria*: This has a small Leaf growing in the Middle of every Leaf, and at the Bottom of this small Leaf comes the Fruit which is a Berry of a fine red Colour, the Appearance of the Fruit growing from the Middle of a Leaf, as well as the great Quantity of Flowers growing out of a Flower of the Hen and Chicken Daisie: And also the Growth of young Plants out of the Flower-Stalks of the *Aloe Sobolifera* makes it evident, that even Flowers, and Leaves, and Stalks of Plants include all the vegetative Faculties, as well as the Roots or Seeds do this Plant; the *Horse-tongue* may be propagated from Seeds sown in the Spring, but is more generally increased by parting the Roots any Time in the Spring or Autumn Seasons: This Plant requires no Green-House, but a light Soil.

BISMAVA, i.e. Althæa, in English Marsh-Mallow: See *Althæa*.

BISTORT, or Snake-Root, is Bistorta.

BISTORTA Off. in English Bistorta, or Snake-weed and Snake-root is of several Kinds growing naturally in many Parts of *England*; they are generally found growing in shady moist Places, and may be transplanted into the Garden in Autumn, or early in the Spring; we may also sow the Seed in the Spring, for a Garden should not be without it, for the Sake of its Virtues, but it makes no extraordinary Shew; we have a Cut of it in *Parkinson*, this is not the same with the *Virginian Snake-root*.

BLADDER-NUT-TREE, Staphylodendron, which see

BLATTARIA, in English Moth-Mullein, has great Varieties, whose Flowers render them worthy a Place in our Gardens; we find se-

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veral Kinds wild in *England* generally growing in sandy Grounds; these may be transplanted early in the Spring, or when the Flower-stalk is decay'd; we may raise them all from Seed sown in *August*, or in the Spring, they flower all the Summer. See the Sorts describ'd.

BLATTARIA flore luteo purpurascence, Cloth of gold Moth-Mullein. The greatest Point of Difference between this and the last described consisteth chiefly in the Colour of the Flower, which in this is the Colour of the Cloth of Gold, that is the Ground-yellow, and overshadowed with a bright Crimson Colour, which is a fine Colour of much Delight; the Threads in the Middle are not so purple red as in the former, but much about the Colour of the Flower: This is not so willing to give Seed, and will as hardly abide in the Root, and hath out of Question risen from the Seed of the former.

BLATTARIA flore albo, White Moth-Mullein. The Leaves of the *White Moth-Mullein* are somewhat like unto the yellow, yet not altogether so much roundly notched about the Edges, but rather a little dented with sharp Notches: The Stalk riseth as high as the yellow, and hath now and then some Branches about it; the Flowers hereof are pure white, as large and great as the ordinary Yellow, or somewhat larger, with the like purple Threads in the Middle as are in the yellow; the Seed is like the other, the Root perisheth in like Manner, and will not endure the Winter.

BLATTARIA flore purpureo, Purple Moth-Mullein. The *Purple Moth-Mullein* hath its Leaves lying on the Ground broader and shorter than any of the other of a more greyish green Colour, and without any Denting; for the most part

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about the Edges sharp-pointed, also at the End of the Leaf; among the Leaves riseth up the Stalk not so high as either the white or the yellow, and many times branched, bearing many Flowers thereon of the same Fashion, and no whit smaller, of a fair deep bluish Colour tending to Redness, the Threads in the Middle of the Flowers being yellow; the Seed Vessels hereof are somewhat smaller than any of the former, except the first sweet yellow kind; the Root hereof is long, thick, and blackish on the Outside, abiding very well from Year to Year, and riseth well also from the sowing of the Seed.

BLATTARIA flore Ceruleo, Blue Moth-Mullein. This blue *Moth-Mullein* is in all Respects like unto the former purple kind, saving only in the Colour of the Flower, which is of a bluish Violet Colour, and is not much inferior either in Greatness of the Plant, or in the Largeness of the Flower unto the former Purple Kind, and endureth many Years in the like Manner.

BLATTARIA lutea odorata, Sweet yellow Moth-Mullein. The yellow Moth-Mullein whose Flower is sweet hath many hard greyish green Leaves lying on the Ground somewhat long and broad, and pointed at the End; the Stakes are two or three Foot high with some Leaves on them, branching out from the Middle upward into many long Branches, stored with many small, pale, yellow Flowers of a pretty sweet Scent, somewhat stronger than in the other Sorts, which seldom giveth Seed but abideth in the Root, living many Years which few or none of the others do.

BLATTARIA lutea major five Hispanica, The great yellow Moth-

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Mullein. This *Spanish Kind* hath larger and greener Leaves than the former, and rounder and larger than the next that followeth; the Stalk is higher than in any of the Moth-Mullein, being for the most part four or five Foot high, whereon toward the Top grow many goodly yellow Flowers, consisting of five Leaves as all the rest do, not so thick set as the former, but much larger with some small purplish Threads in the Middle, the Ends whereof are fashioned somewhat like as if a Fly were creeping up the Flower, which turn into round Heads, sometimes two or three or more standing together, but usually one wherein lye small dusky Seed; the Root is not great nor full of Threads, and doth perish most usually having given Seed, except the Winter be very mild.

BLATTARIA lutea altera vulgarior, The ordinary yellow Moth-Mullein. This yellow Moth-Mullein (which is the most frequent in our Gardens) hath longer and narrower Leaves than any of the former, and roundly notched or dented on the Edges of a dark green Colour; the Stalk is sometimes branched, but most usually single, whereon stand many gold yellow Flowers not fully so large as the *Spanish Kind*, but with the like purple Threads in the Middle; the Seed is small and contained in the like round Heads, but always every one single by itself, the Root perisheth every Year that it beareth Seed.

BLATTARIA Orientalis, Bugula folio flore maximo virescente Lituris luteis semicirculum striato. Coroll. Inst. Rei herb. *Tournefort.* The Root consists of three or four fleshy Knobs, from one to three Inches long, from two Lines to half an Inch thick, white, brittle,

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tle, covered with a chapt brown Skin, garnished with some pretty thin Fibres, fastned to a Neck as big as a Man's Finger. The first Leaves that this Root puts forth are almost oval like those of the Bugle, Bunchy, Wavy towards the Rims an Inch and a half, or two Inches long; fifteen Lines broad, supported by a Stalk of two Lines long, flat at Top, rounded beneath, purple and running to the Extremity of the Leaves in several Vessels of the same Colour. The Stalk is commonly but about nine or ten Inches high, and one Line thick, slightly haired, accompany'd with Leaves seven or eight Lines long to four or five Lines broad. Those below are sleek, the others interspersed with some Hairs like the Stalks. From their Basis towards the Top grow Flowers pretty compact and disposed in Manner of a great Ear of Corn, Each Flower is a Basin of near fifteen Lines diameter, cut in five rounded Parts, whereof the two uppermost are somewhat less than the others. The Bottom of this Flower is Sea-green, as are also the Rims which draw a little nearer to yellow; but the rounded Points before-mentioned are striped in a Semi-circle of a bright yellow which goes quite through, from the Hole in the Center of this Flower run two Fillets purplish mixed with white, which end at the yellowish Semi-circle of the two upper Parts, and from the same Rim of that Hole rise two whitish Stamina, terminated by crooked Summits filled with yellow Dust. Besides these Stamina there appear on the Rims of the same Hole some Leaves purplish, hairy, cottony, and silky. The Cup is a Basin pale-green, four Lines long, cut in five Parts almost to the Centre, whereof three are much narrower than the others. The Pistile which is just in the

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Middle is rounded, having a long Line terminated by a Fillet much longer: We were convinced by the Cods which remained of the Fruit of the preceding Year, that this Plant is a true Species of the Herb *Aux Mites*, varying not only in the Height of its Stalk, but also in the Colour and Largeness of its Flowers.

BLATTA BYZANTEA, i. e. Unguis oderatus.

A BLIGHT, a Distemper which most Plants are subject to, upon the blowing of the Easterly Winds in the Spring, which seems to be occasion'd partly by the wounding and burning the tender Shoots, and by hatching the Eggs of Insects which are already upon the Plants, or bringing the Eggs of Insects with it: However we always find that a Blight is attended with Insects, so that it is good to make Fires of Weeds, or any other Thing which will make a Smother at the time such Winds blow, such Smokes will help to destroy the Caterpillar, and to preserve the Trees from it; but in smaller Plants the Washing of the Heads with Water wherein Tobacco Dust or Stalks has been steeped, and watering them two or three Times with the same Mixture will recover them. See the Reason of this more at large in my New Improvements of Planting and Gardening, and my Monthly Writings.

BLITE is Blitum.

BLITUM, in *English Blite*. None of the Antients have mentioned any Plant under this Name, but our modern Botanists give us several Sorts, one for the Garden, and indeed all the rest are pretty Varieties; one Sort in particular with red Leaves that gives a fine coloured Juice, which Colour being fix'd is good red Ink; these are all raised from Seed sown in *March*. Blood-

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BLOOD-WORT, is *Lapathum sanguineum*, and *Draco herba*.

BLUE-BOTTLE, is *Cyanus*.

BLOSSOM, is the Flower of any Plant, but more generally taken for the Flowers of Trees than of Plants of the more inferior Race.

BOIBONACH, *i. e.* *Viola lunaris*.

BOLETUS, a Kind of *Wood Mushroom* mentioned by *Cordus*, these are call'd by others *Fungi nemorum*; they are almost round and white, and spotted with yellowish brown Marks: These growing under Beech Trees are redder than others; but some prefer the white to the red. Concerning the artificial Production of Mushrooms of all Sorts, see under the Word *Fungus*.

BOMBAX is also *Gossipium* and *Xylon*, in *English Cotton*, there is one Sort of it which comes from the *West-Indies* which makes a large Tree, and requires only a little Shelter for the first three or four Years: But there is another Sort which has proved an annual Plant with me, and I believe is annual every where; which is that Kind which comes from *Turkey*. This makes a Plant about three or four Foot high, bearing yellow Flowers with purple Bottoms, and after them long Pods, wherein the Cotton is inclosed with the Seeds; the Seeds of this should be sown upon the hot Bed early in the Spring, and the Plants train'd up in a bark Bed to make them flower betimes; we may find the Seeds in the Raggs of Cotton that are yearly brought to *England*.

BON vel *Ban Arbor*, *i. e.* *Coffee*, which See.

BONA of *Dodonaus*, See *Faba*.

PONANAS, See *Bananas*.

PONDUCH of *Pona* is the *Arbor spinosa Indica muricatis siliquis* of *Parkinson*, in *English Prickly-codded Indian Tree*. This is rais'd from

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Seeds which are cover'd with a Case as hard as Stone: It should have the Benefit of a hot Bed to make the Seed sprout, and will rise a considerable Height the first Year if it be sown early in the Spring, it brings wing'd Leaves, not unlike the *Virginian Locust Tree*, and the Seed in prickly Pods; it must be housed in Winter for some Years: But I am apt to believe it will stand abroad when it comes to be pretty large, and its Wood settled: We have now several Plants of this Sort in the curious Gardens.

BONIFACIA, *i. e.* *Hippoglossum*.

BONUS HENRICUS *Off. i. e. Mercurialis*.

BORAMETZ, *i. e. Agnus Scythicus*.

BORAGE, is *Borago*.

BORDER, a Term used by Gardeners for a Bed of Earth in a Garden, but is more properly those Beds which are next joyning to the Walks, as Borders to the Walks, than such Beds as lie in the Middle of the Garden, and I suppose was the first Design of the Term; tho' now it is used for all Sort of Beds by the Gardeners who make no Difference between a Bed of Flowers, and a Border of Flowers.

BORDA, *i. e. Kali*.

BORRAGO *Off.* is called by the *Greeks*, as *Pliny* says, *Ευεργων*, *Euphrosine*. But the best of the modern Writers are of Opinion, that our Garden *Burrage* is the true *Βεγγασιον* or *Buglosum* of the Ancients. Our *Garden-Burrage* is very well known to be a Plant which grows almost every where in *England*: However a Kitchen-Garden ought not to be without it, the Flowers being very good in Salads, and the Sprigs of it are very refreshing in our Drinks in hot Weather; we may sow it in the

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the Spring in the worst Ground we have.

BORRAGO Constantinopolitana, Flore reflexo, cæruleo, Calyce vetricario, *Borrage of Constantinople*. Its Root is as big as one's little Finger, about four or five Inches in length, blackish without, fleshy, accompany'd with Fibres of the same Colour, which are about half a Foot long, whitish within, fill'd with a clammy Humour. It puts forth Leaves about half a Foot long, and about four or five Inches wide, picked at the Ends, but at their Base divided into two round Ears; these Leaves are supported on a Pedicle or Stalk seven or eight Inches long, rounded on the Back, hollowed pipe-wise on the other Side, whitish, distributing it self into many Nerves, extending to the very Edges; these Leaves are besides pale-green, rough, and studded with small Tumours. They taste flat and mucilaginous, as do the Roots. The Stalk is a Foot high, solid, rough, hairy, two or three Lines thick, branchy below, garnish'd with small Leaves like the other, but no more than two Inches long, to one and a half broad. The Flowers grow at the Top of the Branches, they are very sleek, and of a pale-red Colour: Each Flower is eight or nine Lines diameter, standing on a Stalk near half an Inch long, swelling behind like a Bladder, whitish, and hardly a Line broad. This Flower, which is a Sky-blue, is divided into five Parts dispos'd like a Wheel, a Line broad, turning back, obtuse at the Point; from the Middle of the Flower, which is whitish, tho' the rest is blue, arise five Chieves or Threds three Lines long, hairy at their Base, white likewise, each charged with a blue Apex. The Cup is cut into five Points, hairy, and

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from its Center arises a Pistile or Pointal Square, surmounted by a purple Thread, half an Inch long: This Cup dilates into a Bladder, four or five Lines diameter, half an Inch long, angulous, bristling up with Hairs a Line and a half long: The Pistile turns to a Fruit with four Seeds, each of which bears the Figure of a Viper's Head, but are no more than a Line long, shining, bright-green at first, afterwards blackish.

BOSCI-SALVIA or *Salvia Bosci*, i. e. *Scorodonia*.

A **BOTANICK** is a *Botanist*.

BOTANIST is in *Latin Botanicus*, the *Greek Botanikos* signifies one who studies or knows Herbs or Plants, from the *Greek Word Botan*, an Herb or Plant.

BOTANICAL, whatever relates to Herbs or Plants.

BOTANY, the Study or Knowledge of Plants, so is *Botanologia*.

BOTANICUM is the same as *Herbarium*, an *Herbal*.

BOTANOPHYLOS, a Lover of Plants.

BOTRY, is in *Greek Βοτρυς*, and in *English Oak of Jerusalem*, a Shrub whole Leaves are like Grunsel, but of a strong Scent, is raised either from Seeds sown in the Spring, or from Cuttings, set in the Earth about *April*, or *May*, or indeed such Cuttings may be planted all Summer long, they will strike Root; this is a Green-house Plant.

BOULAPATHUM FRACASTORII, i. e. *Bistorta*.

BOXTREE is *Buxus*.

BRANCA lupina Angularæ, i. e. *Cardiaca*.

BRAMBLE, or *Black-berry-bush*, is *Rubus sylvestris*.

STONE-BRAMBLE, or *Raspis*, is *Chamærubus saxatilis*.

BRANCA Ursina, See *Acanthus*.

BRASILE-WOOD, *Brasilia arbor*.

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BRASSICA in Greek is call'd *κρημν*, *i. e.* *Crambe*, and in English *Cole* and *Colewort*, and the Sort of *Cole* which makes an Head, which we call *Cabbage*, is in Latin *Brassica Capitata*; so the *Cole* so remarkable for its Flower, which we call *Cole-Flower*, or more commonly *Cauly-Flower*, is in Latin *Brassica florida*, but I shall speak only of the *Coleworts*, as the Gardeners call them under the simple Word *Brassica*. The *Coleworts* are of many Kinds, some of which have their Leaves beautifully cut and curl'd of various Colours, such as Reds of all Sorts, Purples, Yellows and Greens, and also White. I have seen a Bed of these as beautiful as ever I saw any Thing of the Garden: And besides their Use for Boyling as onewould do other *Coleworts*, I think their Beauties require a Place among our Curiosities; and to raise a Strain of fine Sorts to shew various Colours, I would plant at first some of the curl'd Sorts of the common green Colours, together with some of the *Boeren-Koll*, which last being of a red Colour will help to produce Varieties by the Seed, which will then ripen; and even some of the red Cabbages, and of the white or yellow Savoy Cabbages may be planted with them, in Order to produce the greater Varieties both in Colour and Shape of the Leaves; for by the Male Dust of one Sort setting the Seed of another, we shall find the Alteration very sensibly in the Leaves of those Plants which shall be produced from such Seeds, as I have already observed in some seedling Plants of the white Cabbage, which were raised from white Cabbage Seed that had been impregnated by the Male Dust of a red Cabbage which had been planted near it on Purpose in Mr. *Spires's* Garden at *Hoxton*; but for the

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common *Colewort* as well as this, we are to sow the Seeds of them in *August*, that they may have some Strength before Winter, so that they may have large Leaves to cut early in the Spring when Greens are scarce.

BRASSICA *Capitata*, in English the *Cabbage*, is that Sort of *Colewort* which by the natural folding of its Leaves makes the Figure of a Globe or an Head as the Gardeners call it, or as the common Sense is the *Colewort* which will cabbage. Of the Cabbage then we have several Sorts, the *Battersea* Cabbage, one call'd the *Sugar-loaf'd* Cabbage, the *Dutch* Cabbage, the *Savoy* Cabbage, and the red Cabbage. All these are raised from Seed either sown in the Spring if they are design'd for winter Cabbages, or about the Middle of *September* if we design them Spring Cabbages, that are to bring good Heads in *May*: When any of these are come up from Seed, let them be planted out at six Inches Distance as soon as they shew their first rough Leaf; and when we are prepared to plant them out at proper Distances to stand, let them be planted in Rows two Foot asunder, and follow'd well with Water, and they will come to be large; but if they are planted too near together they will be apt to run to Seed; nor should we let any of those Plants stand to flower near those which are good Kinds and are trained up to Seed, because those which run quickly to Seed without Cabbaging will never or very rarely bring Seed that will produce Cabbages; and besides the male Dust of these will spoil the Seed that shall be produced by the strong Cabbage Plant. If we sow in the Spring for winter Cabbages, we must plant out for good when they have got

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got about four Leaves; and to have Cabbages early in the Summer, plant them out for good the Beginning of *January*; the *Savoy* Cabbages which are commonly call'd *Savoys*, should only be rais'd for Winter Use as well as the red Cabbage, and the *Battersea* Cabbage is the best to come early in the Summer; there is a Way to make Cabbages as they call it by tying up the Leaves when they are large and rolling them over one another, which blanches the inward Parts, and makes them as sweet as Cabbages.

BRASSICA florida, or the *Cauly-Flower*, is rais'd as the Cabbage, whether for Spring or Autumn, but the Plants design'd to cut in *May* should be planted out for good in *January*, and cover'd with Glass Bells, a little tilted up to give them Air, but so as to keep them from the Frosts. See *Cauliflower*.

BRIA sylvestris Plinij, is *Tamariscus*.

BRICORRUES, *i. e. Myagrum mospermon*.

BRINDONES, *i. e. Britannica major*: See *Cochlearia*.

BRYZA, a Sort of Corn known to the Ancients, call'd *Spelt Wheat* or *Spelt Corn*, which is a Kind of *Zea*, which see.

BROOKLIME, is *Anagallis Aquatica*, and *Becabunga*.

BROOM, is *Genista*.

BROOME-RAPE, is *Orobancha*.

BROOM-SPANISH is *Genista Hispanica*.

BROCOLI is a Plant of the *Cole* Race much esteem'd in *Italy*, especially near *Naples*; there are several Sorts of it; I call it in *English*, the *Sprout Cauliflower*, because the *Brocoli* which is to be eaten is the Flower stalk with the Flower bud at the End of it, or as one may say, the Flower sprout; this we are to dispose in that Manner that it may begin to stalk for

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flow'ring about *October*, and cutting off these Stalks to the common Length of *Asparagus*, we strip them off the Strings in the Rind, and tie them up in Bundles, and let them boyl four Minutes. We sow their Seed in *March*; these when they begin to sprout will sprout all Winter if they are often cut: See my Monthly Writings.

BROMOS is in *Greek* *Βρόμος*, that is *Oats*, the *Βρόμος πρία* is *Avena Herba*, or *Oat Grass*, by some call'd *Gramen bromoides* and *Wild Oats*, is wild every where, and may be rais'd from Seed sown in *March* or in *Autumn*.

BRUMARIA, *i. e. Leontopetalon*.

BRUNELLA five *Prunella*, *Self-heal*.

BRUSCUS, in *Greek* *ὄζυμπος*, which signifies *acuta Myrtus*, but it is no *Myrtle*; however the Leaves have the Figure of *Myrtle* Leaves and are ever green; but it is also call'd in *Greek* *μυανθία*, which in *English* is *Mousethorn*, though the common *English* Name is *Butcher's-broom*; the *German* from the *Greek* Name last mentioned call it *Muesdorn*, which Name I wonder has been lost in *England*, since we have always, as one may say, had some who were Judges of the *Greek* Language, or at least of the *Saxon* Language; but these Enquiries are more proper for another Work, 'tis my Business to tell what the Plant is, and how to propagate it; 'tis an evergreen with *Myrtle* Leaves, very sharp at the Ends and makes a low Bush; it is also call'd in *English*, *Knee Holm* or *Knee Holly*, in the Middle of its Leaves it brings its Fruit which is a Berry like the *Laurel* of *Alexandria*. A Garden should not be without it; it is encreas'd either by dividing the Roots in the Spring, or by sowing the Seeds at that Time.

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BRYON dendroides, *i. e.* *Muscus Arboreus*.

BRYONY is *Brionia*.

BRYONIA alba & nigra Off. in Greek *Βρυονία*, in English *Bryony*, is either of the white or black Kind, of which there are several Sorts, some growing wild in England; and I have had two others from abroad, besides the *Yam* of the *West-Indies* which I suspect to be a Bryony, for it is like it in its Root and its manner of Growth, and the Leaves also made like those of the black Briony but larger; but hitherto I have not seen the Flower of it: I remember once to have seen a Root of the *Yam* that was hung up in a Tavern Kitchen which shot its Branches above twenty Foot, but hardly shew'd its Leaves, though I have had some Plants which have had Leaves near a Foot long, so much was beholding to the Earth and Stove; tho' the Weight of Branches and Leaves which I had proceeding from a Root about a Foot long was hardly more, as near as I could guess, than the Weight of Branches from that Root in the Tavern Kitchen whose Root was about a Foot long and had no Earth to nourish it; we find from hence that this Root requires a light dry Soil, and so we observe in the Bryonies, they love the Sides of a dry sandy Bank: I once was at the digging up of a Root of the white Bryony in *Surry* where the Soil was very sandy which measured above three Foot long of massy Root but the lower End was broken which run down in two Fangs, towards the sprouting Part it was eight Inches diameter. I had a Design to have cut it into the Figure of a Man and replanted it to have firm'd a *Mandrake*, which I believe used to be done anciently

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with these Roots, but losing the two Legs in the digging, I lay'd aside the Thought; both the white and black Bryony may be propagated by every Piece of the Root, and may be cut into any Figure and grow being planted in February, or when the Stalks are dry. The black Bryony is call'd *Tamnus* by Mr. *Tournefort*.

BUBONUM, *i. e.* *After Atticus*.

BUCCINUM, *i. e.* *Delphinium*.

BUCKLER-WORT, or *Hartwort*, is *Tordylium*, or *Seseli* or *Caucalis*.

BUCKTHORN is *Rhamnus*.

BUENAS noches, *i. e.* *fructus Sarsaparilla*, a Spanish Name for the Fruit or Seed of *Sarsaparilla*, which signifies in English *Good Night*. See *Sarsaparilla*.

Viper's BUGLOSS is *Echium*.

BUGLOSS is *Buglosa* or *Buglosum*.

BUGLOSA & *Buglosum*, in Greek *Βυλωσσον* or *Βυλωσος* which properly signifies a *Neat's Tongue*, or in Latin, *Lingua bubula*, my Reader will see under the Word *Borrage* or *Burrage* how this has been differently call'd; the Greek Names I suppose mean our Garden Burrage, because *Cato*, one of the ancient Writers of Husbandry, tells us that we should take a Leaf of the *Lingua bubula* to cover a Stock when 'tis grafted in order to prevent the Rain getting into the Cleft; now this Burrage Leaf being broader and larger than the Leaf which we call Bugloss, I suppose with some others that 'tis our Garden Burrage which he means, for none of the Bugloss Leaves are big enough to do this Office: We have however a Plant growing with us call'd Bugloss which is a pretty Plant, there are two or three Sorts so call'd, See *Parkinson's Figures* of them; they may be rais'd from Seeds sown in the Spring or early in Autumn.

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BUGLE is *Bugula*.

BUGULA in *English* is *Bugle*, we have no *Greek* Name for it that I can find, it is however frequently call'd *Consolida media* and *Solidago media*, but the first Name is more general; *Bugula* five *Consolida media*, *Bugle* or *middle Consolida* are the Names which 'tis generally known by; there are several Sorts of it, all which may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, they most of them delight in moist and shady Places, we may see some of them 'cut in *Parkinson*.

A **BULB**, in *Latin* *Bulbus*, is a round Root composed of several Tunicks or Coats placed one over another, or else of several *squamæ* or Scales; and there is a third Kind of Root which is reckoned among the Bulbs, which is round like the coated Bulb, but is all of one solid Piece the first; which I call the coated Bulb, is such as the Onion, Tulip and Jonquill; the second Sort of Bulb, which is call'd the scaly Bulb, is like that of the white Lilly, and the close and entire Bulb is such as the Root of the Cyclamen and Crocus, &c. All these Kinds are supported by Fibres which shoot from their Bottoms.

BULBINE *Plinij, i. e. Hyacinthus Comosus*.

BULBOCASTANUM or other Ways *Nucula terrestris*, in *English* the *Earth Nut* or *Earth Chesnut*, of which there are two or three Sorts, two of them growing wild in *England*, but for the Sake of their Roots which are very good for eating, they are not unworthy the Garden; they may be propagated by transplanting the Roots when the Stalks are dry, or else by sowing the Seeds of them in the Autumn or Spring Seasons in sandy Ground where they most delight.

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BULBOCODIUM, *i. e. Pseudo-narcissus*, in *English*, *Daffodil*. *Ray*.

BUNAPALLA, *i. e. Macis*.

BUNIUM is the same as *Bulbocastanum*, in *English* *Earth Nuts* or *Earth Chesnuts*: See *Bulbocastanum*.

BUNIAS from the *Greek* *Bēnas* which signifies *Napus* in *Latin*, or our cultivated *Navew*, and the *Greek* *Bēnas άνερα*, or in *Latin* *Napus agrestis* is the wild *Navew*, See my Survey of the ancient Husbandry for a full Account of it; however here we may say 'tis a Turnep, and is to be rais'd from Seed sown early in the Spring or in *July*, if we would have a winter Crop; for 'tis the Root of this which is to be eaten, and the sowing in *July* gives it time to make its Root tho' not to run to Seed before the next Spring, which ought to be observ'd in the sowing of all Seeds against Winter that are to produce Roots for the Kitchen, for when they incline to run to Seed, the Roots grow stringy: See *Napus*.

BUPHTHALMUM *Off. of Bromselsus*, which is also *Oculus Bovis*, is the *Bellis major* of others: The first is in *English* *Ox-Eye*, the last is in *English*, the great *Daisie*: See *Bellis*. The true *Ox-Eye* however has a great many shrubby Branches with fine wing'd Leaves like *Yarrow*, somewhat white and hoary, each Stalk terminated by a large corymbiferous Flower of a deep yellow Colour, like a *Marigold*; it grows wild in the North of *England*, and may be rais'd from Seed sown in the Spring; but the great *Daisie* is used for it in the Shops.

BUPLEURUM like the *Greek* *Βουπλευρον*, in *English* *Hare's Ear*, of which we have several Sorts wild with us; however for Variety sake we may have some in the Garden,

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Garden, rather to shew us the Diversity of Figures among them than for any Ornament they will produce; sow their Seeds in *February* or *March*, there are Cutts of some of these in *Gerrard* and in *Parkinson*.

BUPRISTIS Theophrasti is supposed to be *Eupleurum* or *Hare's Ear*: See *Bupleurum*.

BURDOCK, is *Lappa*, *Personata*, or *Bardana major*.

BURNET, is *Pimpinella*.

BUR-REED, is *Sparganium*.

BURGEON, an *Eye*, or *Bud*, or *Germ* of a Tree.

BURGISPINA is *Rhamnus solutivus*, in *English* *Purging Thorn* or *Buckthorn*, there are several Kinds of this Cut in *Parkinson*, the most common Sort is a Shrub frequently found in Hedges about *Dartford* in *Kent*, these bear Berries which are black when they are ripe; they love a dry sandy Soil and may be raised from the Berries sown in the Spring.

BURSA Pastoris Off. has not any Greek Name that I can find, but is call'd in *English*, *Shepherd's Purse*; it is a very common Weed growing in gravelly Places, it is also call'd in the North of *England* *Pickpurse* and *Caseweed*.

BUTTER-BURR or *Pestilent Wort*, is *Petasites*.

BUTTER-WORT is *Pinguicula*.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM or *Knee-bolly*, is *Ruscus*, *Eruscus*, or *Oxymyr sine*. See *Brulcus*.

BUTOMOS Theophrasti, i. e. *Sparganium*.

BUXUS Arbor is call'd in *Greek* *πύθος*, in *English* the *Box-Tree*, growing at one Place in *Surry*, as it were, wild, and has given Name to the famous Hill it grows upon, *Box-hill*, where there has been large Trees of it, but at present there are only Bushes of it. This is a chalky Soil mix'd with Gravel which may serve to shew

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us what Soil it delights in: In our Nurseries we have several Sorts of Box which are cultivated for the Ornament of Gardens, either for Hedges, or in Pyramids or Balls; the Smallness of its Leaf makes it cut very close, it is raised by Layers of the youngest Wood laid in the Earth in *October*, and also by Cuttings at that Time; there is one Sort of it variegated, which makes a beautiful Appearance, and we have likewise a Dwarf Sort, which is call'd the *Dutch Box* used for Parterre Works, and for edging of Flower Beds, which is encreas'd by parting the Roots in the Spring or in Autumn; this small Sort is sold by the Yard.

Byssus, i. e. *Gossypium Arboreum*.

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CABBAGE, is *Brassica capitata*. **CABBAGE-TREE**, or *Palmetto Royal*, is *Palma nobilis*.

CACALIA Americana, or in *English* call'd *Strange Colts Foot* of *America* by *Parkinson*; he likewise shews Figures of some other Kinds of *Cacalia* or *strange Colts-foot*, which he refers to the *κακαλία* of *Di scorides*: We learn from him that they grow in moist Places, and I find by the Manner of their Growth that they may not only be raised from Seed sown in the Spring upon gentle hot Beds, but may be increased from the Roots when the Leaves are down.

CACALIA Lacunæ is *Perfoliata*, which See

CACULIA Loniceri: See *Lilium convallium*.

CACANUM Galeni, like *Cacalia*.

CA CAO, or *Chocolate-Tree* is *Cacao*.

CACAO or *Cacavate*, in *English* the

the *Cacao* or *Chocolate Tree*, is a Tree of a mean Size, as we are inform'd by *Benzo* in his Description of *America*, which, he tells us, loves to grow in moist Places, shaded from the Sun; and if there is not some Hill to shade this Plant from the Sun Beams, we must make an Arbour near it to defend it; however it is certain that the Kernels of the Nuts must be planted as soon as they are gathered, or they will not grow as has been observed by several who have been in the *Caribbee* Islands where they grow; so that to get them into *England*, we must either put the Nuts into Earth as soon as they are gathered, or else get small Plants of them; and if they were once with us, they must have a bark Bed all the Summer, and our best Stove in Winter, only keep their Leaves from the violent Heat of the Sun.

CACATREPOLA Matthioli, is *Carduus stellaris*, or *Star-thistle* or *Caltrop Thistle*.

CACAVIA Cretensium, is *Lotus Arbor*.

CACERAS Indorum, in *English*, *Indian Trasis Roots*; these Roots being dry are said to taste like Chestnuts, but are unpleasant to be eaten while they are green: In the dryest time they shoot forth Stalks with Leaves like the Water Flag; these grow in *Peru*, so that if we have any Roots from thence, they should be brought in Earth and kept in our warmest Stoves.

CACHI is call'd by *Parkinson*, the *Pine-Apple like Chestnut Molen* is a thorny Tree growing in *Malabar*; the Tree is as large as a Fig Tree, with Date-like Leaves; the Fruit grows out of the old Wood, like that of the true *Sycamore*, and is a Foot long, and the Thickness of one's Thigh, and

of a brownish yellow Outside when 'tis ripe; being form'd somewhat like a Pine Apple, and having many several Cells within it like a Pomegranate; the inner Substance somewhat firm and well scented, tasting like a Musk-Melon, a Peach, a sweet Orange and Honey together; these Cells contain about 300 small Fruits, in Shape and Taste like Figs without Skins; within each of which Fruit is a Seed like a Chestnut which is roasted like Chestnuts to be eaten; these Nuts if we could get them sound to *England* would grow with a little Help of hot beds; the best way is to bring them in the whole Fruit, and then consider the Latitude.

CACHRYS, or *Cancbrys* is differently understood by Authors, some taking it for a Ball wherewith they used to burn an Escar; others using the Word for a scaly Tuft, such as the Catkin of a Tree; but others suppose it to signifie no more than a Germen or Bud which spreads into Branches after the Winter is over.

CACOTRIEULUS the same as *Cacatrepola*, the *Caltrop Thistle*; see the Management under the Word *Carduus*.

CACUBALUM Plinij, *i. e.* *Alcine Baccifera*.

CADEGI Indi, *i. e.* *Folium Indum*.

CADLOCK or *Charlock*: See *Rapistrum*.

CÆCILIBAN, *i. e.* *Androsænum majus*.

CAECALITRA, *i. e.* *Caucalis*.

CAJOUS, in *English* *Apple-beans*, is a Fruit frequently growing in *Jamaica* and the *Caribbee* Islands; the Fruit is shaped like a Pear with the great End next the Stalk, and at the small End of the Fruit is a Nut in the Form of a Kidney, which is the Seed from

whence we raise the Plant: These Nuts are call'd by the Inhabitants Cushee Stones; they may be rais'd in hot Beds, and must have the Assistance of the Bark Bed in the Summer, and the best Stove in the Winter: I believe there are some Plants now in *England*.

CAJOUS, The Cajous or Apple Bean. Because this Fruit cometh from *Brasil*, is called by the People there *Cajous*, and is in several Things like unto the *Anacardos*: I thought it not amiss to give the Knowledge thereof next thereunto, with the Description of it, as *Clusius* hath recorded in his *Scholia*, on the *Anacardes* in *Garcias*; for I find some other Authors to have made Mention of it; as *Christopherus a Cista*, *Lugdunensis*, *Linschoten*, *Eaptista Terrarius*, who set forth a small Plant thereof for one Year's Growth; yet none have added any Thing unto him. This Tree (saith he) is great, having Leaves like the Pear Tree, but rather like Bay-Leaves in those that are new sprung up; thick and of a pale green Colour: The Flower is white like the Orange Flower, and thicker with Petals, but not so sweet as they; the Fruit is like unto a Goose-egg both for Form and Greatness; of a very yellow Colour, and sweet; full of a Liquor like unto that of a Citron, that is called *Lima*, which is eaten by them with great Delight; yet somewhat sharp, and *Acosta* saith the same; and as it encreaseth, the Nut groweth less, (although *Thevet*, in the sixty first Chapter of his Description of *America*, contradisteth this manifest Truth) not having any Seed within it; but at the End of this Fruit groweth forth this Nut, which being put into the Ground doth spring up like the

Stones or Kernels, or any other Fruit, being of the Fashion of an Hare's Kidney, of an Ash Colour, sometimes declining to Redness: This Nut hath a double Rind, or Shell between, which is a certain spongy Substance, full of moist, sharp and burning Oil, the Kernel within being as sweet as a Pistack Nut, covered with a thin Ash-coloured Skin, which is to be taken away, and is said to be a Stirrer up of venereous Actions, and therefore used by them being first lightly toasted: The sharp liquor or Oyl is used by them against Scabs, and is good also for running Tetters and Ringworms.

CAKILE Græca arvensis, siliqua striata brevi. This Plant is branchy a Foot and a half or two Foot high, its Stalk is three Lines thick, dusky green, moderately hairy, angulous, full of white Pith, subdivided into several Branches, attended with Leaves here and there like those of the Garden-Rocket; they are about two Inches long, deep green, fleshy, acrid, mucilaginous, cut in as far as the Stalk, and growing less the nearer they are to the Flowers. From the Base of those Leaves grow small Threads adorned with yet smaller Leaves; the Extremities of the Branches are laden all along with Flowers consisting of four white Petals five Lines long; which however do not rise out of the Cup above two Lines: The Cup consists of four Leaves, and from its Center grow six white Chieives with yellow Tops. The Pestle is but three Lines long, and turns afterwards to a Fruit of five or six Lines long, two Lines thick, gutter'd, picked, consisting of two Pieces, jointed End to End, so as the lower Part somewhat hollow receives the Tuberosity of the upper; both are of spongy Substance, and each in-

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close in a separate Cell a reddish Seed half a Line long.

CALABASH, a Sort of Gourd: See Pepo.

CALABASH-TREE is Higuero Oviedi.

CALAMINT is Calamintha.

CALAMINTHA Aquatica of *Gefner*, and also *Sisymbrium agreste aquaticum*; I suppose from the Greek *Σισυμβριον*; tho' the Greek signifies rather *Mentastrium*; however according to the Name *Calamentha aquatica*, the English Name is *Water-Calamint*; it is propagated by dividing the Roots when the Stalks are dry; or by planting of Cuttings or Slips of it any Time in the Spring: The Name indicates that it should be cultivated in watery Places; so I make it a Plant for the Water Tubs. See *Water Tub* and *Mentha*.

CALAMINTHA vulgaris, *Common Calamint*. The ordinary Calamint, that groweth usually abroad in the dry Grounds with us, is a small Herb seldom rising above a Foot high, with square hoary and woody Stalks, and two small hoary Leaves set at a Joint about the Bigness of Marjoram, a little dented about the Edges, and of a quick Scent, as the whole Herb is: The Flowers stand at several Spaces of the Stalks, from the Middle upwards, which are small and gaping like unto those of Mints, and of a pale bluish Colour; after which follow small round blackish Seed: The Root is small and woody, with several small Sprigs spreading within the Ground, and dyeth not, but abideth many Years. There is another of this Sort, which is like unto it but somewhat lesser; chiefly in the Flowers differing, which are not so large by the half, which noteth it to be a differing Species.

CALAMINTHA montana præstantior, *The greatest Calamint, or Mountain*

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tain Mint. This sweet Calamint riseth up to be a Foot and a half high, with square, hard and hoary Stalks, which are many and slenderer than those of the wild Mints; whereon are set at every Joint two small, and somewhat round Leaves deeply dented about the Edges; yet larger than those of the former wild kind, being somewhat hairy, and not so hoary, but rather of a sad green Colour, of a very sweet Scent: The Flowers are gaping like the other, but larger, and of a purple Colour; after which cometh the Seed, which is black, small and round, like unto Purslain Seed; the Root is woody, but abideth and shooteth forth new Branches every Year.

CALAMINTHA altera odore pulegij foliis maculosis, *Spotted Calamint*. This spotted Calamint differeth not much from our ordinary wild Calamint, but groweth not so great and high, having square, hard, hoary Stalks and Leaves thereon like it; but spotted here and there, and of a strong Scent like unto Penny Royal; the Flowers grow in the same manner, but smaller and of a pale purplish Colour.

CALAMINTHA minor incana, *Small Calamint*. This hoary small Calamint hath small, low, and slender hoary Stalks not above a Foot high, whereon are set two Leaves at a Joint, as in the other Sorts, but smaller and more hoary than the least Bush Basil: The Flowers are very small, but like the last, and of a less heady Scent.

CALAMINTHA Arvensis verticillata aquatica *Belgarum Lobelij, Field Calamint with whorled Coriols*. This small Field Calamint sendeth forth several square, hoary Stalks full of Joints, and two small,

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small, and almost round, hoary Leaves set thereat up to the Tops, somewhat like unto the Leaves of Penny Royal, of a quick and sharp yet sweet Scent like thereunto; towards the Tops of the Stalks and Branches stand with the Leaves many purplish Flowers, several set together in a Whorle or Coronet; the Root is small, and abideth long, not perishing after Seed Time.

CALAMUS aromaticus Off. is also call'd *Acorus*, and in *English*, *The sweet smelling Flag*; there is some Dispute concerning the Plant, which is the true Sort of *Discorides* and *Galen*; but as at present we employ a Flag which is sweet scented, which passes for the right with a great many People; it is that I shall speak of, whose Leaves are like the Leaves of other Flags as well as the manner of its Growth. These Leaves as well as the Roots are sweet scented, and grow in watery Places about *Norwich* in such Plenty, that upon a certain Feast Day in that City the Streets are strew'd with it; this is easily encreas'd by parting the Roots in the Spring, and planting them in Water Tubs or in watery Places: I may hint by the by that it seems highly probable, that the true *Calamus aromaticus* is not sweet scented: See *Aromaticus*.

CALCATREPOLA, i. e. *Carduus Stellaris*, *Star-Thistle* or *Caltrop-Thistle*.

CALCARIS flos, i. e. *Delphinium*.

CALCEOLUS *Mariæ*, otherways call'd *Elleborine major*, and in *English*, *Great wild Ellebore* or our *Ladies Slippers*, but there are also some small Kinds which for the Oddness of their Flowers very well deserve a Place in our Collection of curious Plants; only 'tis necessary to know that they do not love a great deal of Sun; their

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common Place of Growth being in Woods about *Lancashire*; we may take them up when they are in Flower with Tufts of Earth about their Roots; or else if we are provided with a Bladder, we may mix a little fine Earth and Water in it, like a thin Mud, and plunge the Roots in it; by this Means I have carry'd Plants very safe for some hundred Miles; we may increase it by dividing the Roots after the Stalks are perish'd, which is the best Time if we can then tell where to find them; I fear the Seed will hardly do with us.

CALCIFRAGA *Lobelij*, i. e. *Crithmum*.

CALCITRAPA Off. the same as *Cacotribulus*, or *Star Thistle*. See *Carduus* for the Management of it.

CALCINED PLANTS what they produce, set down from some Tryals upon one Part of a Plant, as well organick, as content, separated from the rest; in answer to these supposed Queries.

Query I. What Proportion doth the Lixivial Salt of the Pith, or pithy Part of a Plant, bear to that of the fibrous, or of the woody Part? Or whether is there a fixed Salt always found in either of them?

A sufficient Answer, to which must be built upon many Tryals. At present I shall only mention two, one upon Starch answerable to the pithy Parts; the other upon Flax, consisting almost wholly of the nervous, or of Sap Vessels.

Of *STARCH*, *lbj.* yieldeth about *lbj. 19.* not of Ashes, but of black Coal: For though it be exposed in a calcining Furnace to a vehement Fire, for five or six Hours, which is longer than will serve to calcine most Bodies, yet will it not in the least part be reduced to Ashes; but to the last continued

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(tho' the fierceness of the Fire consumed part of it) as black as when it was first burnt. So strangely was the remaining Part of the Sulphur fixed to the Earth; that in flying away, it did volatilize and carry that away with it: In this Coal or Cinder there is not the least of a lixivial or other Salt; and altho' upon Tryal I find that the Pith of many Plants, as of a Cabbage-stalk, will yield some Quantity of lixivial Salt; yet it is probable, that generally it yields less than the Wood.

Of FLAX *lbj.* yields not above 50 Grains of Caput Mortuum, or white Ashes, which are salt. According to vulgar Conceit, it would seem to be a very dry Body: Yet of 153 Parts, 152 are volatile, and being distilled, would have been collected into Liquor. Hence also appears the great and unexpected Variety in the Proportion of the earthly Parts, as well as the Principle of Bodies. Or else, that there are divers Kinds of Earths even in Plants, of which, as well as of Salts, &c. some are volatile; for of *lbj.* of this Plant, there remaineth fixed but 50 Grains. Whereas of *lbj.* of Rhubarb, there will remain near 1920 Grains, *i. e.* 88 times as much as the former.

Query 2. In what Proportion is the lixivial Salt found in the Gums of Plants? And whether it is yielded more or less by all; for Answer to which the following were try'd of each two Ounces, to be calcined.

Common ROSIN, *lbj.* will yield but 12 Grains. In this Caput Mortuum there is not the least Particle of Salt, it being altogether insipid. Mastick yields 12 Grains of Caput Mortuum, but not the least Part of Salt: Of this Rosin it is observable, That being set

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in a Crucible within the Fire, before it comes to have thick Fumes, it boyls up with a very great Foam or Froth; and is the only Gum or Rosin of these before us, that hath this Property; so that I suspect there is a great Quantity of some kind of volatile Spirit which then flies away; and so, in breaking through the oily Parts huffs them up to so great a Froth.

OLIBANUM yields half a Drachm of Caput Mortuum: But it is to be noted, That the Weight is increased by certain little spar Stones, which in the burning of several Parcels I always found mixed with this Gum. These being picked clean out, the Caput Mortuum weigheth not much more than that of Mastick; and it is in like manner insipid when the said Stones are picked out.

From hence it appears, how proper these Gums are for the Concoction of salt Rheums.

It may also be noted, That Rosin and Mastick seem to be more purely acidulous Gums, not only from their Consistence, which is uniform; and their Smell, which is less strong and more pleasant: But also from the acid Liquor they yield by Distillation, and in that the young Leaves of Fir, and especially of Pine, are sour; and 'tis probable that those of Mastick are so likewise, whereby these and other like Gums are more especially fitted for the above-said Purpose; but Olibanum seems besides its Acidity, to contain some volatile Alkalys, and so to be an acid alkaline Gum. For as it hath a stronger Smell than the former, so it hath a hotter Taste; both the ordinary Effects of an alkaline Sulphur. And being infus'd in several Menstruums, appears to consist of two Bodies, one of them more resinous than the

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other, of which it is probable, that the one is made by the acid Parts, as the other by the alkaline, whereby it is very well adapted in some Cases, as in a Pleurisie, for removing the Coagulations of the Blood, or its Disposition thereto.

ASA-FOETIDA yields no less than half its Weight, or an Ounce of Caput Mortuum, that is, eight times as much as that of the other Gums, and forty eight times as much as that of some of them, yet it doth not contain one Grain of Salt, so far as can be judged by its Taste; yet the Strength and loathsomness of the smell and Taste of the Gum do argue it to be highly impregnated with some kind of volatile Alkaly, proper to arrest those offensive Vapours (to use the vulgar Word) which flying either by the Blood or Nerves from Part to Part do often prove so troublesome.

GUM-ARABICK yields one Scruple of Caput Mortuum, whereof by the Taste, about 1-3d Part is salt.

EUPHORIUM yields one Dram of Caput Mortuum, of which, by the strength of the Taste, two Scruples seem to be salt, which confirms its being an alkaline Gum.

MYRRH also yields a Drachm of Caput Mortuum, and at least two Scruples of Salt. These two Gums have the greatest Quantity of a fixed Alkaly.

OPIMUM yields half a Drachm of Caput Mortuum, whereof the one half is Salt.

ALOE yields a Drachm of Caput Mortuum, containing about one Scruple of Salt.

SAMMONY yields two Scruples of Caput Mortuum, of which about half a Scruple is Salt.

GUTTA-GAMBA yields but half a

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Scruple of Caput Mortuum, of which four or five Grains are Salt.

So that considering the Dose of any cathartick Gum, the Quantity of the fixed Alkaly is extream small, with respect to the volatile Parts, in which therefore its cathartick Power doth chiefly reside.

Yet none of the cathartick Gums are without some Portion, more or less, of a fixed Alkaly, though some of the rest are; which seemeth to prove, that the fixed Alkaly itself hath some Interest in the Business of Purgation, as by being a Clog to the volatile, and so preventing its being deleterious; or some other way. But the manner of their Operation will be better understood, when the volatile Parts have likewise been examined. It may also be of good import to know what different Quantities of Salt are afforded by the Tartars of all Sorts of Wines; whereby, partly by the Quantity of the Tartar, we may be enabled the better to judge of the Nature of Wines.

Of the Quantities afforded by several Plants calcined in groels.

Calcining of Plants, is as it were by mixing them with the Fire, a potent and almost universal Menstruum. I shall here only set down some Tryals for an Essay upon Plants, chiefly noting the different Proportions of their lixivial Salts. Of these Tryals, some were made upon the whole Plant, or some Portion of it wherein several Parts are mixed together; and others upon some one Part of a Plant distinct from the rest, all of them answering to such Queries, as may seem proper to be proposed, as first; whether Trees, or Herbs and Bushes, Quantity for Quantity, & cæteris paribus, yield the most lixivial Salt? For this, there

there was try'd Ash-Bark and Rosemary of each *lbj.* the latter yielded 5 Scruples, the former but 32 Grains, which is three times less. I also took the same Quantity of the Bark of Black-Thorn and of Agrimony; the latter yielded 5 Scruples and 6 Grains; the former not above 1 Scruple and 5 Grains, which is four times less. Although the Bark of a Tree be compounded of pithy and lignous Parts, yet to answer the Query exactly, the Wood of these Trees should be taken with the Bark, that there may be some Portion of every Part of the Tree as well as of the Herb.

But thus far the Experiment is conclusive, that the same Quantity of lixivial Salt doth not always follow the same generical Taste: For the Bark of Ash and Rosemary are both equally bitter; and the Bark of Black-Thorn and Agrimony are both astringent and bitter.

Query 2. Whether any Plant growing in a Garden, or the Field, doth not yield a lesser Quantity of lixivial Salt, than another of the same Kindred growing on the Sea Coast; and with what Difference?

For this, take Garden and Sea Scurvy-grass, of each *lbj.* the former yields 2 Drachms and 1 Scruple, the latter being well washed, 9 Drachms, which is more than four times as much; the like may be try'd upon others.

Query 3. Whether the same Specifick Plant affords more lixivial Salt being only dryed, and then calcin'd; or after it hath been first distilled, it is then dryed and calcin'd?

For this, take *lbj.* of Mint only dryed and then calcin'd, and another first distilled; the former will yield 1-2 an Ounce and 1-2 a

Drachm of Salt, the latter 5 Drachms and a Scruple, which is almost 1-5 more; this should be also try'd on other Plants.

Query 4. How far the Proportion follows the different Tastes of Plants? The first Experiment relates to the same Taste in several Plants, this, to several Tastes. And so,

Of Majorane, which is aromatick, *lbj.* affords but one Scruple of lixivial Salt which is but the 384th Part of the whole Pound of Oak Bark, which is astringent; *lbj.* yields 1-2 a Drachm of Salt, or the 256th Part of the whole.

Of Liquorish which is sweet, *lbj.* yields about the same Quantity; but Annise-Seeds *lbj.* yields 2 Scruples or 192d Part.

Of Sorrel, which is sour, *lbj.* one Drachm, or the 128th Part.

Of Garden Scurvy-grass, which is hot, *lbj.* yields 2 Drachms and 1-2 a Scruple, or the 59th Part.

Of Mint, which is hot and bitter, *lbj.* yields 5 Drachms and a Scruple, or the 24th Part.

Of Sea Scurvy-grass, which is salt, *lbj.* yields 9 Drachms and a Scruple, or 28 Scruples, which is near the 13th Part of the whole, a greater Proportion of Salt than in any other Plant here mention'd, or even in Tartar itself; yet it is not a marine, but true lixivial Salt, as is evident, both from its Taste, and in that it maketh an Effervescence with Spirit of Salt; which Sea Salt will not do.

For the Experiment to be fully adequate to the Query, the Tryals should be made, either all on Trees or all on Herbs; all on Roots, or all on Stalks, &c. yet thus much is evident, That Sorrel yields thrice as much as Majorane; Sea Scurvy-grass eight and twenty times as much, Mint five times as much as Sorrel, and sixteen

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teen times as much as Majorane, &c.

Query 5. How far the Proportion follows the Faculties of Plants? And so it appears, that

Majorane, a Cephalick, hath a greater Proportion of volatile Parts, than any of the Plants above-mention'd, and so far is more agreeable to the animal Spirits, and Genus Nervosum.

Agrimony, an Aperient, yields above five times as much lixivial Salt as Majorane, yet much less than many other opening Plants which are stronger.

MUGWORT, *lbj.* yields two Drachms and two Scruples; or above half as much as Agrimony. So that this Plant, though it has no considerable Taste, and in that respect promiseth but little, yet yielding a good Quantity of lixivial Salt seems no contemptible Medicine to subdue those Acidities, which either by causing Obstructions, or immoderate Fermentations, frequently disorder the Female Sex.

MINT yieldeth still a greater Quantity; and is therefore partly for the same Cause so excellent a Stomachick: And Rosemary, which is appropriated both to the Head and Stomach, yieldeth a middle Quantity of Salt; more than the chief Cephalicks, and less than the chief Stomachicks.

Common MALLOW, *lbj.* yields 5 Drachms and 2 Scruples, *i. e.* the 23d Part of the whole. So that this Plant, tho' of a very mild Taste, yet yields more Salt than Mint itself, a bitter Plant; whereby it no longer seems strange, that a Plant of so soft a Taste should be very diuretick, and so evidently affect the Reins.

RHUBARB (2 Ounces) yieldeth scarce any fixed Salt, so far as can be judged by the Taste of the

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Ashes, not more than a Grain or two. So that its Salt is, in a manner, wholly volatile, and thereby apter to operate upon the bilious Parts of the Blood; which contain a far greater Proportion of volatile Salt than do the serous.

Of the CAPUT MORTUUM, or meer Earth, it is observable, that it was near half an Ounce or 1-4th Part of the whole, which is almost six times as much as the Caput Mortuum of common Dock: And much more than that of any other Root yet try'd. Whereby it seemeth probable, that Rhubarb loseth much of its volatile Part, and therefore of its Virtue before it comes to our Shops.

SENA (*lbj.*) yields four Scruples and half of Salt, or the 8th Part.

JALAP (*lbj.*) yields but one Drachm and 15 Grains, or 102d Part.

COLOCYNTHIS (*lbj.*) of the Pulp, yields an Ounce and half of Caput Mortuum, which is almost all Salt, yet allow half an Ounce of the Salt underneath, to be wasted in filtering, &c. the remaining Ounce is no less than the 16th Part of the whole, which is more than in any of the above named Plants, except the Sea Scurvy-grass.

CALENDULA or *Caltha* is in English *Marygold*, of which we have various Sorts, both single and double; especially the Dutch *Marygold* brings a large and full Flower of a golden Colour; and I think their Beauty deserves our Admiration as much as most Flowers of the Garden; it is propagated only for its Use in the Kitchen, and by some instead of Saffron; we have likewise some Varieties of it which come from the hotter Climes; one in particular which I had from *Persia*, that brings Flowers intermix'd with white and yellow Petals, or Flower

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Flower Leaves, and is very beautiful; they are all rais'd from Seeds sown either in the Spring or in the Autumn. The Marygolds which I speak of are of the same Family as the Garden Marygolds; the other Kinds of Marygolds are treated under their proper Heads.

CALICIMATHIA, *i. e.* *Pseudodictamnus*.

CALLIONYMUS, Gesneri, *i. e.* *Lilium convallium*.

CALLITRUM Apulei, *i. e.* *Adiantum verum*.

CALTROPI, *i. e.* *Tribulus*.

CALTHA Africana, *i. e.* *flos Africanus*, which See.

CALVES-FOOT, is *Wake Robin*, See *Arom*.

CALVES-SNOUT, or *Snap-dragon*, is *Antirrhinum*.

CALYX, of a Flower is the Cup enclosing or containing the Flower, See *Generation of Plants*.

CAMELS-HAY, or *Sweet-smelling Rush* is *Schœnanthus*.

CAMOTES, *Clusius* tells us is the same as *Tam*, which by the *Portuguese* is also call'd *Amotes* and *Aies*, See *Tam*.

CAMOCK or *Rest Harrow*, See *Anonis*.

CAMOMILE is *Chamamelum*.

CAMPANULA in *English*, *Bell-flower*, is of several Sorts, taking their Name from the Figure of the Flowers; the most valuable of them is the *Campanula Pyramidalis* or *Pyramidal Bell-Flower*, which is either blue or white, bringing Spikes of Flowers in *July* and *August* about six Foot high, if they have the Help of Glasses to draw them when they are beginning to spire; this Sort is increased by parting their Roots, which are apt enough to put so th Off-sets about *Autumn*; or else may be rais'd from Seed which we may best hope to find upon

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Plants that happen to be in the natural Ground; for those in Pots, through the Neglect of watering, or by being drawn too much for the Sake of making them tall, seldom bear Seed; this must be sown in the Spring in very fine Earth, because the Seeds are extremely small, and the Time of transplanting them is while they do not incline to spire; they make a noble Shew in a Garden: To these also we may joyn those Flowers which we call *Canterbury Bells*, which are of three Sorts, the white, the blue, and that with Peach-coloured Flowers; they blossom the second Year after sowing; we sow them in the Spring about *March*; their Seed likewise is very small: Besides these we have the small Bell-Flowers which grow upon Heaths, which I have sown in an Edging, and make a good Shew; but they are apt to straggle and run with their Roots over the Bed we plant them in; they are increased by parting their Roots in Spring: We have also a Dwarf Kind which makes a pretty Shew. To these we might also join the *Tracheliums*, from the Likeness of the Flowers, but see them under the Word *Trachelium*, and the more particular Management of the *Campanulas* in my *New Improvements*.

CAMPANULA Orientalis foliorum crenis amplioribus & crispis flore patulo subcæruleo. Coroll. Just. Rei Herbar. *Tournefort*. The Root of this Plant which shoots down into the Clefts of the Rocks is about a Foot long, and about an Inch thick, at the Neck parted into several Heads, pretty fleshy, and divided into thick hairy Fibres, white within, but drawing toward a yellowish; towards the Heart the Rind is brown and reddish, the Stalks of a Foot and a half

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half or two Foot high, come out in Bunches seven or eight together about two or three Lines thick, firm, full of white Pith, smooth, pale, green, furnished at Bottom with Leaves pretty firm, four Inches long taking in the Stalk: They are not unlike those of the Nettle, smooth, bright, green, deeply notched, jagged, and even divided toward the Bottom into certain small unequal Pieces. These Leaves grow all along the Stalk and quite lose their Foot-stalk or Tail toward the Top, where they resemble the Leaves of the Herb called *Golden Rod*; but they always are jagged. From the Knots spring even from the Bottom Flowers upon very short Foot-Stalks which widen into a Basen of more than an Inch diameter, and half an Inch deep cut into five Parts: From the Bottom of this Basen proceed so many Chieves or Threads with yellow Tops or Heads; the Pistile is as long as the Flowers, and ends in the Shape of an Anchor with three Arms; the Cup is another Sort of Basen of about five Lines high, pale green, split into five Points; when this Plant is bitten of it puts forth Branches near the Bottom: We saw some whose Flowers were very white, and others with bluish Flowers; the Leaves are of a herbish Taste and pretty strong; the Root is very much of a sweetish Taste; the Flowers are without Smell, the whole Plant yields a Milk which is pretty sweet, but which smells like *Opium*.

CAMPANULA saxatilis, foliis inferioribus Bellidis cæteris Nummulariæ. Tournefort. The oriental Rock Bell-Flower, with the Leaves of Moneywort. Its Root is thick as a Man's Thumb, insinuating into the Clefts of the Rocks, white, sweet, full of Milk; its

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first Leaves are like to those of the little Dailie, of a dark shining green, two Inches and a half long, half an Inch broad: Those that accompany the Stalks, are more like the Leaves of the Moneywort or *Nummularia*, and fleshy, bright green, eight or nine Lines long, terminating insensibly in a Point, sustain'd by a very short Tail, thick set on the Stalks, about eight or nine Inches long, and which often hang from the Clefts of the Rocks, a Line thick, milky, and full of white Marrow. From the Basis of the Leaves grow along the Stalks Flowers like a Bell, seven or eight Lines long, four or five Lines broad, watthy blue, slash'd in five Parts like a Gothic Arch; the Pistle comes forth from the Bottom of this Flower, white, and terminated in an Anchor with three Cramp-irons or Hooks, surrounded at the Base with five Chieves, white, laden each with a yellow Summit, very narrow. The Cup is a Basen five Lines long, dark green, three Lines broad, pursled on five Sides, slash'd into five Points Star-like: It becomes a Fruit with three Apartments fill'd with Seed, reddish brown, polished, shining, oval, a third of a Line in length. The whole Plant is insipid.

CAMPANULA Græca saxatilis, Jacobææ foliis, Tournefort. The Oriental Rock Bell-Flower, with Ragwort Leaves. The whole Plant, which is not above two Foot high, is like an Under-Srub; its first Leaves are eight Inches long, two and a half broad, and begin with a Foot Stalk four Inches long: Beyond this Foot Stalk the Leaves enlarge, deeply slash'd, shining, vein'd white as well as the Stalk. The Leaves along the Branches are not more than two or three Inches

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Inches long; the last Leaves are four or five Lines broad, an Inch and a half long, moderately indented and pointed: The Stalk of this Plant is woody, thick as a Man's Thumb at first, laden with Flowers at its Extremities; each Flower is Bell-fashion'd, about fifteen Lines deep, widening to near two Inches, blue, slash'd into five Parts. The Cup is an Inch long, cut into five sharp Points; the Pestle rises from the Center of the Flower, white and hairy to the middle, afterwards greenish, terminating like a five-ray'd Star; attended with five white Chieves, two Lines long, three broad, bending towards the Pestle, laden with a Summit four Lines long: The Cup turns to a Fruit round like a Man's Head, nine or ten Lines in Diameter, splitting in five Cells; each whereof is garnished with a Placenta, charg'd with Seeds, flat, shining, brown colour'd. The whole Plant yields Milk, and has no manner of Smell: The Leaves are somewhat astringent; it is bis-annual.

CAMPANA lazura, i. e. Convolvulus major cæruleus.

CAMPHIRE-TREE is *Camphorifera Arbor*, which see.

CAMPHORA Off. is by the Arabians call'd *Casura* and *Casur*, and with us *Camphire*, made from a Tree of a very differing Nature from what we are told in *Parkinson* and the Authors before him; and in another manner than what he sets down. They tell us of a Tree resembling a Walnut Tree in its Leaves; but 'tis very different, as will appear in the Account given of the *Arbor Camphorifera*, which see. The Way of extracting Camphire from the Tree is by cutting the Root of the Tree in small Pieces, and putting them

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in a Vessel and covering them with Water, closing the Vessel with a Straw-covering and making a gentle Fire under it; the volatile Parts are sublim'd and caught and condens'd by the Covering, and form'd into Trees of Camphire, which is a white, fryable and inflammable Substance, even to burn in Water; and is therefore much us'd in Wild-fires; it is of a very strong and quick Scent, and is easily evaporated, and vanishes if it be expos'd to the open Air, though hard to dissolve in Water.

CAMPHORA, *Camphire*. Camphire called *Camphura* from the Arabians *Casur*, is a subtle Thing, both in Substance and Nature; it is the Gum or Liquor of a great vast Tree like to a Walnut-tree, whose Wood is somewhat solid and firm, and of an Ash Colour like unto Beech, or somewhat blacker; the Leaves are whitish like unto Willow Leaves but neither Flower nor Fruit have been observed, yet is it likely to bear both; it partly distils forth of its own Accord, but chiefly by Incision, and cometh forth clear and white, and hath no Spot therein, but what it acquireth from their foul Hands that touch it; yet what we have and use seemeth plainly to be so made by Art, being cast as it were, or sublimed into broad round Pans or Dishes, and little above the Thickness of one's Thumb, white and transparent; but not to be made into Powder of it self (altho' it is somewhat brittle, and will break into small Pieces) without the Help of a blanch'd Almond, or some other such like unctuous Thing, which hereby will reduce it into fine Powder; neither will it be easily dissolved in cold Water; but by Warmth will dissolve

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will dissolve like unto Fat, being easily set on Fire, and will burn in the Water, serving for Wild-fire with the other Things, and is of a very strong Scent, both Scent and Substance vanishing away, if it be exposed for a while to the open Air; yet the Wood being made into several Works, will smell thereof a long Time: Some take it to be hot, because it is of such Tenuity of Parts. *Rhazes* saith it is cold and moist, but *Avicenna* saith it is cold and dry, and that it causeth Wakefulness, and quieteth the Senses of those that are hot, which are contrary one to the other, as *Garcias*, and *Scaliger* upon *Garcias* noteth it: Camphire doth cool the Heat of the Liver and Back, and all hot Inflammations and Distempers of Heat in any Place of the Body; easing the Pains in the Head, and restraining Fluxes either of Blood out of the Head and Nostrils, being applyed to the Forehead, with the Juice of House-leek, or with Plantain Water and some Nettle Seed, or stopping the Flux of Sperm in Man or Woman, using it to the Reins or privy Parts, and extinguisheth Venery or the Lust of the Body: It is a Preserver from Putrefaction, and therefore is put into several compositions and Antidotes to resist Venom, Poysons, and Infection of the Plague or other Diseases: It is good in Wounds and Ulcers to restrain the Heat, and is of much Use with Women to preserve their Beauty, by adding a Lustre to the Skin.

AMPHORATA in *English* *Stinking Ground-pine* according to *Parkinson*; but we have now among our Green-house Plants one which has a very strong and agreeable Scent which goes by that Name, that grows very well from Cuttings, and may be kept with our

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Orange Trees; the Cuttings may be planted any time of the Summer while they are tender; the common Ground Pines may be raised from Seeds.

CAMPHORIFERA Arbor, in *English* the *Camphire-Tree*; this Tree is in the *Hortus Medicus* at *Amsterdam*, and brings Leaves almost like those of the *Laurus* or Bay so common with us, but of a much brighter green Colour, and somewhat longer; these have a very fragrant Scent like Camphire, and the Tree is said to be the true Sort. In a Present, which the States of *Amsterdam* made me, of curious Plants, I had one of these Plants sent to *England*, but by some Mismanagement on Board, the Plants were most of them lost save only a few Leaves of them; I have seen Plants of this Sort at *Amsterdam* about four Foot high; it is raised by Layers, and kept in a very warm Green-house in the Winter, but exposed to the open Air from the Beginning of *June* to the End of *August*; since the Loss of my Plant I believe there has not been any brought to *England*; if it is in *England*, it must be in *Mr. Sberrard's* Garden at *Eltham*, which certainly has the greatest Share of curious Plants of any Garden in *Europe*.

CAMPIONS is *Lychnis*.

CANARY-GRASS is *Phalaris*.

CANARIA *Plinij*, i. e. *Gramen Caninum*.

CANE or *Seed*, See *Arundo*.

CANNA, i. e. *Harundo* or *Arundo*.

CANELLA Arbor, from whence we have that fine aromatick Bark call'd *Cinamon*, is call'd *Cassia* or *Casia* or *Cinamomum*, and in *English*, *Cinamon-Tree*; there are Disputes among Authors about these Names, which would take up too much Room to set to Rights by such Reasoning as a Work of this Nature

Nature would admit of; but the Plant I shall here mention is that which we now in common call the *Cinamon - Tree*, which is a Tree growing in the Island of *Zelone*, and upon the Coast of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*; the Leaves are ribb'd like those of the Pepper, but firmer, or to bring them to a Figure that we know, are like the Leaves of the round leav'd Plantain, but of a darker green, being set in Pairs on the Joynts; it brings Branches of small white Flowers and Fruit, almost of the Shape of Barberries, of which I had a Present made me at *Amsterdam*; they were dipt in Wax which was design'd to preserve them from Corruption, as I suppose, in the long Passage between the *East-Indies* and *Holland*; but however carefully they had been of the Seed, they would not grow; but the Plant which come along with them was in good Health, from which, and a Branch with Fruit and Flowers which had been preserv'd, I took a Draught, which is now in the Cabinet of Sir *Hans Sloane* Bar. We are to consider, in its Culture what I have said in my Monthly Works concerning Climates; and to regulate our Heat and Time of Heat by *Thermometers* with proper Scales, such as are made by Mr. *Fowler* in *Switthen's Alley* near the *Royal Exchange, London*: The Time of Sowing is in the Spring in hot Beds; there is a Plant call'd wild *Cinamon* in *Jamaica* and the *Carrabee Islands*, which requires our hottest Stoves.

CANKER in Trees is when by any Bruile the Bark or other Part rots; this Distemper when it seizes a Plant, the rotted Part must be immediately cut away to the Quick, and the wounded Part cover'd with grafting Wax melted

so as to be lay'd on with a Brush.
CANKER-WORT, See *Dens Leonis*.

CANKER-ROSE, See *Papaver*.

CANNÆ Indicæ are also call'd *Rutan* and *Ratan*, and in *English* *Canes of India*, these are what we now generally use for walking Canes: I have seen a Specimen of this Plant in Dr. *Ruysh's* Cabinet of Curiosities, at *Amsterdam*; where it appears, That the Canes we use are the Roots of the Plant, which shoot in Joins about three or four Foot long, near the Surface of the Ground, and at every Knot produce great Numbers of Fibres, by which the Plant receives Nourishment; the Account I had from Dr. *Ruysh*, was, that they grow in marshy Places, and are made strait by Fire, which occasions the fine Shades or Clouds which we frequently see in them; we might propagate them, by planting some of these Roots with their Knots in artificial Boggs, and setting them in Greenhouses in the Winter: See Water Plants to make artificial Boggs. We have also a Plant call'd *Canna Indica* frequent in our curious Gardens, whose Leaves are like those of the *Turkey Wheat*; these Plants bear Spikes of scarlet Flowers, and seed like small Shot; they are propagated by dividing their Roots in the Spring, or are then raised from Seed in a Hot bed; we have one Sort with variegated Leaves; both these must have a Greenhouse in the Winter.

CANDILERA hispanis, is the *Salvia fruticosa lutea angustifolia*; of *Parkinson*, or in *English* the *yellow wild Sage*, with narrow Leaves, and is also call'd *Phlomis dichnitis*; there is a good Cut of it in *Parkinson*; this Sage is encreas'd by Slips planted in *April*, or by Seeds sown at that time.

CANNA-

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CANNACORUS *i. e.* Canna Indica.

CANIA Plinij *i. e.* Urtica.

CANICIDA, *i. e.* Aconitum luteum Ponticum.

CANIRUBUS, or Rubus caninus, of Theophrastus, is the *Dog Bramble*: See Rubus.

CANIS cerebrum, *i. e.* Antirrhinum.

CANIS pryapus, *i. e.* Arum.

CANNABIS from the Greek *κάνναβις*, in *English Hemp*; this is a Plant much cultivated in many Places, for the sake of its Use in making of Cordage, and other Furniture or Rigging for Ships. It delights in a strong moist Soil, and is sown in *March* or *April*, and will be fit to gather in *August* or *September*: It is remarkable, that there are some of the Plants which only bring farinaceous or Male-Flowers, and others bring only such as bear Seed; the Male Plants are always the smallest, and yield the finest Hemp, the Female Plants are much stronger, and remain longer upon the Ground before they are ripe and fit to gather.

CANNA Ingens, *i. e.* Bambu.

CANNA Ingens bambu vel bambu dicta, *Huge great Tree like Canes or Reeds*. There hath been brought us from the *East-Indies*, Canes or Reeds of a wondrous Bigness and Height, (as may be guessed by the broken Pieces) growing in *Malabar*, chiefly about the Sea Coasts, whereof the Inhabitants make Posts to build their Cottages withal as also do cut them at a certain Length like unto a Cowl Staff to bear Burthens, and bend them while they are fresh, that they may be a little crooked and hollowish to hang a Palankin, that is, a Couch or Litter wherein Persons may be carried in their journeying from Place to Place, or otherwise, for State or Ease, by two or four *Indians*:

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One Piece having six Joints was eight Foot long, each Space between the Joints being a Foot and four Inches; it was five Inches over at the bigger End, and almost as much at the lesser: The Circumference or Compass about at the lower End being sixteen Inches, and almost as much at the upper: The Thickness of the woody Compass of the Cane, was about three Inches by Measure; and was all laid with Luak or Gum Lucca, or hard Wax to keep it from the Weather, and from cracking in the Sun, being found in the great Admiral Carrack, or Ship of the *Portugals*, that brought home the Viceroy of the *Indies*, and was taken by our *English*, 1593, as a Prize; but greater and longer Reeds were brought from those Parts by the *Hollanders*, yet not the whole but broken, the least whereof was twenty six Foot long, with nineteen Joints therein, being seventeen Inches about at the lower End, fourteen at the upper: A greater was a Foot and a half longer, and three Inches more in Compass than the former, the Distance between the Joints being near the length of the Circumference, or not much differing any where; the Thickness being three Inches or thereabouts, as in the former: By these Pieces may be guessed of what Height these Canes were. At the Plants of their Pepper do they oftentimes fasten down these Reeds, that the Pepper in the growing may lean thereunto and be sustained by them, which without some Prop would lie down on the Ground and become unprofitable. In some Places of the *Indies*, both *Garcias* and *Acesta* say these Reed-like Trees grow so great, that sometimes small Boats are made of them, sufficient to hold two naked

naked *Indians*, which they cleave in the middle and cut off beyond the two Joints; so that an *Indian* sitting at each End joined Knee to Knee, and a small Oar in each of their Hands of half a Yard long, they will so nimbly force the Boat, even against a Stream, that it is wonderful to behold, which, as *Acosia* saith, he saw in the River *Cranganor*, where many Crocodiles breed, which are fierce and terrible, and will assail Ships and other smaller Vessels to get some Prey out of them; but as it is said will never make Assault against Boats made of this Tree or Reed, nor those in it. Of the Root of this Tree being burnt is made *Tabaxir*, that is the *Spodium* of the antient Authors, as *Avicenna* thought; and so *Gerardus Cremonensis*, and *Bellunensis*, do always translate the Word *Tabaxir*; but *Garcias* sheweth, that it is a very false Interpretation, there being but one *Spodium* of the *Greeks*, which is our *Lapis Cutia* used by them only in outward Medicines: For *Tabaxir* being a *Persian* Word signifieth nothing else but a milky Juice or Liquor grown thick, and so the *Arabians* do still call that concrete or hardened Liquor, that groweth between the Joints of this Reed or Tree; but the Natives call it *Sugar Mambu*, that is *Sugar of Mambu*, but it is not found in all Places, as *Garcias* saith, but in *Bisnagar*, *Patecula*, and some Part of *Malabar* chiefly, and is seen to be of sundry Colours, as white like Starch, which is the best, yet it is found sometimes of an Ash Colour or blackish, which is not to be misliked; for so it is to be taken out of the Canes, and hath been in former times esteemed of the Value of Silver, and yet holdeth a great Price even with the *Indians*, &c. There ought to be

great Caution in using *Spodium* (as it is taken) in the *Arabian* Medicines, which are for the most Part all inward, which is far differing from *Tabaxir*, as you here see, and of all is taken for the fittest *Antispodium*, and those other of the Ox-bones burned, and the like, to be utterly cast away. The Tree hath Leaves, saith *Garcias*, like an Olive but longer; the Properties whereof are effectual, either in outward or inward Heats, hot cholerick Agues, and Fluxes that come of Choller, to cool, Temper and bind them.

CANTABRICA Plinij is supposed by *Castor Durantes* to be the same with *Convolvulus spica folius*, or in *English* *Lavender leav'd Bind-weed*. See *Convolvulus* for its Management; but it is also taken for *Caryophyllus*.

CAPERS is *Capparis*.

CAPILLUS Veneris verus or *Adiantum verum*, is called in *Greek* *Ἀδίατρον* and by *Dioscorides* *πολύτρικον*, *Polytricum*; in *English*, *The True Maiden-hair*, is found growing upon Rocks and upon old Stone Walls; but is easily transplanted and will grow very well in Pots of Stone Rubbish; the *Virginia* Kind is very beautiful, and makes a good Green-house Plant; but our common Maiden Hair will grow best in the Shade.

CAPILLAMENTA, the *Capillaments* are those fine Filaments or Threads which rise in the middle of some Flowers call'd *Apices* in the larger Flowers, and Threads or *Capillaments* in the smaller.

CARNOS or the *Greek* *κάρνος* is in *English* *Fumetary*, See *Fumaria*.

CAPONS-TAIL or *Great Valerian*. See *Valeriana*.

CAPONS-TAIL GRASS, See *Gramen* for the Culture.

CAPP is Off. in *Greek* *καππάρις*, in *English* the *Caper bush*, is a Plant

Plant growing frequently about *Tboulon* in *France*; the Flower Buds of this Plant make an agreeable Pickle, which I have set down in my Monthly Writings; the Plant delights to grow in old Walls rather than in the common Ground, as I have experienced; and is very evident in those which are found about *Tboulon*; we have had this Plant several Years in *England*, treated in our hottest Stoves, but without Success; but I was the first that made it a Denison of our Country by sowing its Seeds in some old Walls where it grew, and now prospers without any Shelter in the Winter; we may have the Seeds from *Genoa* and *Tboulon*; there is also a small Sort of Caper much admired which grows about *Majorca*, and may be propagated after the same Manner; the *Capparis labago* or *Bean Caper* is a Plant bearing a different Kind of Flower, and is not only propagated by Seed, but also by Cuttings in the Spring; if we sow or plant it in a common Border, it will stand abroad without Damage: I may add that when the pickling Capers are budded for flowering, the Shoots are cut off, and the Leaves and Flower-buds stript off, and being pass'd through a Sieve, the Capers are thereby separated from the Leaves; this is a speedy Way, without which they would be too dear. I hope to see this Plant as common in *England* as it is abroad.

CAPPARIS spinosa folio rotundo, Round-leaved thorny Capers. This Caper sendeth forth divers long, weak, trailing, woody Stalks, lying round about upon the Ground, set with crooked Thorns like Hooks, or as the Bramble; at each Joint come forth two round Leaves like unto *Asarum*, opposite one unto another, from

whence springeth also a small round Head upon a pretty long Foot Stalk, which is the Bud from the Flower before it open (and is that small round Caper, which we do usually eat at Meat) which being then gathered, and pickled up with great Salt, are kept in Barrels, and brought into other Countries, and are taken out of the Salt afterwards, and kept in Vinegar, to be spent at the Table, as all know: But when it is open, consisteth of four white, sweet-smelling Leaves, with four other green ones; as the Husk wherein they stand, having many yellowish Threads, and a long Stile or Pestle in the middle, which afterwards groweth to be the Fruit, and is long and round like unto an Olive or Acorn when it is ripe (which also are brought pickled to us, and are the long Capers which are used) wherein are contained divers hard brown Seed, somewhat like unto the Kernels of Grapes: The Root is great, white, long, and somewhat woody, covered with a thick Bark, running and spreading much in the Ground, so that it will quickly spread a whole Field in the warm Countries, and make it barren; and is somewhat sharp and bitter: The Stalks perish in Winter every Year, and arise again fresh in the Spring.

CAPPARIS spinosa folio acuto, Thorny Capers with pointed Leaves. This other Caper differeth from the former, neither in the thorny growing, nor in the flowering, nor in any other Thing than in the Leaves, which with the Roundness are pointed at the Ends; and this is sufficient to know it by.

CAPPARIS non spinosa fructu majore, Egyptian Capers without Thorns. The *Egyptian* Caper differeth not much in the Manner of growing from

C A

from the former; but that the Stalks grow greater, and more upright without any Thorns on them; the Leaves are round and stand two at a Joint like the former; the Buds are greater, and so are the white Flowers in like manner, and the Fruit greater than any of the former: This loseth not the Leaves in Winter as the others do, and herein consist the chief Difference.

CAPPARIS Arabica non spinosa, Great Capers of Arabia. The Arabian Caper is a small Shrub, growing up with many upright Stems without Thorns; the Leaves, Flowers and Fruit are greater and larger than the last Egyptian Kind, the Fruit being of the Bigness of an Egyptian Walnut with divers Seeds therein of a sharp and biting Taste, as *Discorides* hath noted, and others since his Time of our later Writers.

CAPPARIS fabago fiveleguminosa, Bean Capers. The Bean Caper riseth up with divers green, herby, and not woody Stalks like the other, branching forth from the very bottom, at the several Joints whereof grow two Leaves opposite one unto another, which are always two together at the end of the Foot Stalk, being somewhat like unto Purslane Leaves, but in the Posture and Colour resembling the Leaves of Beans; the Flowers come forth singly one at a Joint with the Leaves, which before they are blown are very like unto Caper Blossoms, being white, standing in a green Husk, and with many yellow Threds in the middle, after which the Fruit followeth, somewhat long and round, and opening into several Parts, wherein is contained small brownish Seed: The Root is long and woody, shooting forth long Strings and Branches under Ground many ways.

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CAPRAGINE Cæsalpini, i. e. Galega.

CAPREOLUS in English a Classifier or Tendrel, is an auxiliary Part of a Plant, as those Filaments which twist almost like Screws, and catch hold of every thing near them, in order to support the Plant they relate to, these Tendrels or Clavicles are upon Vines, Pease, which lead them up their Props.

CAPRIFICUS, in Greek *συκὴ ἀγρία* and in English the Wild Figg; this Plant, if we would believe some of our Gardeners, never brings any Fruit; they shew us one which they tell us is of this Kind, and add to it that it was accursed, as may be found in the Gospel, and therefore does not bring Fruit; but the Plant however, which they give to us for the wild or barren Fig Tree, will bring good Fruit, if it is rightly managed and has Warmth enough; but they mistake the Plant; they must be well read in the oriental Languages, to know what that Plant was; whether it be what the Greeks call *συκὴ ἀγρία*, or *συκόμερος* or *συκαμιν*. It may be raised from Layers of young Shoots in the Spring or Autumn Seasons, or may be propagated by approach, or what Mr. Whitmill Gardener at Hoxton calls touching, which is the proper way of Graffing of Figgs.

CAPRIFOLIUM: See *Periclymenum*.

CAPRIFOILE or *Honeysuckle*: See *Periclymenum*.

CAPRIOLA is the *Gramen Man-næ esculentum* *Lonicera*.

CAPSILLA, i. e. Thlaspi.

CAPSICUM, Off. in Greek *Καψικόν* from *κάπτω*, signifying *Mordeo*, is by some call'd *Piper Indicum*, and *Piper Americanum*, and *Piper de Guinea*, in English *Guinea Pepper*, is of several Sorts, bearing beautiful Fruit, which are com-

monly of a strong scarlet Colour, the Fruit or Pods of each Kind differing from the rest in Shape and Bigness; the Sorts which are the best known to us are generally annual; but there are some few which are perennial, and require our warmest Stoves in the Winter: All these, however, are raised from Seeds sown upon Hot-beds early in the Spring, and train'd up with that Help till about the End of *May*, which is the soonest we can venture these Plants to stand abroad. These make a very good Shew in a Garden and are two ways useful, the green Pods make an excellent Pickle, and when the Pods are full ripe, the Seed within them being clean'd and pounded in a Mortar is very good to put into Sauces, but 'tis very hot, so that a little of it goes a great way; the long Pods are the best for pickling, and the ripe Seeds also of the long Pods are best for Sauces. Several of these are well cut in *Par-kinson*.

CAPSICUM majus vulgatus oblongis siliquis, The most ordinary Guinea Pepper with long Husks. The Plant it self riseth up with an upright firm round Stalk, with a certain Pith within it, about two Foot high in our Country, and not above three Foot in the hotter, spreading into many Branches on all sides, even from the very Bottom, which divide themselves again into other smaller Branches, at each Joint whereof come forth two long Leaves upon short Foot Stalks somewhat bigger than those of Night-shade, else very like, with several Veins in them not dented about the Edges at all and of a very sad green Colour; the Flowers stand severally at the Joints, with the Leaves very like unto the Flowers of Night-shade, consisting of five or

six white small pointed Leaves standing open like a Star, with a few yellow Threds in the middle; after which come the Fruit somewhat great and long, about three Inches in Length, thick and round at the Stalk, and smaller toward the End, which is round pointed, green at the first, but being full ripe, of a very deep-crimson, shining-red Colour on the outside, which is like a thick Skin, and white on the inside, smelling reasonably well and sweet, having many flat, yellowish, white Seeds therein cleaving to certain thin Skins within it, which are broader at the upper End and smaller at the lower, having the End or Point empty within, not reaching so far; the whole Husk, but especially the Seed being of so hot a Taste that it enflameth and burneth the Mouth and Throat, for a long Time after it is chewed, of him that carelessly taketh much at a time thereof; the Root is composed of a great Tuft or Bush of Threds spreading plentifully in the Ground, and perisheth even in the hot Countries after it hath ripened all its Fruit, and with us upon the first sharp Frost it feel-eth.

CAPSICUM minus Brasilianum, Small round Guinea Pepper. The Guinea Pepper groweth in the same Manner that the former doth, not differing therefrom in any thing but in the Leaves, which being of the same Form are not so great and large, and in the Fruit which is small and round (standing some forthright and some upright, but none pendulous or hanging down, each of them upon a long Foot Stalk) about the Bigness of a Barberry, but round and nothing so red, but of a dark or blackish yellow Colour, inclining to red, and in another sort almost

C A

almost black, having such like Seed within them, but somewhat smaller, no less hot than the former, and abideth the Winter Colds as the former, and seldom beareth ripe Fruit in our Country.

CAPSICUM rotundum majus sur-rectum, *The greater, round, upright, Guinea Pepper.* The chiefest Difference in this sort of Guinea Pepper consisteth most in the Form of the Fruit which standeth upright as the Flowers do, being great and round like an Apple, even the greatest of all the sorts that bear round Fruit, of an excellent red Colour when it is ripe, like unto a polished Coral.

CAPSICUM erectum pyramidale majus, The great, upright Spire-fash- ioned Guinea Pepper. This is much like, or very little differing from the first: The Difference of the Fruit is, that this standeth upright, great below and smaller to the Point, which is sharper than in the first, else it might seem the same, being inverted, that is, either that turned upward or this downwards, of as fine an orient Coral-like Colour as the last.

CAPSICUM erectum pyramidale minus, The lesser, upright, Spire-fash- ioned Guinea Pepper. As the Fruit of this sort is lesser by the half than the last, and not so sharp or small at the End, but somewhat round; so the green Leaves also are smaller and narrower, and the Stalk smaller and not so high; the Flowers of this, as of all the rest that bear their Fruit upright, do stand upright also, which is a certain Rule to know what Fruit will be pendulous and what will be upright.

CAPSICUM exiguum erectum py- ramidale, The least Spire-fash- ioned Guinea Pepper. The Form of this small Spire-fash- ioned Guinea Pepper cometh so near unto the se-

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cond Sort that many may soon be deceived in thinking them both one, that do not heed them very precisely; for although they both agree in growing upright and being small, yet those (of the second sort I mean) are short and round and like unto a wild Olive, and these are smaller and longer, of an Inch long at the least, and of a blackish Red before they be thorough ripe, but then are as red as the rest; this groweth taller, fuller of Branches, and more stored both with Flowers and Fruit, which make the goodlier Prospect; the Leaves also are no smaller than in any other sort going before, and of the same dark-green Colour with the rest.

CAPSICUM cordatum erectum majus, The greater, upright, Heart-fash- ioned Guinea Pepper. This sort of Guinea Pepper groweth to be but a mean Height, having large Leaves, but not so small at the Ends, the Fruit is not pendulous and hanging downwards with his Foot Stalk, being somewhat great, flattish, and as it were bunched out at the upper End next unto the Stalk and smaller below, short and round pointed.

CAPSICUM cordatum erectum minus, The lesser, upright, Heart-fash- ioned Guinea Pepper. This differeth not from the last but in the Smallness of the Fruit, standing also upright and being smaller by a third Part, and shorter also.

CAPSICUM cordatum propendens, Pendulous, Heart-fash- ioned Guinea Pepper. The Fashion of this sort of Pepper is somewhat like the greater, upright, Heart-fash- ioned Pepper, being near of the same Bigness, but a little more uneven, but is as red being ripe, and is pendulous, hanging downwards.

Alterum minus, There is another of this sort of pendulous Peppers,

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differing in nothing from the greater, but in being smaller.

CAPSICUM filiqua olivaria *pendens, Pendulous Olive-fashioned Guinea Pepper.* This Pepper hath small and long round Cods, smaller below than above, being very like unto an Olive Berry, as red, being ripe, as any of the rest, and with the Stalk hanging downward.

CAPSICUM filiqua olivaria erecta, Upright Olive-fashioned Guinea Pepper. This differeth from the last, only in being greater and standing upright.

CAPSICUM filiqua rotunda cerasorum, Cherry-fashioned Guinea Pepper. There are two sorts of this Pepper, one which is round like unto an *English* or *Flanders* Cherry, the other that hath a little Point at the End thereof, this being a little bigger than the other, and both of them hanging down.

CAPSICUM filiqua lata & rugosa, Broad and crumpled Guinea Pepper. The Cods of this Pepper are somewhat large, greater above and smaller below, somewhat flat also, but crumpled as it were or shrunk half together, and smelleth pretty sweet.

CAPSICUM erectum majus longum, Long and upright Guinea Pepper. This Pepper is long and round, yet not like that that carrieth the Form of an Olive Berry, but much longer, and of an equal Bigness all the Length thereof, and standeth upright.

CAPSICUM oblongum majus recurvis filiquis, The greater crooked or horned Guinea Pepper. The greater horned Guinea Pepper hath great large Cods, about five Inches long and small, a little crooked or bended upwards.

CAPSICUM oblongum minus recurvis filiquis, The lesser horned Guinea Pepper. This differeth from the last in not being half so

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thick or long, and keeping end bowed or crooked constantly the whole Plant groweth also than the other.

CAPSICUM bifurcata filiqua, Double-pointed Guinea Pepper. This Pepper is very like the long right Pepper, and much about the same Form and Bigness, but differeth from it in this; the lower End is parted as it were into two round Points, and is also a little smaller there than upwards, neither in Colour nor any thing else differing from the rest.

CAPSICUM filiqua flava brevior, The shorter Gold-yellow Guinea Pepper. It might be thought by some, that only see the Cods of this Pepper, that it differeth from all the rest in the Manner of Growing, as well as in the Colour of the Fruit; but it is not for it hath like Leaves, Stalks and Flowers in every Part, and only differeth in that it beareth Cods very like unto the first Sort here set down, which is the most common, but that they are shorter and ending in a smaller or sharper Point, and of a fair gold-yellow Colour, not red as all the others before are.

CAPSICUM filiqua flava longior, The longer gold-yellow Guinea Pepper. This gold-yellow Guinea Pepper differeth in nothing from the last but in the Cods, which are not so thick as they but a little smaller, from the middle thereof being longer, or lessening unto the pointed End, of as fair a gold-yellow Colour as the other.

CAPSICUM caule piloso, Guinea Pepper with hairy Stalks. This Guinea Pepper groweth with round green Stalks, yet full of white Hairs thereon, contrary to all the former Sorts: At the Joints with the Branches come forth two such Leaves as the first Sort here

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forth hath, but larger than they; Flowers are white, consisting five Petals like the rest, but larger also than any of them; after which come the Cods, green the first as all the others are, and as red as the rest when they are ripe, which are somewhat greater and long, ending in a very long point, in the Seeds and Roots not differing from the former Sorts.

CAPUT canis, *i. e.* Antirrhinum.

CAPUT gallinaceum is taken to be the *ὀνόβρυχis*, Onobrychis, of *Diocorides*; we have several sorts of it bearing pretty Flowers, which make no ill shew in a Garden; some grow wild with us, they are all raised of Seeds sown in March or April; we have some Figures of them in *Parkinson*, the English Name is *Cocks-head*.

CARAWAIES is carum.

CARABE, *i. e.* succinum.

CARANHA Off. or Caranna, is a kind of a Tree growing in the East-Indies, but the Tree is not described that I know of.

CARD-MINE Off. is a Name derived from the Greek *καρδαμον*; Cardamon Cresses in English; however, we call it *Ladies-smock* and *Stem-Flower*; it is of several sorts, some of the Fields and others of the Mountains; of these we cultivate some sorts in our Gardens, especially such as have double flowers; of the Meadow Kinds we have several wild with us growing in low Grounds near Rivers, and some are likewise growing wild upon our rocky Hills, which indicates how they should be managed when we collect them for our Gardens; they are raised from Seeds sown in the Spring; there are good Cuts of them in *Gerhard*.

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CARDAMUM is *Cardamomum*.

CARDAMOMUM minus Off. in English *Small Cardamoms*, are the Seeds of an *East-India* Plant which we yet have not seen, though perhaps some of them may come to us fresh enough to grow, if they were put into an Hot-bed in the Spring.

CARDAMOMUM maximum Off. in English, *Grains of Paradise*, are the Seeds of a Plant growing in *Guinea*, we may sow them upon Hot-beds, and if they come up must be helped by the Bark-beds, for all the *Guinea* Plants require a vast Share of Heat; these Cardamoms are not so spicy or hot as the small Cardamoms.

CARDIACA Off. in English *Mother Wort*, is a Plant between a *Baulm* and *Horehound*, of no great Beauty, but may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, or by dividing the Roots at that time; it loves a rubbishy Soil.

CARDISPERMON, *i. e.* vesicaria repens, five pisum cordatum, in English *Heart-Pease*.

CARDONE or Carduus esculentus, in English the *Chardon* or *Edible Thistle*, a Species of that Plant which *Diocorides* calls *Σκόλυμος* or Scolymus; and *Theophrastus* calls it *κακτός* or Cactos, which is the same which is call'd *κυνάρεξ* or Cynara, a Kind of wild Artichoke much cultivated abroad in the Kitchen Garden for eating, when the Leaves have been well blanch'd or whitened; our way of managing this Plant is to raise it from Seed early in the Spring, and when the Plants have two or three Leaves to set them about two Foot asunder, and encourage them well with Water during the Summer, till their Leaves are about a Yard in length; then tie them together gently with Bast in two or three places, and after-hav-

ing put some clean Wheat-straw about them, earth them up with in four Inches of the Top, and they will whiten fit for Use in about three Weeks; we then cut them up by the Roots, and after we have pull'd off the Leaves with their Stalks, and taken the Strings from them which run the whole Length of them, we cut them in pieces about six Inches long, and boiling them gently a little while, dip them in a Sort of Batter and fry them.

CARDUNCELLUS Italarum, i. e. Senecio.

CARDUUS is thought to be the *Ἀκανῶς* or Acanus of the Greeks, in English Thistle; this is a large Family divided into many Branches, one sort call'd *Carduus mollis* or *Cirsium*; the soft *Melancholy Thistle*, which in Greek is *κίρσιον*; another sort is call'd *Atractilis* and *Cnicus* from the Greek *κνίκος*, in English Distaff-Thistle; another Kind is call'd *Acarna* from the Greek *Ἀκαρνα*, in English Fish-Thistle; another is call'd *Chamaeleon*, from the Greek *χαμαιλέον*, in English the *Chamaeleon* or *changeable Thistle*, and *Carlina* or *Carline Thistle*; another sort is call'd *Scolymus* from the Greek *Σκολύμω*, and *Callos* from the Greek *κάλλω*, in English the *Wild Artichoke* or *Artichoke Thistle*, of which Kind I suppose the Cardone to be which I have treated of above: Next to this is the *Cinara* or Greek *κινάρα*, which is the *Artichoke*, of which I shall treat under the Word *Cinara*; another Sort is call'd *Lilybum*, from the Greek *Σίλυβον*; is also call'd *Carduus Mariae* or *Carduus lacteus*, in English the *Ladies Thistle* or *milky Thistle*; another sort is call'd *Carduus Globosus*, or *Sphaercephalus*, which in English we name *Globe-Thistle*; another sort is call'd *Carduus Tomentosus* and *Acanthium*,

from the Greek *Ἀκανθιον*, in English *Cotten Thistle*; we have also the *Onopryxus*, from the Greek *ὄνυξ*, quod sit asinis cibus gratissimus, in English we call it *Witch Thistle*: There is likewise the *Opordion*, from the Greek *ὀπώδιον*, from its making the Asses which feed upon it break Wind backward, as the French name also signifies, they calling it from the Greek *Pet d'Asne*, and we in English the *Asses Cracking Thistle*. There is likewise the *Polyacanthus*, so call'd from its being the most prickly of any Sort of Thistle, and the *Carduus Polycephalus*, so named from its many Heads, and also the *Drypis* from the Greek *δρυπίς*, which in English is call'd the *Spiny Thistle*; and then again there is the *Dipsacus* from the Greek *δίψακος*, otherwise call'd *Carduus fulgennum*, in English *Teasel* or *Fulgent Thistle*; but this I shall treat of under the Word *Dipsacus*. The *Carduus Benedictus*, and *Carduus Mariae* are both Officialis; the first of them is what is so commonly used as an *Emetick*. All these Kinds with their Varieties may be raised from Seed sown, either in Autumn as soon as 'tis ripe, or in the Spring; many of them making very good Appearance in Gardens, and the Roots of the *Carduus Mariae* is very good boil'd.

CARDUUS pinea seu Ixine Theophrasti, *The Pine Thistle*. This brave Thistle hath a long, blackish, yellow Root, of the Thickness of one's Thumb, growing small down to the Ends, but which is within; smelling sweet and being hot, somewhat like unto the *Carline Thistle*, but of a weaker and pleasanter Smell; the many Leaves that rise from thence are long and of a Finger's Breadth with a middle Rib therein, somewhat like to the Leaves of *Cypripedium*.

as, but harder, whiter and broader without either Dents, Incisure or Prickles: In the Middle of which lyeth hid a prickly Head armed fully with long Pricks in the manner of Crosses, which grow ripe hath within a hard white stocky Substance, wherein also from among the Thorns without on the Head issueth forth yellowish sweet Gum much like to Mastick, of a hot Taste: *Alpinus* saith, that both *Bellus* and *Plinius* and *Dalechampsius* likewise took this Thistle to be *Chameleo albus*, but untruly; for *Theophrastus* maketh Mention of *Chameleo albus* in another Place; *Alpinus* saith *Chameleo albus* differeth not from *Chameleo niger*: *Theophrastus* putteth not any Difference in the Leaves to blacker or whiter; for that he ferreth to the Roots, and the Leaves of the white Chameleo to be greater, and the black smaller than those of *Scolymus*; and such distinction in the Leaves *Discordius* also maketh: But in shewing their Differences more amply here, *Theophrastus* saith, that the white Chameleon hath no Stalk, and the black a Stalk of a Cutt Height; the white hath purple Flowers, and the black variable, coloured Flowers, and like *Jacinth*, which by *Alpinus* his Leaf are not to be seen in *Carolina*.

CARDUUS Marix vulgaris, The common Ladies Thistle. The common Ladies Thistle hath several very large and broad Leaves, lying on the Ground, cut in, and as it were crumpled, but somewhat hairy on the Edges, and of a white green shining Colour, wherein are many Lines and Streaks of Milk-white Colour, running all over, and set with many sharp and stiff Prickles all about, among which riseth up one or more strong, round and prickly Stalks,

set full of the like Leaves up to the Top. Where, at the End of every Branch cometh forth a great prickly Thistle-like Head strongly armed with Prickles, and with bright purple Thorns rising out of the Middle of them: After they are past, the Seed groweth in the said Heads, lying in a great Deal of fine, soft, white Down, which is somewhat flattish and shining, large and brown; the Root is great, spreading in the Ground, with many Strings and small Fibres fastned to them; all the whole Plant is bitter in Taste, and therefore supposed to be not without very good Effect.

CARDUUS Sphærocephalus acutus minor, The smaller Globe Thistle with long Prickles on the Head. This small Globe Thistle hath several long and narrow Leaves, so much cut in on both Sides, that every Jagg or Part seemeth a Leaf, so to make the whole Leaf winged, each Part cut in also, and the Corners set with sharp Prickles, growing on the whitish Stalk up to the Top, where stand several round Heads, each upon a long Foot-stalk composed of bearded Husks; out of which rise such bluish white Flowers as are in the lesser Sort.

CARDUUS Sphærocephalus major, The great prickly Globe Thistle. This other greater prickly Globe Thistle hath larger Leaves and broader, being nothing so much cut in on the Edges; in all other Things it is not much unlike the former here set down; but that the Flowers out of these prickly Heads are of a deeper blue Colour.

CARDUUS Sphærocephalus minimus acutissimus foliis, The smallest Globe Thistle with the most prickly Leaves. This small Thistle hath the smallest jagged Leaves, and most cut in of any of the rest, and most sharply set with Prickles

C A

on the Edges; the Stalk groweth lower than any of the other, and the round Heads at the Tops smaller; but not armed with such long sharp Prickles as the former, out of the Husks whereof come whitish Flowers.

CARDUUS spinosissimus Sphærocephalus Cardui Arabici nomine missus, *The Arabian Glee Thistle*. This Thistle hath a winged prickly Stalk two Foot high, having large Leaves thereon, somewhat broad and long, set thick with sharp Prickles, but sparingly placed on the Stalks, bearing round spherical Heads, thick, and strongly armed with long Prickles; out of the Midst whereof break forth white Threads somewhat sweet; the Seed is long, and crested or cornered.

CARDUUS tomentosus Anglicus, *Our English woolly Thistle*. This woolly Thistle hath several large and long Leaves, all covered over with Wooll or Down cut in very deeply on the Edges at certain Distances into several Parts or Leaves, even to the middle Rib; almost making each Leaf seem winged with small and long Leaves on each Side, and set in several Places with long sharp Prickles; the woolly Stalk riseth up to the Height of two or three Cubits, with few Leaves set thereon, and with but few Branches, bearing at their Tops a large round hoary Head, somewhat flat, covered as it were with fine woolly Threads like unto a Net, not very prickly, with many purplish Threads in the Middle, like unto those of the Artichoke, which succeed Thistle-like Seeds greater and rounder than those of the first; the Root is great and thick, brownish on the outside and white within, not unpleasant to the Taste.

CARDUUS tomentosus minor, *The lesser woolly Thistle*. This les-

C A

ser woolly Thistle hath many whitish woolly, or hoary long Leaves much cut in on the Edges into many Parts; and each Part divided and set with small Prickles. The Stalk is not very great, much above two Foot high, branched towards the Top, white and woolly also, bearing on them several prickly roundish Heads, having many purple Threads rising out of the Middle, and small Thistle-like Seed after them.

CARDUUS tomentosus Capitulum minime aculeatis, five Arcophylla Dalechampij Lugdunensi, *The fine Cotton Thistle without prickly Heads*.

This fine Cotton Thistle hath long and somewhat narrow, whitish hoary Leaves, larger at the lower End of the small Stalk, which is about a Foot high, than they are above; somewhat cut in on the Edges but much and thick set with short small, and soft Prickles in some Places from the Middle of the Stalk up to the Top; at every Leaf cometh forth a small, whitish, scaly Head, somewhat rough but not prickly at the Top; there are four such like Heads, out of which rise purplish Flowers made of Threads, as in other Thistles whereunto the Seed is like also.

CARDUUS tomentosus Capitulum spinosus, five Leucacantha Montpeliensum, *The French supposed white Thistle*. This supposed Leucacantha of the Montpelier Herbalists sendeth forth from a thick sappy Root, meanly set with fibres, many Stalks about a Cubit high, branched from the Middle upwards, set with many long, hoary, or woolly Leaves, much cut in, or torn on the Edges, and armed with several sharp Prickles; the Heads that grow at the Tops are small, somewhat long and prickly, sending forth many bright and red purplish Threads from the Middle.

C A

after which: come the Seed
which are somewhat long and round
unto the other Thistle Seed.

CARDUUS Polycephalos, *The many-headed Thistle*. The Stalk of
Thistle hath neither Film nor
prick thereon, like the last, but
branched forth into several Parts;
they again parted into other
smaller Branches, on which stand
many Heads, and smaller ones
among them, with several small
pricks about them; out of which
purplish Flowers of short
reds. As in others, the Leaves
are few on the Stalks being
short and narrow; but as thick
with Pricks as the last al-
most; the Root is hard and woody.

CARDUUS latifolius lanceatus, five
lobed, *The greater broad Spear
Thistle*. The Stalk of this Spear
Thistle is armed with Prickles
like many other wild Thistles;
the Leaves set thereon are ve-
ry long, cut in, or divided on the
edges in two or three Places set
at Distances one from another;
the several Parts cut into five
or six Points or Corners sharply
pointed, the End being long and
narrow pointed like the Head of
a javeline or Pike, whereof it took
its Name; the Flowers are pur-
plish in scaly and prickly Heads.

CARDUUS lanceatus angustifolius,
narrow Spear Thistle. The nar-
row Spear Thistle is like unto the
last in the skinny prickly Stalks,
strong, and standing upright
two Cubits high, stored with few
Leaves, but jagged prickly and
lower than the last; yet the
Stalk is somewhat broader than the
last; of a dark green Colour on
the upper Side, and hoary grey
beneath; the Heads are many,
small and scaly, set at the Tops of
the Stalks, as prickly as they with
purplish, and sometimes white
Flowers of Threds rising out of the

C A

Middle of them as in other Thistles.

CARDUUS Chondrilloides, *The jag-
ged Succory-like Leaves*. The Leaves
of this Thistle are long and very
much jagged, very like unto the
jagged Gum-succory Leaves, and
prickly at the Corners: The Stalk
riseth up a Foot high, with such
Leaves on them up to the Top,
but shorter, broader, and less jag-
ged; where it brancheth forth in
two or three Parts, each bearing a
Husk, but no Thistle like a scaly
Head, out of which groweth a
yellow Flower made of many Leaves
set in Compass like a Star, which
passing away, the Husk containeth
within it much Down, wherein
the small Seed lieth, and is carri-
ed away with the Wind; the Root
is white, long, slender and woody,
set with some Fibres and perish-
ing after Seed Time.

CARDUUS Palustris, *The Marsh
Thistle*. The marsh Thistle hath a
prickly round Stalk two or three
Cubits high, with some Branches
towards the Top, set with long and
narrow-dark, green Leaves, some-
what jagged about the Edges, with
a few Pricks on them; at the Tops
of the Stalk and Branches stand
many Thistle-like Heads with pur-
ple Threds like as in other Thistles.

CARDUUS five Carduncellus mon-
tis lupi Lobelio & Pena, *The small
French Thistle of Lobel and Pena*.
I put this small Thistle-like Plant
(among the *Eryngia*) which send-
eth forth several long and winged
Leaves somewhat prickly; among
which a slender smooth Stalk aris-
eth scarce a Span high, with the
like Leaves thereon; at the Top
whereof out of the middle of some
long Leaves stand two or three
large, great, greenish, yellow, scaly
Heads, bigger than may seem pro-
portionable to the Plant, set with
sharp, hard, white Prickles, which
are often eaten by those where it
grows together

C A

groweth naturally; from the Midst whereof issueth forth several purple Threds like unto the Atractylis, or Distaff Thistle, saith *Lobel*; but *Alpinus* saith they are like unto *Cyanus* the Corn-flower, after which come yellow Thistle-like Seed; the Root is edible, white and fleshy, thrusting down deep into the Ground, with several Fibres thereat.

CARDUUS *Stellaris vulgaris*, *The ordinary Star Thistle*. The common Star Thistle hath several long and narrow Leaves lying next the Ground, cut on the Edges somewhat deeply into many almost even Parts, soft or a little woolly all over the green which is somewhat white; among which rise up several weak Stalks, parted into many Branches, all lying or leaning down to the Ground; that it seemeth a pretty Bush set with several the like divided Leaves up to the Tops, where severally do stand long and small whitish green Heads set with very sharp and long white Pricks; no Part of the Plant being in any Place else prickly, which are somewhat yellowish, and as sharp as in any other Thistle; out of the middle whereof riseth the Flower compos'd of many small reddish, purple Threads; and in the Heads after the Flowers are past, come small, whitish, round Seed lying in Down, as others do; the Root is small, long and woody, perishing every Year, and raising it self from its own Seed sowing.

CARDUUS *Stellaris flore albo*, *The white flowered Star Thistle*. There is no Difference in this Thistle from the former, but in the white Greenness of the Leaves, and the white Threds in the Flowers.

CARDUUS *Stellatus latifolius*, *The broad leaved Star Thistle*. This

C A

Thistle hath broader and shorter Leaves than the former, but much or so deeply cut in on the Edges, with a few Prickles here and there at the Corners of the Stalk is but little divided having but few Branches set with the like Leaves, and at the Top small, thick, white, round Heads set thick with Pricks, many together in the Fashion of a Star seven for the most part set spreading in every Place, the longest of them being middlemost, and the other on each Side being shorter out of the middle of the Head reddish, purple Threds, like unto several other Thistles; the Root small and annual.

CARDUUS *Solstitialis Dodonaeus* his *Midsummer Thistle* or *St. Barnaby's Thistle*. This Thistle of *Dodonaeus*, as he saith, hath long Leaves lying next to the Ground deeply cut in on the Sides into many long and narrow Parts, the lower Part being somewhat broader and ending in a long Point of bluish green Colour; from among which rise up several upright Stalks two Foot high, with several long and narrow Leaves somewhat divided; but the uppermost without Division, and all of them without any Prickles upon them; at the Top stand many small sharp prickly Heads, whose Prickles are white, or rather more than in any of the other, and are so sharp that they prick the Thighs and Legs of those that unadvisedly pass thereby, in the middle whereof stand a few yellow Threds; the Seed is white, and not much unlike that of the former Star Thistle; the Root is blackish, long and slender not growing deep jointed, somewhat woody and bitter in Taste like unto the long Cyprus Grass-root: *Lobel* giveth a Figure hereof, whose lower

Leaves

C A

aves are a little jagged as the up-
 are.
 CARDUUS mollis laciniato folio,
gentle Thistle with jagged Leaves.
 This jagged gentle Thistle hath
 many Leaves, some lying on the
 ground, others standing more up-
 right, much jagged or cut in on
 the Edges, even to the middle
 of the Leaves; green on the upper Side,
 white and woolly underneath, like
 unto the younger and softer Leaves
 of the first Star Thistle, not hav-
 ing any Shew of Prickles on them,
 but a little drying and bitter Taste;
 growing among which rise up one or
 two round striped Stalks about two
 foot high, of a reddish Colour,
 set covered with a fine Down of
 Cotton set with several Leaves;
 the lowest whereof are like those on
 the Ground, but smaller; and those
 above higher are narrow and long
 without Division; the Ends and
 Points of them being usually red-
 dish; at the Top of the Stalk,
 which is more usually without
 branches, groweth one Head com-
 posed of many Scales set together,
 with very soft and gentle Pricks
 thereon; out of the middle where-
 of riseth a reddish or stammel
 flower made of several soft and
 woolly Threads; the Seed that fol-
 loweth is great, and somewhat cor-
 nered, the Root is long, and of the
 bigness of one's Finger, brownish
 on the outside with some Fibres
 thereat.

CARDUUS mollis angustifolius,
Narrow leaved gentle Thistle. This
 other Thistle hath shorter Stalks
 and narrow Leaves, green above
 and hoary underneath; having a
 few soft Prickles about the Edges,
 at the Tops of the Stalks standeth
 one scaly Head greater than any
 of the other; from the Middle
 whereof cometh many fine bluish
 purple Threads like Wooll of the
 said Colour.

C A

CARDUUS mollis Helenij folio
 Camerarij, *Camerarius his gentle
 Thistle.* This Thistle groweth ve-
 ry tall, having large Leaves next
 the Ground, very like unto those
 of Elecampane; of a dark green
 Colour on the upper Side, and
 whitish, hoary or woolly under-
 neath; those on the Stalks are like
 the other, but lesser, having no
 Prickles on the Edges, the Top
 whereof is furnished with small sca-
 ly Heads upon short Foot Stalks,
 with reddish Threads for the
 Flower in the Middle, the Root is
 blackish, and spreadeth it self en-
 creasing by new Shoots from it.

CARDUUS mollis latifolius Lappæ
 capitulis, *The Bur-headed Thistle.*
 The Stalk hereof is about a Cu-
 bit high, set with several soft and
 short Prickles, with long and
 broad Leaves like unto Dock Leaves,
 being smooth, thin, and full of
 Veins, and with a Shew of some
 Prickles about the Edges; at the
 Tops of the Stalk stand several
 small prickly Heads, like unto Burs
 both for Form and Bigness, out of
 which start reddish stammel colour-
 ed Threads which are the Flower.

CARDUUS mollis Cirsium dictus,
The soft melancholy Thistle. Of
 this Thistle there is much Vari-
 ety, some growing in Meadows,
 some on Mountains, some with
 broad Leaves, others with narrow,
 some greater, others smaller, as you
 find them here expressed.

CIRSIIUM maximum montanum,
*The greatest Mountain Cirsium, or
 melancholy Thistle.* This great
 Mountain Thistle hath several
 large, whitish, green Leaves lying
 on the Ground, somewhat broad
 and pointed at the Ends, as also
 dented about the Edges, or as it
 were a little jagged, set about
 with small short Prickles, among
 which the Stalks that rise up be-
 ing great, hoary and straked, or
 crested

C A

crested, are three or four Foot high, bearing fundry such like Leaves, but less up to the Top; where upon long and naked Stalks stand gentle, prickly, scaly, whitish green Heads, nothing so great as the largeness of the Plant might promise; from the middle whereof thrust forth several small purplish Threds, as is usual in most Thistles, which when they are past the Head open being full of Down, having very small whitish Seed, even smaller than in any other Thistle, almost lying therein, which are carried away together with the Wind; the Root is compos'd of many whitish, great, tuberous, long Clogs, like unto those of the Asphodil, which abideth all Winters with a few green Leaves at the Head thereof.

CIRSium majus latifolium, The great soft melancholy Thistle with broad Leaves. This great melancholy Thistle hath large and long Leaves, larger and broader than those of Borrage, dented and set with soft Prickles about the Edges; the Stalk, which is tender, brittle, or easy to break, and cornered, hath such like large Leaves thereon as the lower are, but somewhat more rent on the Edges, branched towards the Top, and bearing on each of them, from among a Tuft of small prickly Leaves, a small prickly Thistle like the Head, out of which spring many purple Threds which pass into Down; the Root is small and long, with several Fibres annexed to it.

CIRSium aliud montanum, Another soft melancholy Thistle. This riseth up with several Stalks about a Foot high, winged as it were, or set with Films from the Bottom, and Leaves growing thereon, which are somewhat like the first but dented, narrower about the Edges, set with Spikes, and

C A

of a pale or bluish green Colour. At the Tops of the Stalks, long naked Stems, stand small, prickly, single Heads, with purple Thrums or Threds in the middle, which when they pass to Down hang down their Heads and contain within them large shining, and browner Seed than the foremost that fall down, are blown away into the Wind. The Root is composed of many long Strings of the thickness of one's Finger, which shooteth forth Heads for increase, at the Top on all Sides, whereby it lasteth long.

CIRSium Anglicum primum, The first English Cirsium. The form of these English Thistles riseth with a tender, single, hoary, green Stalk, bearing thereon four or five long, hoary, green Leaves dented about the Edges, the Points whereof are little or nothing prickly, and at the Top usually bears one Head; yet sometimes from the Bottom of the uppermost Leaf there shooteth forth another smaller Head which is scaly and somewhat prickly, with many reddish purple Thrums or Threds in the middle, which being gathered fresh will keep the Colour a long time, and standing on the Stalk faded not in a long time, while it perfecteth the Seed, which is of a mean Bigness lying in the Down; the Root hath many long Strings fastned to the Head or upper Part, which is blackish and periseth not.

CIRSium aliud Anglicum, The other English Cirsium. This other English Cirsium is very like unto the former English Kind, whose Leaves are as little prickly but more hoary underneath, and more green above the Stalk, also which is about two Foot high, beareth but one large scaly Head, with many purple Heads and Thistles like

C A

Seeds lying in Down; the
 is somewhat tuberous at the
 and blackish on the outside,
 with several Fibres thereat, and
 shooting forth long Strings which
 forth Heads for Increase.

Cirsium angustifolium Germani-
 an, *Narrow-leaved Cirsium* of
 many. This *Cirsium* hath se-
 veral long and narrow green Leaves
 growing on the Ground, dented and
 with a few Pricks; the Stalk
 is to be two Foot high, set
 from Leaf to Leaf with sharp
 thorns, which make the Stalk seem
 jagged, having shorter Leaves
 more prickly and more divided on
 them than those below, branched
 into many Parts, each bearing na-
 tural long Stems and single small
 heads at the Tops, which are
 prickly like the rest, and have
 purplish red Threds in the mid-
 dle of them, as the others.

Cirsium montanum capitulis
compactis, *Mountain Cirsium with*
close Heads. This Mountain
Cirsium hath softer Leaves than
 the former, and somewhat more
 cut in on the Edges, being long
 and somewhat narrow, and set
 with small Prickles; the Stalk ri-
 sing to be two or three Cubits
 high hath divers the like Leaves
 thereon, but lesser and less divi-
 ded, bearing at the Top a Tuft of
 many, small, scaly and prickly
 heads, set together with purplish
 Threds in the middle; the
 Root is made of many long Strings
 and abideth long.

Carduus pratensis latifolius,
Broad-leaved Field Thistle. The
Broad-leav'd Field or *Meadow*
Thistle, sendeth forth sundry large
 and long Leaves cut in on the
 edges, and every Part finely dent-
 ed and set with small Pricks that
 are very tender, of a whitish green
 colour; those that grow up higher
 upon the Stalks are smaller, two

C A

of them set together at a Joint;
 where they so compass it, that
 they will contain Water in them
 even as the Teasel doth; at the
 Tops upon long Stalks grow single
 green prickly Heads, out of which
 start pale-coloured Thrums com-
 passing a few purple Threds in
 the middle, and after they are
 faded and gone, small whitish Seed
 somewhat bigger than those of Cy-
 anus, Corn-Flower or Blue-Bottle,
 wrapped in Down, as all the Sorts
 of Thistles are; the Root is some-
 what long and great, abiding divers
 Years.

Carduus pratensis acanthi fo-
liis laciniatis, *The yellow jagged*
Meadow Thistle. This *Meadow*
Thistle hath very large Leaves, al-
 most a Foot long and somewhat
 broad, cut in on both Sides into
 four or five deep Gashes, even into
 the middle Rib, set with Pricks
 at the Dents of the Edges, from
 whence riseth up a straked Stalk
 about two Foot high, set with a
 few lesser Leaves, at the Tops
 whereof stand several small green
 prickly Heads, and out of the
 middle yellow Threds or Thrums
 which afterwards give Seed in-
 clos'd in Down; the Root is great,
 long, crooked and spreading in
 the Ground.

Carduus bulbosus Monspeliens-
ium, *The French bulbed Thistle*.
 The whitish Leaves of this Thi-
 stle are of an Hand-breadth long,
 somewhat fat and thick, cut in on
 the Edges, but not very deep,
 armed at every Dent with small
 sharp Prickles; the Stalks are two
 Cubits high, hairy and slender,
 with few or no Leaves thereon,
 at the Top whereof stand harm-
 less prickly Heads upon long Foot
 Stalks, and out of them pale pur-
 plish Thrums, wherein afterwards
 lie the Seed inclosed in much
 Down; the Root is compos'd of
 several

C A

several tuberous, small, long Clogs, like unto those of the Asphodil, fastned together at the Head.

CARDUUS pratensis Asphodili radicibus, *Meadow Thistle with Asphodil Roots*. This Thistle hath several blackish cloggy Roots like unto the Asphodil or Piony, which wither and perish every Year, (but give increase from before it) which send forth several thick and long pale green Leaves cut into many Parts, armed with sharp Prickles on all sides, every Prick ending in three Points, from whence riseth up a tall Stalk somewhat broad, with one or two prickly Heads at the Tops of every one Branch, out of which come purplish Flowers, and afterwards small long Seed wrapped in Down.

CARDUUS pratensis Polycephalos, *The many headed Meadow Thistle*. This Thistle hath but few Leaves lying next the Ground, being both short and narrow, armed with sharp and long Prickles, the Stalk is round straked and without Prickles, spread into many small Branches with several small Heads, with purplish Flowers made of Thrums or Threds, thrusting out of the middle of them, but set with large and sharp Prickles; the Seed is inclosed in Down as the rest are, the Root is long, hard and woody.

CARDUUS palustris, *The moist Meadow Thistle*. The Root of this Thistle is single, the Stalk is three Cubits high, streight and full of Prickles, thick set with dark green Leaves unevenly waved, and sometimes cut in on the Edges, having a few Prickles at them, and branched toward the Top with many small Heads upon slender Stalks, and red purplish Flowers like others, and then turn into Down.

C A

CARDUUS ceanothos five viarum & vinearum repens, *The Creeping Way or Vineyard Thistle*.

The Roots of this Thistle are very small and whitish, running both deep and far about under Ground like unto quick Grass, but have no knotted Joints therein like it, but shoot up Heads of Leaves from the Branches of the Root so that it will be as ill or worse than quick Grass to weed out, if it be once got into a Ground; the Leaves are of a pale green Colour somewhat like unto the rough prickly Sow-Thistle, a little cut in and as it were crumpled on the Edges, armed with very small sharp hard Prickles; the Stalk groweth to be a Yard high, straight and prickly, with some such like Leaves thereon as the lower be, but smaller to the Tops, where it is stored with cruel sharp prickly Heads; and purple Flowers made of Thrums in the middle passing into Down.

CARDUUS avenarius five muscatus, *The Oaten-Land or Musk Thistle*. This Thistle, that riseth sometimes to the Height of a Man among the Corn, is found growing lower in other Places, having several very sharp prickly jagged Leaves set round about the Stalk and at the Tops where they are branched, many small short Heads set close together, out of which come the Flowers consisting of Threds or Thrums, as in other Thistles, some whereof will be white, some of a deeper, and others of a paler purple Colour, tending to a Blush in many Places, smelling sweet like Musk, which being faded the Seed followeth wrapped up in much Down like the rest.

CARDUUS creticus minimus, *The small Thistle of Candy*. This small Thistle hath rising from a long

C A

C A

all Root several long Leaves
 somewhat like unto the Attract-
 or Daffie Thistle but smaller,
 armed with sharp Prickles;
 weak leaning Stalks are di-
 vided usually into two other, be-
 yond which groweth on a Foot
 a small Thistle-like Head
 armed with a Dozen very small
 Pricks standing up round a-
 bout it, being so finely netted that
 maketh admirable the Work-
 after, the middlemost Head, e-
 growing lower than the rest
 and about it. When these Heads
 are, the blue Flower appeareth
 ever spreading much, after which
 are small white Seed inclos'd in
 little Down, which will fly a-
 way with the Wind. The Heads
 are sweet and edible before they
 are over.

CARDUS orientalis costi hortens-
 folio. Coroll. Inst. rei Herb.
 Burnesfort. The oriental Thistle
 with costmary Leaves. The Root
 of this Plant is about one Foot
 long, hard, woody, white, at the
 upper end about the thickness of
 a little Finger, furnished with
 many Fibres and covered with a
 reddish Skin; it sends out a Stalk
 two or three Foot long, bran-
 ched from the Beginning, hard,
 green, whitish, two Inches thick,
 with Leaves about three Inches
 long, like the Leaves of that Sort
 of Tansey which the French call
 Coq, which Word to me seems
 to be a Corruption of Costus hor-
 tensifolius. The Leaves of this Car-
 dus are less and less as they
 grow nearer the Top of the Plant,
 and lose their Indentings or Jags,
 and end in a small soft Point or
 prick. From their Knots shoot
 out Branches all along the Stalk,
 each of which ends in a yellow
 flower. The Leaves which grow
 along the Branches are slender
 and sometimes as small as Threads;

the Calix or Cup of the Flower
 is eight or nine Lines high, and
 almost as thick; 'tis like a Pear,
 consisting of several Scales which
 are whitish, pointed, firm, prickly,
 and sometimes inclining to a pur-
 ple Colour at the Extremities.
 The Prickles about the Edges are
 softer and grow out like the Hair
 on the Eye-lid; each Flower con-
 sists of small yellow Flowers or
 Fleurons, which run out beyond
 the Cup about five or six Lines,
 divided into as many small Points,
 out of the middle of which grows
 a Sheath with a very fine Thred
 at the Top; the Fleurons in little
 Bags or Embryos bear the Seed
 of about two Lines long and one
 broad, with a white Tuft on it;
 they, which are not untimely, be-
 come Seeds of three Lines in
 Length. The Flowers have no
 Smell that we could perceive,
 but the Leaves are bitter.

CARDINAL FLOWER is *Flos Car-
 dinalis*.

CARDINALIS FLOS, in English the
Cardinal Flower, is of three or four
 sorts, all of them very agreeable
 Ornaments for a Garden, but espe-
 cially those with red Flowers, which
 are of a carmine Colour; two sorts
 of them bring blue Flowers, but
 are not so beautiful in their way
 as the red flowering Kinds; these
 we first raised from Seeds which
 came from *Carolina* and *Virginia*,
 which Seeds were sown in Hot-beds
 in the Spring, but now we encrease
 them by parting the Roots as soon
 as they have done flowering, or
 else about the end of *March*; they
 delight in open sandy Soil, and
 should have a great deal of Air in
 the Winter if we house them, for
 they are very subject to rot, but
 they will stand abroad unless the
 Frost is extremely great.

CAREX Lonicero, i. e. sparga-
 nium ramosum.

CAR.

C A

CARNATION, or *Gilly-flower*, or *July-flower*, See *Caryophyllus hortensis*.

CARICA, from the Greek *καρχαλι*, is according to *Pliny*, a peculiar Kind of Fig growing in *Syria*; but by some Authors is taken to signify a dry'd Fig.

CARLINE-THISTLE, is *Carlina*, See *Carduus*.

CARLINA, Off. is *Carlina-Thistle*, See *Carduus*.

CARLOCK, or *Charlock*, See *Rapistrum*.

CARLO-FACTO, is called in *English*, *The Indian Hip-like Purger*, it is a Plant of *Mexico*, unknown to us.

CARO is a Term in Botany used for the fleshy Part of a Fruit, which is soft and succulent, which some call the Pulp, as *Pulpa*, seu *caro Cassia*, the Pulp or Flesh of *Cassia*, or *Caro Prunorum*, the Flesh of a Plum.

CAROB-TREE, is *filiqua arbor*, and *Ceratonia*, and *Ceratia*; also *Carobe*, which see.

CAROB, is called by *Dioscorides* *κερατρία*, *Ceratia*, and by *Galen* *κερατωρία* and *κερωρία*, that is, *Ceratonia* and *Ceronia*, and is also call'd *filiqua dulcis* and *filiqua arbor*, and in *English* *Sweet-bean-tree* and *Carob-tree*; this is a Green-house Plant of an indifferent hardy Nature, it grows easily, being sown in the Spring in a Hot-bed, and comes to be a large Tree. The biggest of the Sort, that we have in *England*, is at *Mitcham* in *Surry*, in the Garden of *Charles Dubois*, Esq; a Gentleman of great Curiosity. I am apt to believe it will stand abroad when it has once come to bring large Wood.

CARROT, i. e. *Pastinaca tenuifolia* and *Carotta*, which see.

CAROTTA, i. e. *Pastinaca tenuifolia*, in *English* *Carrot*, is a Root of extraordinary Use in the Kitch-

C A

en, we have four or five Sorts of 'em, but I esteem the *Orange-Carrot*, and a Kind which they have in the *Isle of Wight*, to be the best besides which, we have the white *Carrot*, which one would not be without for the Rarity of it; these should be sown early in the Spring in sandy Ground, for in such Land their Roots will be large and very sweet; if we would have young Carrots to draw in the Winter, we must sow them the beginning of *July*, and take Care when they come up to hoe them, so that they stand about five Inches apart; but we must allow a greater Distance between the Carrots sown in the Spring. See more of the Carrot in my *New Improvements*, &c.

CARPATA, i. e. *Curcas*, is called the *white Nut* of *Malabar*; it can be raised by setting the Nuts in the Spring in Hot-beds, give them such Shelter in the Winter as is required for Plants which come from the Latitude of *Malabar*, which may be seen in my *Monthly Writings*.

CARPINUS LUGDUNENSIS, i. e. *Acer Minus*.

CAROBALSAMUM, i. e. *Caryophyllum Plinii*, is a Kind of *Amomum*, which is used in some Places for the true *Amomum*; it bears Seed-pods in Bunches, but I fear their Seeds will not grow with us but if they should, we must give the Plants the Shelter of a good Stove in the Winter. See the Figure in *Clusius*.

CARRAWAYS, See *Carum*.

CARRIMAN, i. e. *Colliman*.

CARTAFILAGO, i. e. *Gnaphalium*.

CARTHAMUS Off. i. e. *Cnicus Sativus*. See *Carduus*.

CARUM Off. from the Greek *καρως*, i. e. *Caros*, in *English* *Carraways*, is an umbeliferous Plant of an agreeable Scent; this Plant

C A

of good Profit to Land, many Acres of Ground in *Essex* being sown with it every Year; it must be sown about the End of *Februa-* there is a good Cut of it in *Parkin-*

CARAI, vel Carum Alpinum, e. Mutellana.

CARVIFOLIA Bauhino, i. e. Carum pratense.

CARYOPHYLLATA, Off. in *English* *Avens* or *Herb Benet*; these I do not find mentioned by the *Greek* Authors, nor indeed by any of the Ancients, unless the *Geum* of *Plin-* be the Plant, as it is very like- it is; the Root of *Avens* smells very like the Clove, from whence I suppose it had its Name *Caryophyl-* there are various Kinds of *Avens* which may well enough be placed in the Garden; all of them may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, and some of them may be increased by parting the Roots in the Spring or Autumn Seasons: We have good Figures of several of them in *Parkin-*

CARYOPHYLLI Aromatici, Off. in *English* Cloves, one of the richest Spices of the *Indies*, growing chiefly about the Island *Ternate*, and also in almost every one of the *Dutch* Settlements in *India*; it takes a large Tree, bearing leaves somewhat like those of the Bay-tree or common *Laurus*, but longer; at the Extremities of the Branches come forth the Cloves in Bunches, bringing their Flowers in their Tops; for the Cloves, which we receive here are the fruit, but not come to Perfection, or they would then be ten times as large, as I have seen some that have been preserved; the Flower consists of four Petals or Flower-leaves, like those of a Cherry-blossom, but of a blue Colour like *UL-* amarine, shaded with *Litmus*;
VOL. I.

C A

in the Middle are many Threads of a purplish Colour. As the Cloves are gathered before they are ripe, they shrink very much in the drying, so that we do not receive them, perhaps not by seven eight Parts so big as they were when they were first gathered; these, however, when they first appear upon the Tree are of a whitish Colour, which afterwards change to a green, and from thence to a reddish russet Colour, the Stalks which they grow upon, passing through all these Changes of Colours as the Cloves themselves; all the Parts of this Tree are aromatick, and these Trees bring two Harvests every Year, in *June* and *December*: Whoever should be fortunate enough to get any of the Fruit of the Cloves full ripe, and in good Perfection, may raise them with the Assistance of Bark-beds in the Summer, and our best Stoves in the Winter, minding to keep a constant Heat guided by a Thermometer, and such a one as must surpass that which we allow to the *Ananas*, rather than let the Spirit sink below it; our Calculation for Heat must be from the Degree of the Latitude of *Ambocyna*, where the *Dutch* now chiefly cultivate it.

CARYOPHYLLI, Cloves. Altho' Cloves and Nutmegs, and some other Spices and Drugs, were not known to *Diocorides*, *Galen*, and the other antient *Greeks*, for *Serapio* in reciting *Galen's* Authority for Cloves is mistaken; as *Paulus Egineta* a later *Greek* Writer doth affirm: Neither yet do the *Latines* or *Pliny* in his Time mention them (for his *Caryophyllon* or *Garyophyllon*, liber 12. c. 7. is a round Grain like Pepper, as is shewed before with the *Amumum*, but greater and more brittle, and
K was

was taken by some in these Days to be *Amomum*, and by others *Carpebalsamum*) yet were they known to the later *Greeks* by Means of the *Arabian* Authors, who have brought a more ample and exact Knowledge of the *Indian* Commodities, and of many other Things, than were formerly known; so that now, what by the *Portuguese* Travels, the *Dutch* and ours by Sea into those Parts, the Tree hath been well observed to be great and tall, covered with an ash-coloured Bark, the younger Branches being more white, having Leaves growing by couples, one against another, somewhat long and narrow, like unto the Bay-tree that beareth narrow Leaves, with a middle Rib, and sundry Veins running there-thro', each of them standing on a long Foot-stalk; the Ends of the Branches are divided into many small brown Sprigs, whereon grow the Flowers at the Tops of the Cloves themselves, which are white at the first, with their Sprigs green afterwards, and lastly reddish before they be beaten off from the Tree; and being dried before they be put up grow blackish as we see them, having four small Tops at the Heads of them, and a small round Head in the middle of them; the Flower itself standing between those consisteth of four small Leaves like unto a Cherry Blossom, but of an excellent blue Colour, as it is confidently reported, with three white Veins in every Leaf, and divers purplish Threds in the middle, of a more dainty fine Scent than the Clove itself, which is a small slender Fruit almost like a small Nail, and therefore called *Clavus* by many, and from thence the *Dutch* call them *Naegelen*, being of a hot,

quick, and sharp Taste, which at first ripe and gathered; but those that abide longer on the Tree grow somewhat thicker and greater, and are not of half the others Goodness, being called by most Fusses, yet some call the Stalks of the Cloves Fusses. They grow chiefly in the *Malucca* Islands, where they gather them twice every Year, that is, in *June* and *December*, the Leaf, Bark, and Wood, being nothing so hot in Taste as the Clove; they grow also in *Amboyna*, where they grow well and bear plentifully, being there planted by the *Dutch*. In other Places of the *Indies* more scarcely and less fruitful than these, which are called generally by the *Indians* *Calefur*, and by those of the *Maluccas*, and in some other places *Chanque*; the Properties of Cloves are many and excellent.

CARYOPHYLLUS Hortensis, in *English* is call'd *Gilly-flower*, or *Jilly-flower* and *Carnation*. This is one of the finest Flowers of the Garden, which since the Gardeners are fallen into the way of raising them from Seed are very numerous, hardly fewer in Number than 1000 Sorts cultivated as choice Flowers; they may be divided into *Pickatees*, *Bizars*, *Flakes*, *Flames*, and painted *Ladies*, which see under their several Heads; all which again have their Varieties distinguish'd from one another by such Names as their Owners think proper. To raise them from Seed, we should save the Seed from our best double Flowers, because that will most likely bring the strongest Plants. The time of sowing the Seed is in *May*, that the Plants be not too strong before Winter: We may plant out the Seedlings about *August*, in Beds at ten Inches apart, and expect a Bloom of new Varieties.

C A

the Year following; and then at particulars you find worth doing, lay them as soon as you can, taking the Mold very fine and making a Joint half through, split the Stalk upwards about half an Inch, and pin down your Layer with a little Peg or Hook of Wood, keep it in the Earth till it has taken Root, which will be in about six Weeks time, if we follow well with Water; then take off the Layers and plant them in the place where you design to blow them: They love a rich sandy Soil that is fresh; these may also be raised by Cuttings and from Seeds, but as for their particular Culture, See my *New Improvement*; the *Caryophyllus ruber*, *Off.* is the Clove Flower.

CARYOPHYLLUS prolifer, *Child-Pinks*. This wild Pink is but annual, that is, perishing after Seed time, having a few pale-green, fleshy, short, blunt Leaves lying on the Ground for the first Year, which are the next Year carried up on the Stalks, divided into some Branches, and set by couples at the Joints, having a short, thick, green Husk at the Tops, from which start out by degrees after another, seven or eight small faint red Flowers smaller than the smallest Garden Pink by much, which scarce shew themselves above the Brim of the Husk; these Flowers than one, as I said, appear not at a time out of the Husk, or very seldom two, whereby they are long in flowering; in the next Husk, is found after they are done, so many long Husks where did Flowers shew forth, each containing within them small blackish Seed, the Root is small, white and hard, perishing every Year, and raising its self by its

C A

own sowing, or else must be sown in the Spring.

Alter unico flore. Of this sort, there is one that hath but one Flower rising out of the Husk, and of a paler reddish Colour than the former.

CARYOPHYLLUS pratensis noster major, *Our greater wild Field Pink*. We have in many places of our Land growing wild, a small Kind of Pink, as I may so call it, and especially by *Deptford* and *Rederiff*, which spreadeth much, and rooting by the Branches as it groweth, with small short green Leaves next the Ground, and by couples on the Stalks, with small reddish Pink-like Flowers on the Tops; of this sort also, there is a lesser growing among the thick Grass in our Meadows about *London*, namely about *Totenham-Court*, whose Root is so small and threddy, that it will not abide transplanting, having very slender Stalks, and smaller, shorter, and greener Leaves set thereon than in the former; the Flowers also are smaller, and of a clear red shining Colour, sometimes but one of a Stalk and sometimes more, especially under Hedges and Bushes that may defend it by the Shadow.

CARYOPHYLLUS arvensis Glaber minimus, *The smallest white, wild, French Pinks*. Somewhat like unto the former two sorts is this small one also, whose Roots are small, thred-like and reddish, the Stalks are slender, small, and jointed about a Foot high, having small, long, narrow green Leaves set singly thereat, and spreading on the Top into many threddy Branches, full of very small white Flowers, consisting but of two Petals like Threds.

CARYOPHYLLUS cœruleus Montpelienſium, *The blue Pink of Montpelier*. The Leaves of this Pink

C A

that are next the Ground are so fine and small like Rushes, that they will be withered almost as they be gathered, but of a whitish green Colour, from whence rise up certain slender, smooth, jointless, rushy Stalks half a Foot high, bearing every one a Flower at the Top, out of a small Husk consisting of five blue, round, pointed Petals finely dented about the Edges; but no bigger than those of the ordinary wild Centory: The whole Plant tasteth hot and bitter.

CARYOPHYLLUS arvensis holostius hirsutus, *Wild hairy Sea Pinks*. This Pink groweth very like a Garden Pink, but of a grayish or hoary green Colour and somewhat hairy withal; the Flowers grow not like Pinks in long Husks, but more like unto a small wild Campion, of a reddish Colour tending to a murrey, and give smaller Seed unlike to Pinks; the Root abideth.

CARYOPHYLLUS arvensis umbellatus, *Wild Pinks in Tufts*. This wild Pink doth much resemble a wild Campion, having short broad Leaves, somewhat like unto *Lebel's Catchfly*, but of an hoary green Colour; the Stalks have the like Leaves by Couples on them, and at the Top divers small Flowers, rising all together from one Joint, and each standing on a short Foot-stalk, composing thereby a kind of Umbel, and are some of a reddish, and others of a whitish Colour.

CARYOPHYLLUS holostius tomentosus, *Hoary Pinks*. From a small creeping Root riseth sundry slender, round, jointed Stalks lying on the Ground, and dividing themselves into many Branches a Foot or two long, whereon are set Leaves by couples, some of them broad and long and others more round, yet all of them white like unto the Leaves of the Gnapha-

C A

lium Americanum, called *Wild Pinks*, live long or life everlasting, bearing white Flowers of five Petals a-piece, round pointed; this abideth long and spreadeth much on the Ground.

CARYOPHYLLUS angustifolius mentosus, *Hoary narrow leaved Pinks*. This small low Pink, scarce riseth with the Stalks hand-breadth high, which woolly, branching into two or three Parts, hath very narrow, long, woolly green Leaves on them, being longer than another, each of the Stalks bearing a white Flower, made of five Petals standing in a green Husk.

CARYOPHYLLUS pumilus latifolius, *The low broad-leaved Pinks*. This small Pink hath a short Stalk rising from the Root, presently dividing itself into three or four Branches half a Foot high, whose lower Leaves are somewhat broad and short, but longer on the Branches, being soft and of a pale green Colour, set by couples at the Joint, each of the Branches bearing one small pale, purplish, white Flower rising out of a small green Husk.

CARYOPHYLLUS alpinus latifolius, *Mountain broad-leaved Pinks*. This hath a small white fibrous creeping Root, and from the rise some bending hairy Stalks three or four Inches long, with two small, broad, and somewhat round pointed hairy thick Leaves at each Joint, and from the upwards come forth small Foot-stalks, bearing each of them a small white Flower of five Petals standing in a green Husk, whereon afterwards standeth a long Husk with Seed therein.

CARYOPHYLLUS alpinus angustifolius purpurascens, *Narrow-leaved Mountain wild Pinks*. The Root of this is creeping like the

C A

the Stalk being somewhat
is three Inches long, with
of small long Leaves thereon,
nted at the Ends with two
three purplish Flowers at the
ps, laid on like a Star, and the
en Leaves of the Husk set be-
en them.

CARYOPHYLLUS alpinus grami-
s, *Mountain Pink with grass-like*
ves. The Leaves of this sort
very narrow, and about an
n long, of a dark green Colour,
unto Grass set by couples on
Stalks; as in others, which are
ttle hairy, the Flowers are
te, made of five Petals standing
small green Husk, out of which
small Heads with small Seed
them; the Root is small and
te.

CARYOPHYLLUS montanus an-
ifolius albus, *White Mountain*
ow-leaved Pinks. The Stalk
this Pink is small and reddish,
ee or four Inches long, and nar-
smooth Leaves thereon, and
aller white Flowers at the Top
n those of the first, here in this
nk or Order mention'd.

CARYOPHYLLUS montanus Clusij,
us's *Mountain Pink*. The
ves of this Pink are sappy,
ck, and short, somewhat like to
se of Thrift, growing thick to-
ner, from among which rise
dry slender Foot-stalks rather
ut an Inch high; yet having
nts and Leaves set by couples
reen, on the Tops whereof
d the Flowers, each, for the
st part by itself, whose Husks
large and hollow, greater also
n besemeth the smallness of the
nt, and of a purplish green Co-
r ending in five Points, out
which start small, pale, reddish
owers, of five Petals a-piece.

CARYOPHYLLUS minimus musco-
noster, *Our smallest Moss-like*
t. This small Plant seemeth

C A

more like unto a Moss, but that
it hath some Thred-like Stalks a-
bout two or three Inches high,
branching forth severally, thick set
together and without Order, with
small, short, grass-green Leaves
that are very narrow, and more
like Hairs, seldom exceeding half
an Inch in length, whereof, al-
though the most be plain, yet
some also will be parted on the
Side and forked like Horns at the
Ends; at the Tops of the Bran-
ches stand divers very small, and
scarce to be discerned, greenish
white Flowers which turn into
small Cods, with Seed in them
as small as Dust; this spreadeth
into many small Tufts, rooting a-
fresh as it groweth, but dieth af-
ter Seed time, and springing from
the Seed that sheddeth, and abid-
ing in the Winter with such a
Tuft of small green Hair like
Leaves, as stands by the Sides of
it, until that it increaseth and
groweth bigger, as the whole
Plant is expressed.

CARYOPHYLLUS saxatilis ericae
foliis umbellatis corymbis, *Rock*
Pinks with Heath-like Leave.
This Rock Pink, from a slender,
crooked, and woody Root, sendeth
forth several brownish jointed
Stalks half ones Hand high, hav-
ing several short and narrow Leaves
at their bottoms like unto heath,
and at the Joints two very short
and hard Leaves; the Tops of the
Stalks are furnished with Tufts of
white Flowers made of four, and
some of five Petals apiece, stand-
ing close together like unto an
Umbel.

CARYOPHYLLUS saxatilis ericae
foliis ramosus repens, aut ei simi-
lis, *White, or purple Moss Pinks,*
or one somewhat like it. This Kind
of Pink groweth like Moss on the
Ground, and doth somewhat re-
semble the *Quincides Muscosus*, or

C A

Muscus Floridus: It hath several small hard Branches rising from a woody Root, divided in many other lesser, encompass'd with small Heath-like Leaves, and with a Number of large Snow-white or purple Flowers standing at their Tops.

CARYOPHYLLUS saxatilis filiquosus, Codded Rock Pinks. This living or ever-green Plant, shooteth forth many Leaves next the Root somewhat like unto Daisie Leaves, but much less, of a whitish green Colour and set upon long foot-stalks, among which rise the slender smooth Stalks a Span long, and divided into many long Branches, set with a few long and narrow Leaves and small white Flowers of four Petals apiece at the Tops, which are followed by very slender and narrow long Pods, containing very small reddish Seed; the Root continueth and holdeth the lower green Leaves all the Winter.

CARYOPHYLLUS Græcus Arboreus Leucoid folio peramaro colore, The Greek Tree Gilliflower. Tournefort. Its Root is as thick as a Man's Thumb, cover'd over with a Bark, brown, hard, ligneous, divided into several other Roots somewhat Hairy: It pushes through the Chinks of the Rocks a crooked Trunk, 2 Foot high, about 2 Inches thick, brittle, hard, dingy-coloured within, cloathed with a Bark blackish, chapt, rugged, and as it were adorned with some Ringlets: This Trunk likewise produceth several Stalks, all branchy and brown, except towards the Top, where the young Buds are of a Sea-green, garnish'd with Leaves of the same Colour, an Inch long, three or four Lines broad, obtuse at the Point. opposite two by two, brittle, bushy, bitter as Gall. These Buds extend the Length of half a Foot, laden with Leaves like

C A

the former, but narrow, and usually support a single Flower, sometimes a pretty large Cluster; each Flower consists of five Leaves an Inch and half long, which run above half an Inch out of the Cup, rounded, indented like a Comb, gridelin, striped with a darker towards their Base, the other Stripes a deep purple. The Tail of these Leaves is narrow, white, and inclos'd in the Cup. This Cup is a Pipe an Inch long, a Line in Diameter, somewhat puffed toward the Bottom, where it is accompanied with another Cup with many Scales pointed, and lying one on another: From the Bottom of the grand Cup rise several white Threads or Chives, each charg'd with a gridelin Summit. The Pistile or Pointal is but 4 Lines long, cylindrical, pale-green, terminating in two white Horns which surmount the Threads. When the Flower is gone, the Pistile becomes a sort of Codd Shell, reddish when 'tis ripe, swelling towards the Middle; at the Point it opens into five Parts, and displays the Seeds; black, slender, white within, some oval, others circular, fastened to small Threads which from the Body of the Pistil convey to them the nutritive Juice.

CARYOPHYLLUS maximus Harwicensis five Anglicus, The great Harwich, or, Old English Carnation. I take this goodly great *English Carnation*, as a Preface for the Description of all the rest of the greatest sorts, which for Beauty and Stateliness is worthy a prime Place, having been always very hardly preserved in the Winter, and therefore not so frequent as the other Carnations or Gilliflowers; it riseth up with a great thick round Stalk divided into several Branches somewhat thickly set with

nts, and at every Joint two long
 rather than whitish Leaves,
 somewhat broader than Gilliflower
 leaves, turning or winding two or
 three times round. In some other
 sorts of Carnations they are plain
 bending the Points downwards,
 and in some also of a dark reddish-
 green Colour, and in others not so
 dark but rather of a whitish-green
 colour; the Flowers stand at the
 tops of the Stalks in long great
 round green Husks, which are
 divided into five Points, out of
 which rise many long and broad
 pointed Leaves deeply jagged at
 the Ends, set in order, round and
 evenly, making a gallant great dou-
 ble Flower of a deep Carnation Co-
 lour almost red, spotted with ma-
 ny bluish Spots and Strakes some
 greater and some lesser, of an excel-
 lent soft sweet Scent, neither too
 thick, as many other of these kinds
 are, nor yet too dull, and with
 many whitish crooked Heads like
 horns in the middle: This kind
 ever beareth many Flowers, but
 it is slow in growing, so in bear-
 ing, not often to be handled, which
 giveth a kind of Stateliness, fit
 to preserve the Opinion of Magni-
 ficence: The Root is branched in-
 to divers great, long, woody Roots,
 with many small Fibres annexed
 unto them.

CARYOPHYLLUS hortensis pleno
 ubro, *The Red or Clove-Gilliflower*.
 The red Clove-Gilliflower, which
 take as a Precedent for the second
 sort, which are Gilliflowers, grows
 like unto the Carnations, but not
 so thick set with Joints and Leaves;
 the Stalks are more, the Leaves
 are narrower and whiter for the
 most part, and in some do as well
 a little turn: The Flowers are
 smaller yet very thick and double
 for the most, and the green Husks
 wherein they stand are smaller
 likewise than the former: The

Ends of the Leaves in this Flower,
 as in all the rest, are dented or jag-
 ged, yet in some more than in o-
 thers. Some also having two small
 white Threds crooked at the Ends
 like Horns in the middle of the
 Flower, when as divers others have
 none. These Kinds, and especial-
 ly this that hath a deep red-crim-
 son-colour'd Flower, endure the
 Cold of our Winters, and with less
 Care are preserved. These Sorts as
 well as the former very seldom
 give any Seed as far as I could ever
 observe or learn.

CARYOPHYLLUS Silesiacus flore
 pleno miniato. *The yellow or O-
 range tawny Gilliflower*. This Gil-
 liflower hath its Stalks next un-
 to the Ground, thicker set, and
 with narrower Leaves for the most
 Part: The Flowers are like unto
 the Clove-Gilliflowers, and about
 the same Bigness and Doubleness
 most usually, yet in some much
 greater than in others; but of a
 pale-yellowish Carnation Colour,
 tending to an Orange, with two
 small white Threds, crooked at
 the ends in the middle, yet some
 have none; of a weaker Scent
 than the Clove-Gilliflower. This
 kind is more apt to bear Seed,
 than any other, which is small,
 black, flat and long; and being
 sown yields wonderful Varieties of
 both single and double Flowers;
 some being of a lighter or deep-
 er Colour than the Mother-plants;
 some with Stripes in most of the
 Leaves; others are striped or spot-
 ted like a speckled Carnation, or
 Gilliflower, in divers Sorts both
 single and double. Some again
 are wholly of the same Colour,
 like the Mother-plant, and are ei-
 ther more or less double than it;
 or else are single, with one Row
 of Leaves like unto a Pink: And
 some of these likewise either wholly
 of a crimson-red, deeper or light-

C A

er, or variably spotted double or single, as a Pink, or bluth either single or double, and but very seldom white; yet all of them in their green Leaves little or nothing varying or differing.

CARYOPHYLLUS minor silvestris multiplex & simplex, *Double and single Pinks.* The single and double Pinks are for Form and Manner of growing, in all Parts like unto the Gilliflowers before described, saving only that their Leaves are smaller and shorter, in some more or less than in others, and so are the Flowers also. The single Kinds consisting of five Leaves usually (seldom six) round pointed, and a little snipt for the most part about the Edges, with some Threds in the middle, either crooked or strait, the double Kinds being lesser, and less double than the Gilliflowers, having their Leaves a little snipt or indented about the Edges and of several Colours as shall hereafter be set down, and as fragrant a Scent, especially some of them, as they; the Roots are long and spreading, somewhat hard and woody.

CARYOPHYLLUS plumarius, *Feathered or Jagged Pinks.* The jagged Pinks have such like Stalks and Leaves as the former have, but somewhat shorter and smaller or grass-like, and of a whitish or grayish green Colour; likewise the Flowers stand in like manner at the Tops of the Stalks in long round slender green Husks, consisting of five Leaves, very much cut in the Edges, and jagged almost like a Feather, of a light red or bright purple Colour with two white Threds standing in the middle crooked like a Horn at the End, and are of a very good Scent; some of these have not those two crooked Threds or Horns in the middle, but have in their stead many small Threds not crooked at all, the Seeds of

C A

them all are like unto the Seeds Gilliflowers or the other Pinks, is, small, black, long and flat; the Roots are small and woody like wife.

CARYOPHYLLUS plumarius a bus orbe rubro five stellatus, *Star Pinks.* Of this Kind there is another Sort, bearing Flowers almost as deeply cut or jagged as the former, of a fair white Colour having a Ring or Circle of red about the Bottom or lower Part of the Leaves and are as sweet as the former. This being sown of Seed doth not give the Star of so bright a red Colour, but becometh more dun.

CARYOPHYLLUS plumarius Austriacus five superba Austriae, *The feather'd Pink of Austria.* The Kind of Pink hath its first or lower Leaves somewhat broader and greater than any of the former Pinks being both for Breadth and Greenness more like unto the Sweet *John's*; the Leaves on the Stalks are smaller, standing by couples at every Joint, at the Tops where they stand such like jagged Flowers as the last described, and as large but more deeply cut in or jagged round about: Some of them are of a purplish Colour, but the most ordinary with us are pure, and of a most fragrant Scent, comforting the Spirits and Senses afar off; the Seeds and Roots are like unto the former. Some have mistaken a kind of wild *Campion* growing in our Woods and by the Paths-sides in *Horsley Park*, and in other Places, to be this feather'd Pink, but the Flowers declare the Difference sufficiently.

CARYOPHYLLUS minor repens simplex & multiplex, *Single and Double-matted Pinks.* The matted Pink is the smallest, both for Leaf and Flower, of the other Pinks that are nourished in Gardens, having many small and grassy green

Leaves

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leaves upon the Stalks, which as they lie upon the Ground (and not standing so upright as the former) the Root again, whereby it thickly spreadeth and covereth a great deal of Ground in a little space; the Flowers are all small and single, a little snipt about the Edges, whereof some are white and some red, and some are white spotted with red, and some red spotted with white, all of them being single Flowers. But there is another of this Kind, not differing in Leaf or in Flower, for that the first Flowers are but once double or of two Rows of Leaves of a fine reddish colour spotted with Silver Spots, and those that follow are so thick and double that they oftentimes break the Pod or Husk, being not together of so deep a red Colour as the more pale.

CARYOPHYLLUS *Mediterraneus* *marinus major*, *Great Sea Gilliflower* or *great Thrift*. Unto these Kinds of Pinks I must needs add, not only our ordinary Thrift which is more frequent in Gardens in the pale or border a Knot, but because it abideth green Winter and Summer, and that by cutting it may grow thick and be kept in that Form one list, rather than for any Beauty of the Flowers) but another greater Kind which is of great Beauty and Delight almost as any of the former Pinks, as well as that the Leaves are like unto Gilliflowers, being longer and larger than any Pinks, and of a whitish green Colour like unto them, but growing long or by Couples upon the Stalks as Pinks and Gilliflowers do, but tufting close upon the Ground like unto the common Thrift, as also that the Stalks rising from among the Leaves being sometimes two Foot high, as I have observed in my Garden, are yet so slender and weak that they are

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scarce able to bear the Heads of Flowers, naked or bare, both of Leaves and Joints, saving only in one Place where at the Joint each Stalk hath two small and very short Leaves, not rising upwards as in all other Gilliflowers, Pinks and other Herbs, but growing downwards, and do bear each of them a Tuft or Umbel of small purplish, or blush-colour'd Flowers at the Tops of them, standing somewhat like unto Sweet-Williams but more roundly together, each Flower consisting of five small, round, stiff or hardish Leaves as if they were made of Paper, the Bottom or Middle being hollow, not blowing all at once as the ordinary Thrift, but for the most part one after another, not shewing usually above four or five Flowers open at one time (so far, as I could observe in the Plants that I kept) so that it was long before the whole Tuft of Flowers were past, but yet the hotter and dryer the Time was, the sooner it would be gone; the Seed I have not perfectly observed, but as I remember it was like unto Scabious, I am sure nothing like unto Gilliflowers or Pinks; the Root is somewhat long and hard, and not so much spreading in the Ground as Gilliflowers or Pinks.

CARYOPHYLLUS *marinus*, *Thrift* or *Sea Cushion*. Our common Thrift is well known unto all to have many short and hard green Leaves smaller than many of the Grasses, growing thick together and spreading upon the Ground: The Stalks are naked of Leaves a Span high, bearing a small Tuft of light purple or blush-colour'd Flowers standing round and close thrusting together.

CARYOPHYLLI *silvestres*, are in *English Pinks* of the same Nature of a Carnation, but bring smaller Flowers; these are generally planted

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ed for Edgings of Beds in a Garden, and may be order'd like Carnations for increase, but should be sown in *March*; there are several Sorts of them.

CARYOTÆ and *Phenicebalanis*, are Names for the best Sort of Dates, as also they are call'd *Regiæ*, because they were fit for Kings.

CASSIA, *i. e.* *Cinamomum* and *Canella*, which see.

CASTANEA equina, in *English* the *Horse-Chestnut*, is a Tree growing in very regular Shape, yielding shady Leaves and beautiful Flowers, for which reason it is much planted in Avenues near Houses, but the Tree is of no use that I know of, and has something in it so set and formal that I cannot admire it; for it always looks as if it had been cut into Shape: It is raised from the Chestnuts sown in *February* or *March*; the Wood of this Tree is very brittle and subject to rend by high Winds.

CASTANEA vulgaris, *The ordinary Chestnut*. The ordinary Chestnut-Tree groweth very great and high, equalling many times great and large spread Oaks; the Leaves are long, great, rough, and wrinkled, dented about the Edges; the Blossoms or Catkins are long and somewhat like the Oak, but more greenish yellow; the Fruit groweth between the Leaves and the Branches; toward the end of them, inclosed within three several Husks, the outermost whereof is the whitish urchin prickly Husk, hairy and smooth on the inside, which when it is ripe openeth it self, and sheweth the Nut, being flat on the one side and round, bunched out on the other, whose Shell or Husk is smooth, brown, and shining, as it were on the outside, and hairy within; tough also and not easy to break, within which li-

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eth the Nut itself covered with third Husk, which is a thin reddish bitter Skin, the Kernel being of a firm Substance and white sweet and pleasant in Taste, formed somewhat like unto an Heart, the Timber or Wood hereof rough and of a brownish Colour.

CASTANEA equina, *The Horse Chestnut* groweth to be a very great Tree, spreading large Arms and Branches; the Leaves are very beautiful, set by couples and divided into five, but usually into seven Divisions, every one being dented about the Edges: The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches on long Stalks, consisting of four white Leaves apiece, the two uppermost whereof are larger than the two undermost, and have a round purplish violet-coloured Spot in the middle of the Leaf with many yellow Threads and gold-yellow tipt rising from the Middle. The Fruit is contained in rounder and thicker prickly Husks; the Nut within this Husk is rounder than the other, and covered with a thicker and browner Shell, and having a whitish Mark or Spot at the Head, where it is joined to the outer Husk; the Nut within this Shell is white without any thin Skin as the former hath.

CASTANEA humilis. *The Dwarf Chestnut*. The Dwarf Chestnut Tree doth always grow low in comparison of the former, being like in Leaves and Fruit, but the Nuts are no bigger than Hazelnuts, having always more than one enclosed in every prickly Husk, and is unpleasant in Taste scarce fit to be eaten.

CASTANEA Peruana. *The Chestnut of Peru*. The Fruit of this Tree is almost round, yet a little pointed towards the Stalk, covered with

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Black Bark, easy to be broken, somewhat spongy, of a brownish, yellow Colour, under which grow Number of Prickles, sticking to the inner Husk, that covereth the Nut or Kernel, which inner Husk is tough and hard to break, and containeth within it a Nut like an Almond out of the Shell, both for Colour and Bigness, but of the form of a small Kidney, and of a sweet Taste like an Almond, or the common Chesnut.

CASTANEA Americana cat harti-
Purging-Chesnut. This Tree, with *Monardus*, groweth in the continent of *America*, great and fast, whose Fruit is like a Chesnut, but that the outer Husk is smooth and not prickly, nor having any rough Shell, but a thin Skin, that both compasseth the whole Fruit, which is almost four Square, and divideth it in the Middle into two parts.

CASTANEA Off. Is in *Greek* καστα-
nea and κασάνεια, in *English*, the *Chesnut-Tree*, makes an excellent Timber-Tree and grows well upon high Grounds. I have known it bring very good Nuts in *Devonshire*. We may raise it from the Nuts sown in *March* in a loamy soil, transplanting them when they are two Years old, either about the End of *September* or in *February*: They may stand in Lines a Foot asunder, and the Lines two Foot apart. When we put the Nuts into the Ground, we may set them about four Inches from one another.

**CASTANEA aquatilis, i. e. Nuce-
tribuli aquatici,** in *English*, *Water-Chesnuts*, or the Nuts growing on the Roots of the *Water Caltrops*.

CASTRANGULA, i. e. Scrophularia major.

**CATANANCE, or Ervum syl-
vestre,** in *English*, the *Wild Grass-leaved Orobis* or *Bitter Vetch*, brings fine crimson Blossoms like the Pea,

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and is raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, but it grows wild in *England*.

CATCHELY, See *Lychnes*.

CATE, i. e. Cyscium Indicum.

CATAPUTIA Hortensis major & minor, Off. i. e. Lathyrus.

CATTARIA, i. e. Nepeta.

CASSIA Aromatica, i. e. Cinnamonum. See *Canella*.

CASSIA vel Cassia lignea, Off. See *Canella*.

CASSIA, is Cassia Fistula.

CASSIA Fistula, Off. is the *Cassia solutiva vulgaris*, in *English* the *Common Purging Cassia*, and the *Pudding-pipe-tree*. The Word *Cassia* has been differently used among the Antients, sometimes for the *Aroma* of the Antients, as in *Theophrastus*, *Dioscorides*, and *Galen*; and sometimes for a Shrub called *Cassia poetica*, or for this *Cassia fistula*, as well as for the *Cassia lignea*, which is the *Cinamon*; but why the Plant now before us should be call'd *Cassia*, if *Cassia* signifies *Aroma*, is not easily determined, unless we allow, that *Aroma*, did not only signify Spices, or sweet-smelling Drugs, but was a general Name given to every Kind of valuable Drug; but see the Word *Aroma*. This Tree, however, is the Growth of *Aegypt*, bringing long Pods of Seeds, somewhat resembling small Beans, which being set in the Spring in Hot-beds will come up, and must be kept in gentle Stoves in the Winter.

CASSIMUM, i. e. Carpobalsamum.

CASSIDONIS, or French Lavender is *Stœchas Arabica*.

CASSIDA Columnæ, is the *Lamium peregrinum* sive *scutellaria* of *Baubinus*; in *English* may be called the *Elegant Arch-angel*; 'tis easily raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, or by dividing its Roots then, if we have a Mind to increase it.

CASSI-

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CASSIDA Orientalis, *Chamedryos*, folio flore luteo. Coroll. Inst. Rei herb. *Turnefort*. Its Root, which is reddish, hard, ligneous, sometimes rising like a Tuberculum, and garnished with many Fibres, puts forth Stalks crooked to the Ground, then rising again, which easily multiply by Clusters of Fibres, in the Places where they lean down upon the Earth. The Stalks are about eight Inches high, branchy from the very Bottom, a Line thick, hard, tufty, accompanied with Leaves two and two, eight or nine Lines long, and four or five Inches broad, deep green, but white within, flash'd like those of the Germander, sustained by a Tail, three or four Lines long: They diminish till they come towards the Summit, and these Summits, end in a Spike an Inch and half long, garnished with Leaves, pale green, seven or eight Lines long, pointed, thick set, not at all or very little indented; from the Bottoms of these Leaves grow yellow Flowers, about fifteen Lines high, narrowed at Bottom into a Pipe, which is but one Line diameter; but opening higher, and cut into two Lips; the upper is a Head-Piece four Lines high, garnished with two little Wings, greenish yellow; the Under-lip is yellow also, three Lines long, hollowed, and approaches somewhat to the Form of a Heart; the Cup is but two Inches high, parted with two Lips, the highest of which represents a Scholar's Cap, at the Bottom whereof is a Pistile, or Pointal, of four Embryos, surmounted by a crooked Head-Piece of the Flower. The whole Plant is bitter; it loves a fat Soil, and a warm Climate. It is easily raised in the King's Garden, and in the Gardens of *Holland*, where I have communicated it to our Friends.

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CASSATHA & Cassitha, i. e. *Cassia*. *Cuta*.

CASSA, or *Cajou-tree*, is *Acajou*, or, *Anacardium*, *Ray*. See *Acajou*.

CASSAVI Radix is also call'd *Cassada*, is a Root, of which the *Indians* make Bread, altho' the Juice of it is very poisonous, but the Root being ground and dry'd, being made into Bread, is nourishing; this may be propagated by the Roots like Potatoes, but we must plant them in Pots, and keep them in our Stoves in the Winter.

CATALAS, A *Katkin*, the same as *Julus*, which see.

CATCHELY, is *Muscipula*, or *Lychnis Viscosa*. See *Lychnis*.

CATERPILLARS, is *Scorpoides*.

CATTMENT, or *Nepp*. See *Neppeta*.

CATS-TAIL, or *Reed-mace*, is *Typha*.

CATS-FOOT, or *Ground-Ivy*. See *Hedra-terrestris*.

CAUCALIS, like the Greek *καυκαλός*, is in *English*, *Bastard-Parsley*; there are many Varieties of it, all which may be raised by sowing the Seeds in the Spring, if we have a mind to propagate them.

CAVALALALE, i. e. *Tulipæ præcoces*.

CAFFALALE, i. e. *Tulipæ mediæ*.

CAUCAFON, i. e. *Molli Indicum*.

CAUCON Plinii, i. e. *Ephedra*.

CAUCALIS vulgaris floribus albis. *The common bastard Parsley*. This bastard Parsley riseth up with a short Stalk not above half a Yard high, set at the Joints with whitish rough cut Leaves smaller than Parsley, furnished at the Tops with small sweet Umbels of white Flowers, the outer-most being the greatest; after which, succeed several rough, prickly, round Seed, two always joined together, which maketh them but half round when they are parted.

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CAUCALIS Hispanica. *Spanish bastard Parsley.* This *Spanish* Kind hath several crested rough Stalks, and Leaves like unto the former, but the Umbels of white Flowers are smaller, and growing more round together, as it were, in the Form of a round Head, and the Seed which followeth is greater, very much striped and rough, but not prickly as this; it being broken, any Part giveth a sweet Milk; the Root perisheth after Seed, but giveth no Milk.

CAUCALIS major flore saturo rubente. *Deep red flowered bastard Parsley.* This red flowered Kind, hath larger winged Leaves than the former, being divided and cut in, after the Manner of the lesser Burnet Saxifrage Leaves; the Flowers are larger than of the first, and of an equal Bigness, but of a deep red Colour.

CAUCALIS maxima. *The greatest bastard Parsley.* This greatest Kind bringing forth many upright tall Stalks, three or four Foot high or more, sometimes being crested and hollow within, with several Joints on them, and the Stalks of the long and large winged Leaves compassing them at the Bottom, which Leaves are large, almost like Angelica, set by Couples on the middle Rib, and an odd one at the End, all of them finely dented about the Edges, and of a dark green Colour: At the Tops of the Stalks grow large Umbels of white Flowers, somewhat purplish, or of a blush Colour underneath, after which come very large and flat rough Seed, with a double Point at the Head, and prickly, round about; the Root is white and woody.

CAUCALIS Anglica flore rubente. *English bastard Parsley with reddish Flowers.* This *English* Kind groweth about two Foot high, of an

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olive green Colour, with a strong round crested rough and hairy Stalk, set at the Joints, which are two or three Inches a sunder, with Leaves three or four Inches long, consisting of seven or nine hairy Leaves set by Couples, somewhat deeply dented about the Edges; the Foot of the Stalk being a broad thin Skin, and from between it and the Stalk, come forth lesser Stalks of Leaves, towards the Top parted into three or four Branches, which at three Inches Distance do each of them from one Center shoot forth four, five, or six equal Stems, about an Inch and an half long a piece, having a thin Skin running all the Length of them, and the two inner-most Strings being of a dark red Colour, compassing a spoky Umbel; at the Tops of each Stem grow five or six long, rough, hairy, small Knaps, or Bottoms crowned with Flowers of a pinky red Colour, consisting of five Petals a piece, the outermost whereof sheweth like two, by the folding it inward, and the inner four with five Chives, and a double Pointel shews not half so big as it, when they are full blown. In the Center of the Flower lye six or seven suchlike small Flowers; the Leaves giving much Milk, being broken, of little or no Taste. After the Flowers are past come the Seed, which are rough Burs, sticking to any Thing they touch, like the Seeds of Hounds-tongue, within which are contained two brown Seeds, like unto hulled Oats, but bigger. The Root is small and long, white and hard, perishing every Year after Seed-time. It flowereth in June, and the Seed is ripe in August. This may seem to be the *Caucalis rubro flore folio latiore* of *Libel*, and the *Caucalis rubro flore* of *Clasius*, set forth without

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out Description, but the Leaves of theirs are larger.

CAUCALIS tenuifolia purpurea, *Fine leaved bastard Parsley*. I find in *Columna* one other very like unto this last, which he calleth *Echinophora leptophyllon purpurea*, but that the Leaves, as he saith, are most finely cut into sundry Parts like unto the wild Carrots; the Umbels of Flowers, and the Seed after them, stand by three and three at a Place, whole Kernel, or Seed within, is like unto hulled Barley.

CAUCALIS arvensis latifolia purpurea. *Broad leaved bastard Parsley, with red Flowers*. This Parsley hath sundry Stalks of hard rough Leaves, divided into five Parts, each Leaf being three Inches long, and an Inch broad, deeply dented in on the Edges, like unto oaken Leaves: The Stalk is rough and hoary, two Foot long, so crested, that it seemeth square, bearing such like Umbels, as the last, standing three together, but their small Stems are shorter and thicker; the Flowers are red like the former, but larger, having small Leaves like Beards under them, after which followeth the Seed, being smaller than the former, and not so rough, containing such like Seed within them, but smaller and aromatic; the Root is white, hard, and aromatic.

CAUCALIS magno fructu echinato. *Bastard Parsley with great prickly Seed*. The Leaves hereof are divided, somewhat like unto those of the greater Parsley-leaved Dauk, and hairy underneath; the Stalk is two Foot high, and somewhat rough; having the like Leaves at the Joints upwards, but smaller; bearing small Umbels of whitish Flowers, standing three together, and perfecting usually but two Seeds on them, which

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are twice as big as others, and more rough and prickly, having a large flat Kernel within it, the Root is small and white, but somewhat sweet both in Taste and Smell.

CAUCALIS minor flore rubente, *Small Bastard Parsley with reddish Flowers*. This small Parsley hath a smaller and short rough Stalk, whose Leaves are divided somewhat like unto Hemlock Leaves, but each of them broader, and the end Leaf longest and hairy, all of them dented deeply about the Edges, and of a dark green Colour; at the upper End of the Joints of the Stalks come forth slender Branches bearing sparsed small Umbels of reddish Flowers, and sometimes more white, and after small, round, rough Seed: The Root is small and white.

CAUCALIS nodoso echinato semine, *Small Bastard Parsley with knotted Burs*. This other Bastard Parsley lieth on the Ground with rough trailing Branches, some longer than others, set at several Distances, with long winged Leaves divided in the same Fashion almost as the last, but somewhat less, being rough and crumpled, but not hairy, and of an overworn or evil green Colour at every Joint almost close unto it, and round about come forth small whitish Flowers out of rough Husks, which are after the Seed very sharp, prickly, and hard: The Root is small and perisheth every Year, the Seed rising by the falling off in the Fields or Gardens whereunto it is brought.

CAUCALIS folio fœniculi, *Fennel-leaved Bastard Parsley*. This is both in Stalk and Leaf verylike unto Fennel, but rising seldom above a Cubit high, bearing white sweet smelling Flowers in Umbels, at the Top set close together, which

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afterwards give Seed that is not
ough like the former: The Root
white, growing deep, and of the
alt of a Parsnip.

CAUCALIS tenuifolia montana,
small Mountain Bastard Parsley.

The Root hereof is somewhat thick,
and from it riseth a Stalk of a Foot
long, divided from the Bottom in-
to small, round, smooth Branches,
and they again into lesser, whose
smallest Branches, even near the
Root, as well as the other bare small
Umbels of very small white Flow-
ers, and afterwards small, long,
striped Seed; the Leaves next unto
the Root are divided into very fine
and small Leaves, but those above
on the Stalk much more small like
Hairs.

CAUCALIS pumila Hispanica,
Dwarf Bastard Parsley of Spain.

This Dwarf Kind which Boetius
brought out of Spain, with a Num-
ber of other fine Seeds rising not
with us half a Foot high, and lower
in Spain, whose Leaves are very
small and much divided on the
stiff Stalks, bearing small Umbels
of whitish Flowers, and after them
small rough whitish Seed: The
Root is small and annual; I never
saw this bear but once, which was
from the first Seed I receiv'd from
Bel, which was thorough ripe.

CAUDA æquina, Off. i. e. Equi-
setum.

CAUDA muris, of Lonicerus, is
also call'd in Latin Holostium, from
the Greek ὁλόστιον, it is a Sort of
Plantain, in English call'd Mouse-
Tail, and so is also call'd Mysuros,
and in some Parts of England is
call'd Blood-strange, from its virtue
in stopping of Blood; there is a
Cut of it in Parkinson; it may be
rais'd from Seed sown in the Spring.

CAUDA Vulpina, is also Alopecu-
ros, from the Greek ἀλοπίκρως, in
English the Fox-Tail Grass; there
are several sorts of it which may

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all be rais'd from Seeds sown in
the Spring.

CAULIS, is in English the Stalk
of any Herb, the Stem or Trunk, or
Body of a Plant; in Trees and Shrubs
it is Caudex, but in all sorts of Corn
is call'd Culmus.

CAULO rapum, in English the
Cole-rape or Cabbage-Turnip, is rais'd
from Seed sown in February.

CAULIS, i. e. Brassica.

CAULIS florida, i. e. Brassica flo-
rida.

CAXES or Kickses, or Hemlock,
See Cicuta.

CAXCAS arabum, i. e. papaver
album.

CEDAR-TREE is Cedrus.

CELANDINE is Chelidonium.

CEANOTHOS spina, Gesnero, i. e.
Grossularia.

CEANOTHOS levis, Gesnero, i. e.
Ribes.

CAZAVI i. e. Casavi.

CEDRIA, is the Rozin which
floweth out of the Cedar-Tree
when it is bored or pierced.

CEDRIUM is also call'd Cedrela-
um, is the first liquid Substance
which comes out of the Sticks of
the Cedars or Pines by burning,
such is our Tar which flows from
the Pine and Pitch-Trees.

CEDRIA is also call'd Cedrium,
and Cedromela, and Malus Citria,
and Malus Medica, in Greek μυ-
λία μηδική; it is also call'd Citro-
mela, and Citrangula, and by Di-
oscorides and Theophrastus Cedrus,
and by others Ponciris and Poma-
citria, in English Pomecitron, is a
very agreeable Plant of the Lemon
Kind, known in most of our curi-
ous Gardens; it is encreased by in-
oculating it upon the Orange or
Lemon Stocks in July, or grafting
it in March upon such like Stocks,
or by inarching it upon Orange or
Lemon Stocks in May, which is
the quickest way: We must house
it with our Orange-Trees about
the

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the middle of *September*, and may set it abroad with them about the middle of *May*. Mr *Whitmil* Gardener at *Hoxton* has several Plants of this sort about a Foot high; which bear good Fruit, having been trained up hardy. All the Sorts of Citrons are call'd *Cedria*, and by some *Limonera*, and are treated after the same Manner as this, only as they come from warmer Climates, may be used more tenderly; human Dung when it has lost its Scent is good for this Tree.

CEDRUS is call'd in *Greek* *κίς* *egs*, in *English* *Cedar*, of which Kind the *Cedrus Libani*, or *Cedar of Libanus* is the most remarkable, making a large spreading Tree bearing large Cones; it is of very quick Growth, witness those Trees now growing in the Physick Garden at *Chelfea*, which I am inform'd are not above thirty eight Years old (now *Anno* 1726:) They bear our Winters as well as our natural Plants, and are raised by sowing of the Seeds in the natural Earth in *April*, tho' some will give them an Hot-bed, but 'tis needless; they are now pretty common in most of our Nurseries; the Cones are very hard to open to get at the Seeds; some put them in Ovens, others expose them to the hot Sun, and beat them with Hammers, but the best way is to slit them down lengthways, and then the Scales will easily come asunder. The best time to transplant them is in *April*, or in the End of *September*; but they should not be large when we remove them. The Berry bearing Cedar, is call'd *Oxycedrus*.

CELASTIUS, *Mas* & *Fæmina*, *Lugdunensis*, i. e. *Alaternus major* & *minor*.

CELTIS orientalis minor foliis minoribus & *crassioribus fructu flavo*. *Coroll. inst. rei herb. Tournefort*. This Tree grows hardly

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any higher than a *Plum-Tree* but is more bushy: Its Branches are of a white Wood covered with brown green Bark; its Leaves are stiffer and firmer than those of our *Lote-tree*, smaller, thicker, less pointed; ordinarily of an Inch and a half long, much like those of an *Apple-tree*, but of the Coarse texture of those of the *Micocoulis* or *Lote-tree*; they are a brown green above, a whitish green underneath, of a herbish Taste, indented on the Edges, and one of the Ears of the Bale is smaller and lower than the other; the Fruit grows out of the Knots of the Leaves, four Lines long, almost oval, yellow inclining to a brown when they are thorough ripe, the Flesh is yellowish sweet, but stiptick: The Kernel is green, and includes a pithy Seed like the common Kind.

CEMOS, *Plinii*, in *Greek* *κίμω*, is found in some Copies of *Dioscorides*, to stand in the Place of *Leontopodium* or *λεοντοπόδιον*; that they are both one. 'Tis call'd in *English*, *Lyon's-Foot*, and *Mountain Cotton-weed*; 'tis an odd Plant growing in *Germany* and *Italy*, and well enough worthy a Place in the Garden; 'tis raised from Seed sown in the Spring. There is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

CENTORY, is *Centaurium*.

GENTAURIUM majus vulgare. The common great *Centory*. The common great *Centory* hath many large and long soft Leaves, notched or dented about the Edges, of a pale green Colour on the upper side, and whitish underneath; the Stalk is strong and round, three or four Foot high, divided at the Top into many branches, whereon stand large, round, scaly, green Heads shooting forth at their Tops many small Threds or Thrums, of a pale blueish ash Colour; wherein, after

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they are fallen do grow large, whitish, smooth, shining Seeds, somewhat like unto the Seeds of Thistles, but larger, and lying among a great deal of downy Matter: The Root groweth to be more than two Foot long, and as great as a reasonable great Raddish or Parsnep Root, blackish on the Out-side, and somewhat reddish, yellow within, adding many Years, sending forth fresh Leaves every Spring; those lying for the most part, that were green all the Summer.

CENTAURIUM majus pyrenaeum.

The pyrenaean great Centory. This

pyrenaean Kind hath larger Leaves

than the former, and more jagged

cut in deeply on the Edges,

somewhat resembling an Artichoke

leaf in the Divisions, green above,

and grey, or, as it were, hoary un-

derneath; the Stalk riseth to be

about three Foot high, cornered

and hoary, having many smaller

leaves and less jagged set thereon,

and parted at the Top into some

branches, each bearing some small

leaves under the Heads, which

are much greater, and more scaly,

with sharp Pricks at their Ends,

like a little wild Artichoke Head:

The Tufts of Threds, which are the

flowers, as in the others, are more

purple: The Seeds are white wrap-

ped in Down like it, and the Root

great and black on the Out-side,

not longer, and of the Bigness of

the Wrist.

CENTAURIUM majus alterum five

albanicum. *The great Centory of*

Portugal. This other great Cento-

ry hath many Leaves rising from

the Head of the Root, lying al-

most upon the Ground, where they

are as long and as large almost as

the former, but without any Jagged

division at all in them, yet some-

what deeply dented about the Ed-

ges, and of a deeper green Colour;

The Stalk is round and great, but

not longer, and of the Bigness of

the Wrist.

C E

riseth not up so high, nor divideth it self at the Top into so many Branches, but bearing only two or three Heads on a Stalk, which are scaly in the same manner, and in it such like Thrums, of a pale whitish Colour, or threddy Flowers, which being past, there groweth such like Seed also in those Heads, lying in a flocky or downy Substance, but a little blacker, every one bearded in the same Manner. The Root groweth to be greater than the former, black also on the Out side, and yellowish within, yielding forth a yellowish red Juice like the other, which is somewhat bitter, but a little more aromatical than it.

CENTAURIUM majus luteum. *The*

great yellow Centory. This yellow,

Centory sendeth forth many more,

both larger and longer Flowers

from the Root, than the former;

some of the lowest having fewer

Divisions in them than others, but

those that grow upon the Stalk, as

well as some of the other below,

are very much divided into many

Parts, making every winged Leaf to

consist of a dozen or sixteen Leaves,

the Rib in the Middle between them

being whitish, each for the most part

set against another, with an odd one

at the End, and every one of them

being narrow and long without any

Dents on the Edges, and of a

whitish green Colour; the Stalks

are many, strong and round, some-

what straked down the length of

them, each of them divided into

some other Branches, which bear

greater scaly Heads, than any of

the other, and larger spread

Thrums or Threds, of a fine,

lively, pale, yellow Colour, which

abide in their Beauty a long time,

but seldom give Seed in this

Country; because, as I think, the

scaly Heads are so full of Moisture,

that it hindreth Seed to grow ripe

there.

C E

therein; for if they be but a little pressed between the Fingers, there will issue forth on all Sides, small, clear Drops of Water as sweet as Sugar almost, and that not only at Noon-day, as *Baubinus* saith, but any Time of the Day, and not for once only and no more, but oftentimes, yea, every Day if you will, it will yield still some, as long as the Flowers are fresh and not quite withered; but when it doth perfect its Seed, it is somewhat like the last great Centory, yet lesser, blacker, and more shining: The Root groweth in time to be greater than either of the other, having many Heads that shoot forth in the Spring, the old Leaves dying down to the Ground every Year, which is wrinkled, and black on the outside, and yellowish within, full of a slimy Moisture in them, running down deep into the Ground, with some greater Branches, and but a few small Fibres.

CENTAURIUM minus. The lesser Centory.

CENTAURIUM minus vulgare flore rubente. The red, ordinary, small Centory. The common small Centory groweth up usually, but with one round and somewhat crested Stalk, about a Foot high or better, branching forth at the Top many Sprigs, and some also from the Joints of the Stalks below; the Flowers, that stand at the Tops, as it were in an Umbel, or Tuft, are of a pale red, tending to a Carnation Colour, consisting of five or six small Petals, very like unto those of *St. John's-wort*, opening themselves in the Day-time, and closing at Night; after which come Seed in little short Husks, in Form like unto Wheat-corns; The Petals are small, and somewhat round, very like unto *Hypericum*, but without any Holes therein as it hath; the Root is small and hard, perishing

C E

every Year. The whole Plant has an exceeding bitter Taste.

CENTAURIUM minus flore albo White flowered Centory. This small Centory differeth not from the former, neither in Stalk, Leaf, Form or Height, but only in the Colour of the Flower, which is white, the other is red.

CENTAURIUM minus spicatum album. Small spiked Centory. The spiked Centory hath his crested Stalk divided at the Bottom into two or three Branches, and they again into others, having its lower Leaves next the Ground somewhat broad and round, but those which are upon the Stalk, and are for the most Part two at a Joint, are smaller, long and narrow at the Joints, with the Leaves all along the Stalk up to the Topmost; on the one Side come forth the Flowers only at a Place, which stand in small Husks, made as it were of small Petals divided, which consist of five white Petals, and after they are past, come such like small Seeds as are in the former.

CENTAURIUM minus luteum Small yellow Centory. The small yellow Centory is somewhat like unto the former, but greater, the Leaves being larger and broader at the Bottom, yet not compassing as the next: The Flowers also are greater and yellow, wherein it differeth from the other, and is not bitter.

CENTAURIUM minus luteum foliatum ramosum. Small yellow thorough leaved branched Centory. This yellow Centory hath several small Leaves next the Ground, and unto the former Centories, somewhat greater; the Stalk sendeth forth sometimes several Branches from the Joints, sometimes only at the Top, at the Joints whereof stand two, somewhat broad and long pointed Leaves.

C E

Leaves so compassing the Stalk about the Bottom, and making it seem as if it ran through them, that they will hold the Dew or Rain that falleth upon them; the Flowers that stand at the Tops of the small Branches are somewhat larger than those of the ordinary Sort, composed of six or eight Petals of a fine pale yellow Colour, and sometimes deeper, after which come bigger Heads, and somewhat greater Seed than the other: The Root is small and white like the former; this is not so bitter as the former.

CENTAURIUM minus luteum non ramosum. *Small yellow unbranched Centory.* There is another of this Kind of yellow Centory found, that differeth not in Leaf nor Flower from the former, but the Stalk bearing perfoliated Leaves, brancheth not forth, but beareth only one Flower at the Top, which hath made it noted to be a different Kind from the other.

CENTAURIUM minimum luteum, *The least yellow Centory.* The least yellow Centory differeth not much from the last described, saving that it is less in every part, and beareth two or three or more small Flowers at the Top of each Stalk.

CENTAUROS Plinii, i. e. Centaurium minus vulgare.

CENTAURIA radix, i. e. Gentiana.

CENTAUREA Chironia Plinii, i. e. Centaurium magnum.

CENTAURIUM magnum, from the Greek *κενταύριον τὸ μέγα*, commonly called *Centarium majus*, in English, the *Great Centory*, is of divers Sorts, growing chiefly upon Mountains, we may raise them all from Seed sown in the Spring. *Gerhard* gives us the Figures of several Sorts.

CENTAURIUM minus, Off. in Greek *κενταύριον τὸ μικρόν*, in English, the *Small Centory*, or *Lesser Centory*, is a pretty Plant growing wild in

C E

England, but very well deserves a Place in our Garden; it is raised from Seed sown in *March*.

CENTAUROIDES, Cordi, i. e. Græciola.

CENTELLA is a Plant of *America*, of which we have no other Account than what is mentioned by *Monardus*, who tells us only that the *Indians* use it, being bruised to draw Blisters.

CENTERIA Theophrasti, i. e. Androsamum majus.

CENTIMORBIA & Centimorbium, i. e. Nummularia.

CENTINERVIA, i. e. Plantago major.

CENTINODIA, i. e. Polygonum.

CENTONIA Gesneri, i. e. Abrotanum fœmina.

CENTROMYRRHINE, Theophrasti, i. e. Bruscus.

CENTRUM galli, i. e. scleara.

CENTUM capita, i. e. Eryngium.

CENTUM grana of *Cæsalpinus* is the *Anthyllis maritima incana*, of *Parkinson*, the Latin Name *Anthyllis* is from the Greek *ἀνθύλλης*, in English, *Sea-Chickweed* and *Sea Grou-d-pine*; they do not grow in the Sea but upon the Sea Shores, and may be propagated from Seeds, but watered with Water wherein a 40th Part of Sea Salt has been dissolved, and the greatest Part of the Soil we sow or plant them in should be Sea Sand or Drift Sand.

CENTUMNODIA, is Centinodia. See *Polygonum*.

CETUNCULARIS is *Cetunculus*, the same with *Gnaphalium*, which see.

CERA, Off. in English, the *Onion*, is a Root of great esteem for its Use in the Kitchen; we have several Sorts of it, one from *Strasburg*, another from *Spain*, and a Third whose Root is of a Paper white: The *Spanish Onions* are much the sweetest, but the *Strasburg* lasts the longest; the Seeds of both de-

C E

generate with us after two or three Years: We must sow them in the Spring in *February* for a Crop in rich high Soil, and when they are come up they must be houghed with a small Hough whose Blade is not above two Inches wide. We gather them when the Leaves are turned yellow, and dry them well before we lay them up: We may sow some in *August* to have young Onions in the Winter. See my Monthly Writings.

CEPA Afcalonica. See Afcalonica, *Efcalcts*.

CEPÆA Matthioli, is a Kind of Telephium or Τηλεφίον, which in *English* we call *Orpine*. This Sort must be raised yearly from Seed, but it is apt enough to shed its Seed and come up of it self. See Telephium.

CERASUS, Off. from the Greek κεράσιος, in *English*, the *Cherry-Tree*, is one of our most agreeable Garden Fruits; we have many Varieties of it, viz. the *May Cherry*, the *May Duke*, the *Duke Cherry*, the *Flemish Cherry*, the *Kentish Cherry*, the *Carnation Cherry*, the *Luke-ward*, the *White heart Cherry*, the *Bleeding-heart*, the *Coeuron*, the *Amber-heart Cherry*, the *Black-heart Cherry*, the *Moorello Cherry*, the *Honey Cherry*, the *Mazard* or common *Black Cherry*, the *Double-blossom Cherry*, the *cluster Cherry*, the *Bird Cherry*, the *Dwarf-mountain Cherry*, the *Baccalaus* or *Newfoundland Cherry*, and the *Bay Cherry*, or *Cherry Bay*, which is our common *Laurel* or *Lauro Cerasus*. Some or other of these are found ripe upon the Trees from the beginning of *May* to the End of *October*, without any Art but setting them against Walls, but the *May Cherry* and *May Duke* may be ripened in *February* in *Forcing-frames*, which see. The Stalks proper for Graffing all these Sorts, and even the *Cherry Bay* or *Laurel*, are raised from the

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Stones of the common *Black Cherry* sown in *February*; they may be planted out the second Autumn after they are come up, in Lines about ten Inches apart, and somewhat more than two Foot between the Lines for the better Convenience of Graffing, which must be done in *March* a little before the bud begins to break. We may also bud or inoculate every Kind of *Cherry* here named, upon our common *Laurel* or *Cherry Bay*; the *Cherries* are either raised for Standards, or half Standards, or Dwarfs; those which are called Dwarfs in the Nursery are proper for Walls. The best Time of transplanting them is about the End of *September* that they may get Root before Winter, unless we plant in Summer, which see under the Words *Summer Planting*. We may also plant them in the Spring. The particular Management of *Cherries*, see in my *New Improvements of Planting and Gardening*.

CERASUS, The *Cherry-Tree*.

CERASUS vulgaris, The ordinary *Cherry-Tree*. The *Cherry-Tree* riseth to a reasonable Height and Greatness, spreading well and somewhat thick; the Leaves are near the Plumb for Form, but somewhat longer in most, and dented about the Edges: The Flowers come forth two or three or four at the most, at a Place or Joint together, every one on his own Footstalk, consisting of five white Leaves, with some Threds in the Middle, after which come round Berries, green at the first, and red when they are thorough ripe, of a mean Bigness and pleasant Taste, with a hard, white, small Stone within, it whose Kernel is somewhat bitter, but not unpleasant. Some Sorts are pleasanter and greater than others, some tart, some waterish, others firm, some red, others white.

CERASUS

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CERASUS Trapezantina five laur-
roceratus, *The Bay Cherry or Cherry*
Bay. Because this Tree beareth
Berries very like to fair great black
Cherries, and a Stone within them
like unto a Cherry Stone; I think
it most worthy to be referred to
this Stock or Kindred of the Cher-
ries; howsoever formerly I set it
among some kinds of Bays. It
sometimes groweth to be a fair
great Tree; spread into many
Branches, but usually with us it
groweth as a Shrub, shooting forth
undry green Branches, with good-
ly fair shining fresh green Leaves
thereon, larger than any Bay-Leaf;
the Flowers are many and whitish,
growing on a long Cluster like unto
the *Padus Theophrasti*, here also ex-
pressed, made of five Leaves apiece,
but much greater than they; after
which cometh the Fruit, being as
large as any *Flanders*, and of a very
black shining Colour, very sweet,
with a round Stone within them, ve-
ry like unto a Cherry-Stone; this is
taken to be the *Lotus secundus Thec-*
ophrasti by *Lugdunensis*, which may
very well be.

CERASUS racemosa putida *Padus*
Theophrasti dicta, *The strange long*
Cluster Cherry. This Tree, as I said,
is referred to the Stock or Kindred
of the Cherries, although it do not
much resemble any of them. It
groweth to be a great Tree, whose
body and greater Branches are co-
vered with a sad-coloured Bark,
the younger Branches being green,
whereon grow somewhat broad and
short Leaves, harder and more cru-
bled than any Cherry Leaf, and
pointed about the Edges: The Flow-
ers come forth at the Joints with
the Leaves in a long Cluster many
together, like those of *Laburnum*,
the Bean trefoile, but very small, and
of a downy white Colour smel-
ling somewhat strong and sweet; af-
ter which come the Fruits which

C E

are small black round Berries no
bigger than small I ease, with little
Substance upon them, and very
small Stones within them, every one
a short Foot-stalk, but many toge-
ther in a long Cluster, like the
wild Cluster or Brides Cherry, of
an harsh Taste, and of an evil Scent
while it is eating. The Wood also
smelleth strong and not well, from
whence came the Name.

CERATIA, *i. e.* Ceratonia, is Ca-
robe which see.

CERCIS, Clusii. *i. e.* *Populus Ly-*
bica.

CERCIS, quibuldam, *i. e.* *Arbor*
Indæ.

CEREUS, is in *English* named
Torch Thistle; we have great Varie-
ties of it, but none of them bear
any Leaves, nor do I know of any
kind of *Cereus* growing in any Part
of the World but in *America*, and
there only in the hotter Parts; but
to make amends for the want of
Leaves, they are all of them set
with Knots of Thorns, some of them
above two Inches in length; the
most common Sort with us is figu-
red and described in my first *Decade*
of the *History of Succulent Plants*, and
grows upright 20 or 30 Foot high,
somewhat like a fluted *Corinthian Pil-*
lar, bearing large Flowers of a Star-like
figure at the End, of a full grown
Fruit like the *Opuntia* or *Indian Fig*.
This most common Sort will live ve-
ry well if it is only shelter'd in the
Winter in a common Greenhouse,
but the other Sorts require good
Stoves to keep them. The Reverend
Dr. *Lloyd*, of *Cheame* in *Surrey*, has
several Sorts of this Plant, as also
Mr. *Sherrard*, F. R. S. of *Eltham*
in *Kent*, whose Garden abounds in
Curiosities of this Kind; they are
propagated by Cuttings, first laid
in the Sun for two or three Days,
and then planted in light Earth or
in fine Earth mixt with Rubbish of
Stone or Brick Walls; this may be

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done any Time between *May* and the End of *July*; they require very little Water, even in Summer, but none in Winter being very succulent, for which Reason they imbibe a great deal of Moisture from the Air. Several of these are cut in my *History of succulent Plants*, and one or two in *Parkinson*, and some in the *Paradisus Batarus*. See more particularly of their Culture in my *New Improvements*, &c.

CEREFOLIUM & Chærefolium, Off. is also called *Myrrhis* from the Greek *μύρρις*, in English, *Sweet Chervil* and *Sweet Cicely*, is an Herb for the Kitchen Garden, much used in Soops and in Sallads; it should be sown twice a Year, in the Spring, and in Autumn about the End of *August* for Winter use.

CERINTHUS, a Gum issuing out of the *Juniper-Tree* somewhat like Varnish, or according to *Pliny*, a kind of Honey which the Bees feed upon while they are at work.

CERINTHE, according to *Theophrastus*, is the *Κυρηνό*, i. e. *Cerintus* of the Greeks, we call it in English, *Honey-wort*; it is a Plant not unworthy the Garden, for the Beauty of its Leaves and Flowers; there are several sorts of it, all which must be raised every Year from Seeds sown in *March*; they are only to be found in the curious Gardens of our Country.

CERINTHE major flore luteo & rubro, *The Greater Yellow and Red Honey-wort*. This great party-colour'd Honey-wort riseth up with divers thick hairy Stalks, almost two Foot high, whereon are set large long Leaves of a bluish green Colour, spotted with great white Spots, round at the further Ends, and so much compassing the Stalks at the lower End, that it seemeth to go thorough them, set with some small Pricks or Thorns thereon, and a little hairy withal: The Stalks are

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branched towards the Tops into other smaller ones, full of Leaves but much smaller, whose Ends do turn inwards like the Turnsole Heads; at every Leaf whereof cometh forth a long hollow Flower, like unto a Comfrey Flower and as great, which in some are all yellow, with a reddish Circle about the Middle thereof; but in others, from the Middle forwards is of a yellow Colour, the other Part next the Stalk being of a purplish red Colour, with some Threds in the Middle, tasting sweet like Honey, wherewith Bees are much delighted, each of them standing in a green husk divided into five Parts at the Tops, in which, after they are past, grow the Seed, two for the most part grow together, greater than Burrage-Seed, blackish, a little cornered and flat at the Bottom, where it is joined to the Husk; the Root is somewhat great and thick, spreading many Fibres within the Ground, but perisheth every Year after Seed-time.

CERINTHE minor flore luteo & rubro, *The Lesser Red and Yellow Honey-wort*. The lesser Honey-wort hath his Branches both shorter and leaning downwards, not standing upright, whereon grow long green Leaves, without any Spots on them, and lesser than the former: The Tops of the Branches are as full of Leaves and Flowers as the former, but turn not in the same Manner: The Stalks that sustain the Flowers, and so likewise the small Leaves at the Foot of every Stalk, are somewhat purplish, but the Husk wherein the Flower standeth is green, cut into five Divisions; the Flower is long and hollow like the former, and almost as great, of a golden yellow Colour, dented at the Ends, and with a red or deep crimson Circle about the Middle of them: The Seed that followeth is like the former, but a little lesser. The

Root

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Root is long and full of Fibres, perishing every Year.

CERIN^{THE} major flore flavo, *The great Yellow Honey-wort.* This yellow Honey-wort riseth up with a reasonable great Stalk branched on all Sides from the Bottom to the Top, many of the lowermost lying upon the Ground, and the other standing more upright, whereon are set large and long bluish green Leaves, spotted as the former is, but not so large at the Bottom, where they compass the Stalks, yet having some prickles in the Middle thereon as they have, and a little hoary about the Brims or Edges: The Tops of the Branches bend downwards, set with small Leaves and Flowers as them as the former, and as great, but without any Circle or Bottom of Purple, being wholly of a fair yellow Colour, with such like Threads as the rest have; the Seed is like the former, and so is the Root also, perishing after Seed-time in the same Manner.

CERIN^{THE} minor flore flavo, *The lesser Yellow Honey-wort.* This smaller Honey-wort hath a slenderer Stalk than the former, near two Foot high, set with smaller, narrower yet spotted Leaves thereon, without order one above another on both Sides of the Stalks, which spreadeth into many small but longer Branches from the Middle thereof, thick set with Leaves and Flowers, which are like the last, all yellow but smaller, and dentated at the Brims of them; after which come such like Seed as the last but smaller: The Root hereof is likewise white and long, and that which grew in my Garden did not abide the first Winter's Blast, and most usually perished at the first therewith; yet *Clusius* saith, that his lesser yellow Sort, which he found wild in the Fields of *Austria* and *Stiria* did sometimes abide green in the Winter.

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CERIN^{THE} major flore purpurante, *The Purple Honey-wort.* The purple Honeywort groweth very like the great yellow kind, with low bending Branches, and somewhat large bluish green spotted Leaves, like as the rest have: The Flowers stand in the same Manner that the rest do, and as large, wholly of a dark purplish Colour, on the superficies whereof is a little whiteness perceived: The Seed that followeth is like the other, but greater than any of them, and two for the most part standing together in a Husk, flat at the Bottom the Root perisheth every Year, and must be new sown again.

CERIN^{THE} minor flore albo, *White Honeywort.* This small Honeywort hath divers weak and small Branches, leaning or rather lying down upon the Ground, set with such like pale green Leaves, but lesser than the former, whose white Spots are not so easy or conspicuous to be seen as in many of the other: The Flowers are white, long and hollow like them but smaller, with a reddish Circle about the Middle of the Flower, and standing with green Leaves, and in green Husks as the rest, wherein, after they are past, come very like Seed, but not half so great as the last; the Root likewise is long, slender and white, perishing every Year after it hath given Seed.

CERRATTA vel Seratta Cæsalpini, *i. e.* Seratula.

CERROSUGARO, *i. e.* Phillodrys Mattheoli.

CERRUS & Cerris mas, *i. e.* *Ægylops.*

CERVA, *See* Cherva.

CERVARIA, Gesneri, *i. e.* *Chamædis Cisti flore.*

CERVARIA Gallis, *I linio, i. e.* Thora.

CERVICARIA, *i. e.* Trachelium.

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CERVINA alba, is by some called *Cervicaria alba*, and by *Theophrastus* in Greek λεβανώτις, which is *Libanotis*, and in English, *Herb Francum-sence*, is of various Sorts, which grow easily from Seeds sown in the Spring, especially with the help of hot Beds for those which come from the warmer Climates, which also require a Green-house in the Winter.

CEREALIS, and of some *Cerealia*, in English, *Corn*, or any Grain whereof Bread is made.

CERVISPINA, *i. e.* *Rhamnus solutivus*.

CESTRUM Morionis, Dodonæi, *i. e.* *Typha palustris*.

CESTRON, Galeni, seems to be *Betonica*.

CETERACH or *Miltwast*. See *Scopolendria*.

CEVADILLA, *i. e.* *Hordeolum Indicum Causticum*, in English, the *Indian Caustick Barley*; it is esteemed the strongest Caustick in the World, and may be raised from Seeds sown early in the Spring upon hot Beds.

CLACANI, *i. e.* *Fausel*.

CHADOCK-ORANGE, is the largest kind of Orange that is known, and makes its Shoots and Leaves in proportion; it should be inarched or grafted or inoculated upon Lemon or Citron Stocks, for it is apt to cut-grow an Orange Stock; the Fruit in one Summer from the Blossom will be as big as a Tennis-Ball, and it is a very good Pearer; but we must observe to house this Tree about the middle of *August*, for a little Frost will check its Growth, and the Fruit swelling by the Moisture of the Air at the same Time will out-grow the Stock and drop; it must have a Stove to keep it growing in the Winter, or the Fruit will drop: In other Respects it must be managed like the Orange, but will not ripen its Fruit in a common Green house.

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CHADLOCK, or *Charlock*, or *Wild-rape*. See *Rapistrum*.

CHAFF-WEED, or *Cotton-weed*, or *Cud-weed*. See *Gnaphalium* and *Chamaxylon*.

CHAMELEON THISTLE. See *Carduus*.

CHACRYS Orientalis ferulo folio fructu alato plano, Coroll. Inst. Rei herb. *Tournefort*. It is an umbellifer, to speak like a Botanist, the Root whereof goes a Foot and half down; it is as thick at the Neck as a Man's Arm, and divided into some other Roots of the Thickness of a Man's Thumb, not very hairy, covered with a brown Bark, full of Milk, acrid and very bitter; the lower Leaves, which are about three Foot broad and as many long, are so slenderly cut, that one cannot compare them better than to those of another Species of this Genus, which *Morison* calls *Cacrys semine fungoso, levi, foliis ferulae*. The Comparison indeed seemsto halt a little, for there is no Species of *Ferula* with such slender Leaves; and without following *Morison's* Example, I had better have compared the Leaves of this I am speaking of to those of Fennel. The Stalks of our Plant rise to four Foot high, as thick as a Man's Thumb, firm, hard, strait, and solid, covered with a Flower like that of fresh Plumbs, sleek channelled, knotty, garnished at the Joints with two or three Leaves much smaller than the others, and from the Poshms of these towards the Top grow three or four Branches, which form a Plant pretty much rounded: The Extremities of these Branches are laden with Umbellas or Clusters half a Foot diameter, consisting of unequal Rows that sustain other Clusters, smaller, and as it were spherical, terminated by yellow Flowers, of five, six or seven Leaves, a Line and a half long, with a Point turned

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turned inwards, which makes them seem as if they were hollowed; the Stamina and the Apices are of the same Colour. The Cup, which at first is but two Lines long, grows perceptibly as the Flowers pass away, and afterwards becomes a Fruit about ten Lines long and six broad, consisting of two parts rounded at the Back, garnished lengthways with little Wings or Leaves, membranous and white like the Fruit of the Laterpitium. We must, nevertheless, refer our Plant to the Genus of Cachrys; because the Parts of its Fruit are spongy, three Lines thick and full of Seed, thicker than a Barley-Corn; the Leaves of this Plant are a little aromattick, but very acrid and very bitter.

CHÆROPHYLLUM, *i. e.* Cerefolium.

CHAJAR Egyptiis, alpino, *i. e.* Melonis genus, a sort of Melon.

CHALCEUM, of Pliny and Lugdunensis, is Lactuca agnina, which see.

CHALK is the Name of a Soil which is generally of a very binding Nature, occasioned by a viscid Matter, which holds its Parts together in some, and an Allom-like Quality in others: There are some sorts which upon being touched by the Frost presently fall to Pieces; these are accounted good Manure for stiff Clays, while on the other hand, the more binding Chalks are esteemed best for light Lands; these I find differ little from Clays, which also are viscid. It is observable that all Chalks have their favourite Plants, which will not prosper in any other Soil.

CHAMÆACTE, *i. e.* Ebulus.

CHAMÆBATUS, *i. e.* Fragaria or Canirubus.

CHAMÆCALAMUS, Lugdunensis, *i. e.* Arundo Epigeios.

CHAMÆBUMUS, *i. e.* Humilis Buxus, See Buxus.

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CHAMÆCISUS, Fuchsi, *i. e.* Hedera terrestris.

CHAMÆCISTUS, in English, Dwarf Cistus, is of divers sorts, not unworthy our Care in the Garden; they are for the most part lasting, and one or two of them may be increased by parting their Roots in March, but all of them may be propagated by sowing the Seeds in March; considering at the same time the Climate they come from, that if it is a hot Country we must sow them in hot Beds, but if it be more than 36 deg. Latitude either North or South, the natural Ground will bring up the Seeds: There are Figures of some of these in Parkinson.

CHAMÆDRYS spuria minima, The least Bastard Germander. This little Bastard Germander, for the Manner of the Growing and Height of the Plant, is very like unto the small Gentian of the Spring, set forth in the Chapter of Gentian or Felworts; hath two or three small short Stalks rising from the Root, not above two or three Inches high, whereon do grow two small dented Leaves together, as in the former, but much smaller, rounder and thicker, standing so close one Joint unto another that they can hardly be discerned to grow severally but altogether, from the Tops whereof shoot forth naked short Foot Stalks, every one sustaining between two small Leaves one large Flower, in Comparison of the Plant, made of five Petals like the other, of a pale-blue or ash Colour; after which come flat and larger Husks than in the other, containing such like small Seed: The Root is of many Fibres shooting forth here and there some other Plants.

CHAMÆDRYS spuria sylvestris, Common wild Germander. The common wild Germander, that groweth every where in the Meadows, sendeth

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sendeth forth several square upright Stalks, yet sometime a little bending, having two Leaves set at each Joint one against another; the lower ones somewhat large and almost round, yet pointed at the Ends and dented about the Edges, but smaller up higher: The Tops of the Stalks are spiked with several blue Flowers set about them, made of 4 small round Petals a piece, with a little white Eye in the middle, small pointed, and some small Threds also; after which come small flat Pouches containing small Seed: The Root is small and threddy.

CHAMÆDRYS spuria minor angustifolia, *Narrow leaved wild German-der*. This small German-der hath several round reddish Stalks somewhat rough, hard and hairy, an hand's breadth high, bending downwards, whose lower Leaves are somewhat long and broad, round at the Ends, not dented about the Edges, but those that grow up higher upon the Stalks are shorter and narrower, pointed also at the Ends, and snipt about the Edges; the Flowers grow Spike fashion, being either of a pale blue Colour or bluish, made of 4 Petals like the other, and so are both Heads and Seeds: The Root is blackish, hard and stringy.

CHAMÆLEA Germanica five Me-
sercon vulgo, *Dwarf-Bay* or *flower-
ing Spurge*. There are two Sorts
hereof, the one having a pale and the
other a deeper red-coloured Flow-
er; they both rise up with a thick
woody Stem five or six Foot high
or more, and of the Thickness, if they
be very old, of a Man's Wrist, at the
Ground, spreading into many flex-
ible, long Branches cover'd with
a rough greyish Bark, beset with
many small long Leaves somewhat
like unto privet Leaves, but smal-
ler and paler, and in a manner round
pointed, falling away every Year:
The Flowers are small, consisting of
four Petals, many growing together

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sometimes at a Place, and usually
before the Leaves appear; after
which come small Berries, green at
the first and very red afterwards,
but blacky red being suffered to a-
bide long on the Bush; the Root
spreadeth into many long and tough
Branches covered with a yellow
Bark.

CHAMÆLEA alpina incana, *Mount-
tain Spurge Olive*. This Mountain
Laurel hath a small woody Stem
three or four Foot high or more,
branching forth towards the upper
Parts into many slender and tough
Branches covered with a rough hoar-
y green Bark, beset at the Ends
with flatter, fuller and smaller
round pointed Leaves than the for-
mer, of a greyish Colour on the up-
per Side and hoary underneath,
which fall away before Winter as
the last doth: The Flowers are ma-
ny, set together at the Ends of the
Branches greater than the last, con-
sisting of four Leaves a piece, of a
light bluish Colour, standing in small
greyish Husks, of as little Scent as
the other: The Berries are small,
long Grains, of an excellent red Co-
lour, which afterwards turn black:
The Root is long and spreadeth about
the upper part of the Earth.

CHAMÆLEA tricoccus, *Widow
Wail*. This tripple berried Spurge
Olive hath no great Stem at all,
but spreadeth from the Ground into
many flexible tough green Branches,
whereon are set several narrow, long
dark-green Leaves all along them,
which abide green all the Winter:
The Flowers are very small, scarce
to be seen, and come forth between
the Leaves and the Stalk, of a pale
yellow Colour, consisting of three
small Petals, after which come small
blackish Berries, three usually set to-
gether: The Root spreadeth not
much in the Ground, but is hard
and woody, dying oftentimes if it
be not well defended in Winter.

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CHAMÆDAPHNOIDES five laureola Cretica, *Candy Laurel*. From a crooked small white Root rise up three or four crooked and bending blackish Stalks, thick set with Leaves without order, covering them almost wholly, which are long and small towards the Bottoms, and grow broader to the Ends, being thick and hard, green above and greyish below, tasting very hot both in the Mouth and Throat, like Laurel for the Form and Property, and grow very low.

CHAMÆMELUM vulgare, *Ordinary Camomil*. Our ordinary Camomil is well known to all to have many small trayling Branches set with very fine Leaves, bushing and spreading thick over the Ground, taking Root still as it spreadeth: The Tops of the Branches have white Flowers with yellow Thrums in the middle, very like unto Featherfew, but larger, more soft and gentle in handling, which give a small white Seed, not observed by many, and being cast into the Ground will bring forth Plants as other Seed doth; the whole Herb is of a very sweet Scent.

CHAMÆMELUM nudum, *Naked Camomil*. We have another sort of fine small Camomil in our Gardens, although very rare, like unto the former but with whiter, finer and shorter Leaves set on the Stalks that rise somewhat higher and bear naked small Flowers, consisting only of the yellow thrummy Heads without any Pale or Border of white Petals, smelling almost as sweet as the former.

CHAMÆMELUM flore pleno, *Double flowered Camomil*. The Double Camomil groweth very like the single but a little higher and more upright, having fresher green Leaves, the Flowers being composed of many Rows of white Petals making them double as we call them, and

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with a yellowish Spot in the middle of each Flower, for the most part, which is of a sweeter Scent than the single, but spreadeth on the Ground in the same manner, and is more tender to be kept in Winter: This also hath Seed in the middle of the Flowers, which being broken and cast into the Ground will produce double Camomil, even as double Featherfew will do the like.

CHAMÆMELUM pumilum Africanum, *Small Camomil of Africa*. This small Camomil groweth lower than the former naked Camomil, with as fine small Leaves but longer, the Flowers being yellow thrummy Heads like it, but bigger and without any Pale or Border of whole Petals, smelling as sweet as the best Camomil.

CHAMÆMELUM Hispanicum amplexiflore, *Great Spanish Camomil*. This great Camomil groweth in the same Manner as the ordinary doth, with green striped Stalks of a Cubit high, branching forth into many Parts whereon do grow such like Leaves, and as finely cut in or divided, the Ends whereof are blunter and divided into two Parts, and not very thick set on the Branches, at the Tops whereof stand the Flowers, each being four times larger than the ordinary Sort, consisting of about twenty waved or indented Petals, of a very pale yellow Colour almost white, a Pale or Border about a pale yellow Thrum in the middle; after the Flower is past, the Seed ripeneth in these Heads, which is small and yellowish like the ordinary Sort: The Root consisteth of but a few Fibres which dye every Year, the Plant being annual must be new sown in the Spring; it is of a good Scent, somewhat resembling the Garden Camomil.

CHAMÆMELUM Hispanicum luteum odoratum, *Sweet yellow Spanish*

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nish *Camomil*. This yellow *Camomil* is like unto the Garden *Camomil* in all Things, saving the Flowers are wholly yellow, both the bordering Petals which are of a shining yellow Colour about 14 in Number, and the middle Thrum, but the whole is at least twice as big as the Flower of the Ordinary sort, and almost as sweet but lesser by half than the former.

CHAMÆMELUM Hispanicum incanum parvum, *Small hoary Spanish Camomil*. This small *Camomil* groweth not to be above an hand's breadth high, having some few whitish green finely cut Leaves lying upon the Ground, being as small and fine as those of Southernwood or fine Wormwood, from among which riseth up a bare or naked Stalk without any Leaves thereon, and only a somewhat large Flower standing at the Top, having many white Petals standing about a pale yellow middle Thrum.

CHAMÆMELUM alpinum inodorum, *Unflavoury Mountain Camomil*. Unflavoury Mountain *Camomil* hath many hoary Stalks rising from the Root, without Leaves for a certain Distance, and then having many set together, small toward the Bottom, seeming to be but as Stalks to the Leaves, and which are somewhat narrow and deeply cut in on both Sides as it were into deep Notches, being more thick and full of Juice than other sorts are by much, among which rise up divers other weak Stalks without any cut Leaves on them, and one larger Flower at the Top of each like unto a *Camomil* Flower but larger; the Border of Petals being white, and the Thrum yellow in the middle: The Branches spread far and take Root in several Places. The Root is composed of a few whitish Strings, the Plant hath little or no smell to commend, and is a little bitter in the Taste.

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CHAMÆPITYS vulgaris, *The ordinary or common Ground Pine*. Our common *Ground Pine* groweth low, seldom rising above an hand's breadth high, shooting forth several small Branches, set with slender, small, long, narrow, greyish Leaves, somewhat hairy and divided into three Parts many times, several bushing together at a Joint, and sometimes growing upon the Stalks, smelling strong like unto *Rosin*; the Flowers are small, and of a pale-yellow Colour, growing from the Joints of the Stalks all among the Leaves, after which come small, long and round Husks: The Root is small and woody, perishing every Year.

CHAMÆPITYS odorator, *The sweet Ground Pine*. This other *Ground Pine* is a small Herb growing up with many hairy and white slender Branches, and not above an hand's breadth high, whereon are set many small long Leaves, hairy also and white, not in Tufts but growing by Couples close together along the Stalks, cut in or divided into some Parts, of a strong but a sweet Scent; at the Tops of the Branches grow the Flowers, many together, of a pale-yellowish white Colour: The Root is somewhat long, like the Root of *Succory* or *Dandelion*, with many Fibres thereat, but smaller.

CHAMÆPITYS Austriaca Clusii, *Clusius his Ground Pine of Austria*. This kind of *Ground Pine* hath several strong hairy Stalks a Foot long, with many Joints on them, where grow two somewhat long and hard Leaves like unto the first, but broader, green and shining on the upper side, and hoary and full of Veins on the under side, divided into three or four Parts or sometimes more, somewhat hot in taste but not unpleasant, nor of any displeasing Scent; from the Joints spring forth smaller Branches with the like Leaves on them but lesser divided, and

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and toward the Top nothing at all but smooth and long like unto Rosemary Leaves; from the upper Joints and Ends of the Stalks and Branches stand several gaping Flowers like unto Germander, of a deep purple or violet Colour for the most part, but sometimes of a lively red Colour, and sometimes of a bleaker blue or sky-colour; the lower Leaves or Chaps of the Flowers being whitish with reddish Spots, after which come black shining somewhat long and cornered Seed, four for the most part enclosed in every of those rough Husks wherein the Flowers stood before: The Root is composed of many black and hard Strings, growing somewhat deep in the Ground, and springing afresh every Year.

CHAMÆPITYS adulterina seu Pseudo - Chamæpitys, *Bastard Ground Pine*. The Bastard Ground Pine is a small, low, bulking Herb, very like unto the common kind, having small hairy Stalks set full of long hairy Leaves, parted into three long Parts, of no pleasant Scent; the Flowers stand at the Joints with the leaves at the Tops of the Branches, very like unto those of the common Ground Pine, but of a white Colour and somewhat greater: The Seed that followeth is greyish, greater than the common and rounder, four, for the most part, contained in every Husk: The Root is somewhat thick and white, and abideth the Winter.

CHAMÆDRYS vulgaris, *The Common Germander*. Common Germander shooteth forth sundry Stalks with small and somewhat round leaves, indented about the Edges; the Flowers stand at the Tops of a deeper purple Colour than the next: The Root is composed of divers sprigs which shoot forth a great way round about, quickly overspreading the Ground.

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CHAMÆDRYS major, *Great Germander*. The great Germander riseth up with bigger and harder square Stalks half a Yard high, spreading into divers Branches from the very Bottom, whereon are set two Leaves at a Joint, something larger than the ordinary, and more dented about the Edges, green above and somewhat greyish underneath; the Flowers do stand in a longer spiky Head, and are larger but of a paler purple and gaping like the other: The Root is more blushing with Threds and creepeth less than the other. *Prosper Alpinus* saith in his Book of *Egyptian Plants*, that in *Coreyca* he saw a Germander almost two Cubits high, with Leaves twice or thrice as big as any that grew in *Italy*.

CHAMÆDRYS Apula' unicaulis, *Germander of Naples*. The Germander of Naples never riseth up with more than one whitish square Stalk about a Foot high, at each Joint whereof grow two long and narrow hairy thick Leaves dented about the Edges, round at the Ends, and of a whitish green Colour; the Flowers grow at the Top in a long Spike with smaller and rounder Leaves set with them, and are hooded as the former are with whitish Beards, and a long yellowish Point in the middle but standing in prickly Husks. The Seed is small, long and round headed, yet greater than the Proportion of the Plant would seem to give.

CHAMÆDRYS laciniatis foliis. *Fagged Germander or with fine cut Leaves*. This fine cut Germander riseth up usually but with one weak slender square Stalk, divided into other small Branches rising not above a Foot high, whereon do grow divers Leaves, two always set together at a Joint on each side of the Stalks, which are very much cut in on both sides, making no shew of

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of the Form of any Germander Leaf unless one heed it very well; from the Middle to the Tops of the Stalks at the Joints with the Leaves come forth purplish Flowers like the former, after which follow small blackish Seed: The Root is small and fibrous, and dieth every Year after it hath given Seed, but will come oftentimes of its own sowing and shedding.

CHAMÆDRYS spinosa Cretica, *Thorny Germander of Candy.* This thorny Germander is a small low Plant having many square and hoary Stalks, not above a Cubit high, full of Joints, with long Leaves dented about the Edges, in the lower much more than in the upper, which seem to be without any denting at all; at each Joint with the Leaves stand forth must usually two Thorns, and sometimes more, which are in some small and short, in others bigger and larger, and sometimes shooting forth from those Joints small Branches which end also in a Thorn; from the middle of the Stalks upwards come forth at the Joints among the Leaves standing in small hairy and hoary Husks very like for the Form unto the Flowers of Germander but of a yellowish red or brownish Colour; after the Flowers are past, the Seed groweth in those Husks which is black and round.

CHAMÆDRYS spuria montana cistiflore, *Mountain Germander.* The Mountain Germander riseth up with many weak and slender brownish woody Stalks about a Foot high, whereon are set without any order, as in the former, many small Leaves dented about the Edges, very like the Leaves of our common Germander but something smaller, green on the upper side and grey or hoary underneath; at the End of every Stalk of Leaves there shooteth forth a long slender and hairy Foot-Stalk

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without any Leaf thereon; on the Top whereof standeth one large white Flower consisting for the most part of six Leaves, yet sometimes it will have eight or ten according as Nature listeth, and the Fertility of the Soil is able to produce, with many small Threds in the middle after the Flowers are shed, there come up in their Places large Tufts of Bushes of long hairy Seed, like unto those of Mountain Avens but greater: The Root is hard and woody, shooting long Strings and Fibres under Ground, and divers Strings likewise above the Ground which take Root as they lye; the Stalks that bore Seed dying down to the Ground every Year, and the Root renewing again in the Spring it hath little Scent to be perceived therein, but of an astringent drying Taste.

CHAMÆDRYS alpina saxatilis *Rock Germander.* From a hard knobbed Root shooting forth many blackish Fibres spring up divers round Stalks about a Foot high, not branching forth at all, whereon grow two thick Leaves together in order up to the Top, the lower being larger than those above, somewhat dented about the Edges, but not so much as those of Germander, of a shining green Colour on the upper side, and yet covered as it were with a little Hoariness or Down, but very greynish, almost white underneath; the Tops of the Stalks end in a long spiky Head of Flowers with Leaves among them, every one consisting of four or five and sometimes six or seven small pointed Leaves of a pale blue Colour, with some Threds in the middle, after which come small round blackish Seed in small Husks; this loseth not its green Leaves on Stalks in the Winter, being of small or no Scent at all, but of an austere and harsh Taste.

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CHAMÆDRYS spuria major frutescens, *The great Bastard Germander*. This bastard Germander (for so I esteem all of them, rather than true Germanders which have not hooded and gaping Flowers as the true Germander hath, but consisting of four or five or more Leaves as these do, however their Leaves be like to make them bear the Names of Germander) hath many square and somewhat hairy Stalks rising from the Root, beset with two large Leaves at a Joint somewhat like unto Germander Leaves, but larger and deeper dented in at the Edges, towards the Tops branching into spiky Heads of blue Flowers, consisting of four Leaves apiece, whereof the uppermost is the largest, with some Stripes or Veins therein, and two small Threds, and a long Pointel in the middle, after which arise small flat two-forked Husks, containing small Seed; the Root creepeth a little under Ground, sending forth here and there some Stalks, but the Stalks also as they lye on the Ground will take Root and shoot forth Fibres; the Taste of the Leaves is bitter.

CHAMÆDRYS spuria minor latifolia, *The small Bastard Germander*. This small bastard kind hath many weak purplish or brownish Branches, lying rather on the Ground than standing upright, and not above a Foot high, whereon are set two Leaves at a Joint, as in the rest, very like unto Germander Leaves, and dented about the Edges also, but somewhat lesser; the Tops of the Stalks are likewise branched forth into spiky heads of Flowers, consisting of four Leaves, whereof the uppermost also is the longest, of a more excellent deep blue Colour, yet sometimes it is found with Flowers of a paler blue or almost of an ash Colour, and in some pure white; the Seed following the Flow-

C H

ers is small and reddish, growing in a small Husk; the Root is bushy and spreading under Ground as well as above like the other, and abideth like it, shooting forth new Stalks every Year, the Taste hereof is a little bitter like the other, but more astringent.

CHAMÆLEON verus niger, *The true black Chamæleon Thistle*. The black Chamæleon Thistle hath many long Leaves lying about the Root, much thinner and less prickly than the white Chamæleon Thistle, much cut in also on the Edges into many fine Parts or Jags, which, as the Stalk that riseth up among them are sometimes green, and sometimes whitish, and sometimes reddish, which branch forth on all Sides, and bear on the Tops of them many small prickly Heads in a Tuft together, somewhat scaly, out of which come divers small, long, blue Flowers ending in five and sometimes in six sharp prickly Points, or Ends something like unto those of the oriental Jacinth with five or six white Threds in the middle of them; the Root groweth great at the Head, ending in great long Strings, and is of a blackish Colour on the out side, and pale yellow within, as are also the Leaves of a most sharp Taste, and almost exulcerating the Skin, if the Face or other tender Part be touched therewith, or if the Hands that have handled it do touch the Face, as *Belonius* observes.

CHAMÆMÆSPILUS, the Dwarf-Medlar. This Dwarf-Medlar, which *Gesner* so called from some Likeness it had in the Fruit with the ordinary Medlar, altho' but a little, is a small woody Shrub, covered with a reddish Ash-colour'd Bark, having small Leaves growing thereon, every one by it self, somewhat like unto Basil, (saith *Gesner*;) but grey or hoary underneath; the

Bloss.

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Blossoms are small and greenish, standing either singly, or by couples, on slender Foot-stalks; after which follow small reddish round Berries with a small Crown of Leaves at the Head, like unto the Medlar, without any Sap or Juice therein, or very little; and having two or three small Seeds like Grape-Kernels within each; the Leaves fall every Year, and the Root liveth, shooting up some twiggy Stalks

CHAMÆBUXUS minor, *Small low Box*. This small Box-Tree groweth never high or great; and altho' neglected or suffered, yet still it hath many slender Twigs rising from the Root, and every Branch apt to take Root, whereby it may quickly be propagated and increased: The Leaves are much smaller and finer than in the former, and of a deeper green Colour, which never bore Flower or Seed that I could observe or learn.

CHAMÆPERICLYMENUM, *Dwarf Honey-Suckle*. This Dwarf Honey-Suckle hath a creeping Root running here and there under Ground, and shooting up Stalks with sundry Leaves set by Couples at the Joints, full of Veins, and with five Ribs running all the Length of the Leaf to the End, which is pointed smooth, and not dented about the Edges: From the Tops of the Stalks grow forth two Branches with four or five such-like Leaves as grow below; and from between the Foot of them cometh a small Tuft of Flowers (which were not observed) and after them many red Berries set in a Bunch or Knob together like the Mulberry, but longer.

CHAMÆRIPES peregrina *Clusii*, *The strange Dwarf-Palm of Clusius*. This Branch *Clusius* referreth to the Kinds of *Palmetos*, as thinking it to partake with them: It rose up, saith he, with forty Stalks or more,

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bigger and lesser, and longer or shorter than others, containing many Appearances of Flowers or Fruits growing thereon, which were all rubbed off, only the Places where they stood appearing, and shewed as if they had been all contained within a Husk or Covering, for the whole Branch rose from a certain thick Bark made as it were of Shards, like unto that of the outer Shell of the Cocoa Nut; or like unto that Husk that covereth the Palmeto Head; which Bark was of a yellowish Colour, smooth both above and below, but the Stalks were of a brownish Colour: This seemeth to be plucked from some Tree, but of what is not expressed.

CHAMÆCLEMA *Cordi, i. e. Hederæ terrestris*.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS *Plinii, i. e. Abrotanum fœmina*.

CHAMÆDAPHNE *Matthiolo, i. e. Laureola*.

CHAMÆDAPHNOIDES *Alpini*, is otherwise call'd *Laureola Cretica*, in Greek is *Δαφνοειδής*, a *Lauri foliorum similitudine*, in English we call it *Spurge-Lawrel* or *Dwarf-Lawrel*, it is ever-green, and brings its Flowers after the Manner of the Mezerion, but of a pale fine green Colour; we may either inarch the Mezerion upon this, or this upon the Mezerion, and they will grow very well. This is raised from Layers in *March*, or from Seeds sown at that Time.

CHAMÆDRYS, *Off. from the Greek Χαμαίδρυς*; and is also call'd *Trixago* and *Trissago*; but is sometimes call'd *Teucrium*, and in English *Germander*; tho' *Teucrium* is rather the *Germander Tree*. We have several kind of *Germanders* growing wild with us; one of them makes a beautiful shew with its Leaves variegated white, and its blue Flowers; so that it is often cultivated

ivated in Gardens; planted for Edgings; it is easily raised from Slips transplanted in *March*, but any of them will grow from Seed sown in the Spring: We have some sorts which come from abroad, that have been set in our Green houses in the Winter, but are now acquainted well enough with our Climate to stand abroad: But see more of them under the Word *Teucrium*.

CHAMÆDROPS *Lugdunensis*, *i. e.* *Teucrium* and *Chæmadris*, which see.

CHAMÆGELSEMINUM, *Lobelii*, *i. e.* *Gelseminum Catalanicum*. See *Jasminum*.

CHAMÆGENISTA, in *English Dwarf Broom*: We have several sorts of it, all which are raised from Seeds sown in *March*, but the Seeds should be sown in the Places where they are design'd to remain, for they do not love transplanting.

CHAMÆIRIS, in *English Dwarf Iris*, or *Dwarf Flower de-luce*, or *Fleur-de-lis*; we have several sorts of these in our Flower Gardens, which seem to differ from one another only in the colour of their Flowers: They blossom early in the Year, and are encreas'd by parting the Roots of the flaggy sorts in *September*, or those of the bulbous kinds by Bulbs that are made yearly. They are likewise raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, and the Seedlings will blow in about four Years.

CHAMÆITEA, *i. e.* *Ebulus*.

CHAMÆLÆA *Germanica*; See *Mesereon*.

CHAMÆLÆA *tricoccus*, is a small Shrub, which has a long time been cultivated among our Green-house Plants; but I find little Beauty in it, except the red Colour of its Berries: It is raised of Seeds sown in *March*; 'tis a kind of Spurge Laurel, as *Parkinson* says, call'd in *English* *Widow-wayle*.

CHAMÆLÆAGNUS, *i. e.* *Eleagnus Cordi*, and *Myrtus Brabantica*; which see.

CHAMÆLEO, the *Chameleon Thistle*. See *Carduus*.

CHAMÆLEONTHA *Monspeliensium*, is the *Cynara Sylvestris* of *Lobel*, or in *English*, *Lobel's wild Artichoke*; for its Culture see *Carduus*.

CHAMÆLEUCE *Angulara*, *i. e.* *Caltha palustris Vulgaris*.

CHAMÆLINUM, in *English* is the *Dwarf wild-flax*, or *Mill-mountain*, and *Mountain flax*, is found growing wild in some parts of *England*, but may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring.

CHAMÆMELUM, *Off.* is call'd in *Greek* *Ἀνθίς* by *Di scorides*, and *Ἀνθίμον* by *Theophrastus*, in *English* *Camomil*; there are several sorts of it, but only two of them are cultivated in Gardens, both of them very strong scented, and have been used for planting of Walks, which yielded a grateful Odour when ever any one walked upon them; but 'tis now out of Use: These two differ only in their Flowers, the one bearing single and the other double Blossoms; tho' the Walks of this Herb are out of fashion, yet a Garden ought not to be without it; we may encrease it easily by parting the Roots in *March* or *September*.

CHAMÆMESPIUS of *Gesner*, in *English* the *Dwarf Medlar*, is a very low Plant, bearing Berries with crowns of Leaves at their tops, somewhat like the *Medlar* Fruit; it may be raised from Seed sown in *February*.

CHAMÆMORUS, in *English* *Knot-berry*, is of two sorts, one of them easily propagated by dividing the Roots in *October*, or in the Spring; but the *Welch* kind of *Knot-berry*, which is found on the top of *Snow-down hill*, and in some parts of *Lancashire*, which the People name

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Blossoms are small and greenish, standing either singly, or by couples, on slender Foot-stalks; after which follow small reddish round Berries with a small Crown of Leaves at the Head, like unto the Medlar, without any Sap or Juice therein, or very little; and having two or three small Seeds like Grape-Kernels within each; the Leaves fall every Year, and the Root liveth, shooting up some twiggy Stalks.

CHAMÆBUXUS minor, *Small low Box*. This small Box-Tree groweth never high or great; and altho' neglected or suffered, yet still it hath many slender Twigs rising from the Root, and every Branch apt to take Root, whereby it may quickly be propagated and encreased: The Leaves are much smaller and finer than in the former, and of a deeper green Colour, which never bore Flower or Seed that I could observe or learn.

CHAMÆPERICLYMENUM, *Dwarf Honey-Suckle*. This Dwarf Honey-Suckle hath a creeping Root running here and there under Ground, and shooting up Stalks with sundry Leaves set by Couples at the Joints, full of Veins, and with five Ribs running all the Length of the Leaf to the End, which is pointed smooth, and not dented about the Edges: From the Tops of the Stalks grow forth two Branches with four or five such-like Leaves as grow below; and from between the Foot of them cometh a small Tuft of Flowers (which were not observed) and after them many red Berries set in a Bunch or Knob together like the Mulberry, but longer.

CHAMÆRIPHES peregrina Clusii, *The strange Dwarf-Palm of Clusius*. This Branch Clusius referreth to the Kinds of *Palmetos*, as thinking it to partake with them: It rose up, saith he, with forty Stalks or more,

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bigger and lesser, and longer or shorter than others, containing many Appearances of Flowers or Fruits growing thereon, which were all rubbed off, only the Places where they stood appearing, and shewed as if they had been all contained within a Husk or Covering, for the whole Branch rose from a certain thick Bark made as it were of Shards, like unto that of the outer Shell of the Cocoa Nut; or like unto that Husk that covereth the Palmeto Head; which Bark was of a yellowish Colour, smooth both above and below, but the Stalks were of a brownish Colour: This seemeth to be plucked from some Tree, but of what is not expressed.

CHAMÆCLEMA Cordi, *i. e.* *Hedera terrestris*.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS Plinii, *i. e.* *Abrotanum fœmina*.

CHAMÆDAPHNE Matthiolo, *i. e.* *Laureola*.

CHAMÆDAPHNOIDES Alpini, is otherwise call'd *Laureola Cretica*, in Greek is *Δαφνοειδής*, a *Lauri foliorum similitudine*, in English we call it *Spurge-Lawrel* or *Dwarf-Lawrel*, it is ever-green, and brings its Flowers after the Manner of the Mezerion, but of a pale fine green Colour; we may either inarch the Mezerion upon this, or this upon the Mezerion, and they will grow very well. This is raised from Layers in *March*, or from Seeds sown at that Time.

CHAMÆDRYS, *Off.* from the Greek *Χαμαίδρυς*; and is also call'd *Trixago* and *Trissago*; but is sometimes call'd *Teucrium*, and in English *Germander*; tho' *Teucrium* is rather the *Germander Tree*. We have several kind of *Germanders* growing wild with us; one of them makes a beautiful shew with its Leaves variegated white, and its blue Flowers; so that it is often cultivated

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ivated in Gardens, planted for Edgings; it is easily raised from Slips transplanted in *March*, but any of them will grow from Seed sown in the Spring: We have some sorts which come from abroad, that have been set in our Green houses in the Winter, but are now acquainted well enough with our Climate to stand abroad: But see more of them under the Word *Teucrium*.

CHAMÆDROPS *Lugdunensis*, *i. e.* *Teucrium* and *Chamadris*, which see.

CHAMÆGELSEMINUM, *Lobelii*, *i. e.* *Gelseminum Catalanicum*. See *Jasminum*.

CHAMÆGENISTA, in *English Dwarf Broom*: We have several sorts of it, all which are raised from Seeds sown in *March*, but the Seeds should be sown in the Places where they are design'd to remain, for they do not love transplanting.

CHAMÆIRIS, in *English Dwarf Iris*, or *Dwarf Flower de-luce*, or *Fleur-de-lis*; we have several sorts of these in our Flower Gardens, which seem to differ from one another only in the colour of their Flowers: They blossom early in the Year, and are encreas'd by parting the Roots of the flaggy sorts in *September*, or those of the bulbous kinds by Bulbs that are made yearly. They are likewise raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, and the Seedlings will blow in about four Years.

CHAMÆITEA, *i. e.* *Ebulus*.

CHAMÆLÆA *Germanica*; See *Mesereon*.

CHAMÆLÆA *tricoccus*, is a small Shrub, which has a long time been cultivated among our Green-house Plants; but I find little Beauty in it, except the red Colour of its Berries: It is raised of Seeds sown in *March*; 'tis a kind of Spurge Laurel, as *Parkinson* says, call'd in *English* *Widow-wayle*.

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CHAMÆLÆAGNUS, *i. e.* *Eleagnus Cordi*, and *Myrtus Brabantica*; which see.

CHAMÆLEO, the *Chameleon Thistle*. See *Carduus*.

CHAMÆLEONTHA *Monspeliensium*, is the *Cynara Sylvestris* of *Lobel*, or in *English*, *Lobel's wild Artichoke*; for its Culture see *Carduus*.

CHAMÆLEUCE *Angulara*, *i. e.* *Caltha palustris Vulgaris*.

CHAMÆLINUM, in *English* is the *Dwarf wild-flax*, or *Mill-mountain*, and *Mountain flax*, is found growing wild in some parts of *England*, but may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring.

CHAMÆMELUM, *Off.* is call'd in *Greek* *Ἀνθίς* by *Dioscorides*, and *Ἀνθίμον* by *Theophrastus*, in *English* *Camomil*; there are several sorts of it, but only two of them are cultivated in Gardens, both of them very strong scented, and have been used for planting of Walks, which yielded a grateful Odour when ever any one walked upon them; but 'tis now out of Use: These two differ only in their Flowers, the one bearing single and the other double Blossoms; tho' the Walks of this Herb are out of fashion, yet a Garden ought not to be without it; we may encrease it easily by parting the Roots in *March* or *September*.

CHAMÆMESPIIUS of *Gesner*, in *English* the *Dwarf Medlar*, is a very low Plant, bearing Berries with crowns of Leaves at their tops, somewhat like the *Medlar* Fruit; it may be raised from Seed sown in *February*.

CHAMÆMORUS, in *English* *Knot-berry*, is of two sorts, one of them easily propagated by dividing the Roots in *October*, or in the Spring; but the *Welch* kind of *Knot-berry*, which is found on the top of *Snow-down hill*, and in some parts of *Lancashire*, which the People name

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Cloud-berry, is much more difficult because of the situation of the Place it grows in; however, from what I have seen of it, it will most likely grow if we sow it or plant it in artificial Bogs, such as I direct under the Words Water tub, and may be found described at large in my *New Improvements, &c.* For the transporting the Roots from Place to Place, we may use an Ox Bladder, into which we may put the Roots, with some Earth and Water, and so we may keep them alive a Fortnight together: This way we may transplant them at any time of the Year.

CHAMÆNERIUM dicta Alpina, or *Lyfimachia*; in *English* *coddled Loose-strife*; or from the Name *Chamænerium* may be call'd the *Dwarf Rose-bay*, or *Dwarf Oleander*. There are several sorts which bear this Name, all of which are raised from Seeds sown in *March*.

CAMÆORCHIS, is the *Dwarf-Orchis* or *Satyrian*, with a green Flower. See its Culture under the Word *Orchis*.

CHAMÆPITYS, Off. from the Greek *χαμπίτυς*, is also call'd in Latin *Iva Artbretica* or *Arthrytica*, and *Ajuga* and *Abiga*, in *English* *Ground-Pine*, and *Herb-Ivy*, and *Gout-Ivy*, and *Field-Cypress*; there are several Sorts of it which may be raised from Seeds sown in *March*, and some Sorts which may be encreas'd by parting the Roots in the same Month; there are Cuts of them in *Gerhard*.

CHAMÆPYXUS Cordi, i. e. *Chamæbuxus*, see *Buxus*.

CHAMÆRIPHES, or *Palmites*, or *Palma Humilis*, is also call'd *Chamærops*, and in *English*, the *Palmetto-Tree*, or *Wild-Date*, or *Dwarf-Date*, grows in several Places in *Europe*, especially in *Italy*; it brings Knots or Heads, which are fill'd with Flower-buds, not unlike those

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of the *Cauly-flower*, and are extraordinary to eat before they open; the Leaves are like the common *Date-leaves*, and the Plant seldom grows above a Yard high. It will stand abroad, as I have try'd, under a South Wall; they may be raised from the *Date-stones* set upon *Hot-beds* in *March*, and should be housed the first Year or two; but they are slow Growers; the best is to get some Plants from *Italy*.

CHAMÆROPS, see *Chamæriphe*s.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS of *Lobel*, is also call'd *Ledum Alpinum* by *Clusius*, in *English*, the *Sweet Mountain Rose* of *Parkinson*. This Plant very well deserves our Care in the Garden, where it would soon propagate itself by striking Root as its Shoots run along the Ground; it is an ever-green, and bears red Flowers sweet-scented, but are not at all shaped like *Rose* flowers, however it had the Name.

CHAMÆRUBUS, i. e. *Humirubus*, see *Rubus*.

CHAMÆSCHENOS, or *Juncellus*, in *English* the *Dwarf-Rush*, grows not above two or three Inches high; it is a Plant for the Water-tubs. See *Juncus*.

CHAMÆSPARTIUM, of *Lugdunensis* and *Tabermontanus*, is the *Genista angulosa* of *Cordus*, and *Genista minima* of *Gesner*, in *English* *Dwarf-Broom*, may be raised from Seeds sown in *March*, and treated like other Brooms that require Shelter in the Winter.

CHAMÆSYCE, in *English* is *Thyme-Spurge* or *Petty-Spurge*; is a pretty Plant to mix with other Varieties, and is improved by dividing the Roots in *March*, or sowing the Seeds at that Time.

CHAMÆXYLON, by some *Chamæzelon*, is in *English* the *Dwarf-Cotton*, or *Dwarf-Bombast*, or *Cudweed*, or *Cottonweed*, and *Herb Impious*; in *Latin* also it has various Names,

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Centunculus, *Centuncularis*, *Tomentaria*, *Tomentum*, and *Tomentum*, and *Cottonaria*, and *Bombax bur-
gillus*, and *Filago*, and *Herba impia*,
and *Albinum* from its Whiteness;
it is more generally call'd *Gnap-
halium* from the Greek γναφάλιον.
See *Gnapthalium*.

CHAMÆZIZIPHA, is otherwise
call'd the *Zizyphus Sylvestris* and
Jujuba Sylvestris, in *English* the
Dwarf Jujube-Tree, or *Wild Jujube-
Tree*. See *Zizyphus*.

CHANDAMA Indis, i. e. *Santalum*.

CHANQUE Indis, i. e. *Caryophyl-
li aromatici*.

CHARANTIA is *Gum Carantia*,
which see under the Word *Ca-
antha*.

CHARAMEI, is a Tree of the
East-Indies bearing Nuts, which are
call'd in *English*, *Purging*, *corner'd
Hazel-Nuts*, may be rais'd of the
Nuts sown on an Hot bed in *March*,
and must have Shelter and artificial
Heat in the Winter, in Proportion
to the Degree of Heat in the Cli-
mate we receive them from. *Par-
sion* has given us a Cut of it.

CHARANHA, i. e. *Balsamina Mas*.

CHARLOCK, or *Chadlock*, or *Wild
Mustard*, is *Rapistrum*.

CHARUMFEL, i. e. *Caryophylli
aromatici*.

CHAST TREE, is *Vitex* and *Ag-
nus Castus*.

CHASCOUSA Cretensium, from
the Greek χασκουσα, which Name
the People of *Candy* call it by, is
call'd *An irrhinum sylvestre*, and
Os lernis, and in *English*, *Wild
Snap-dragon*, is a Plant to be rais'd
from Seeds sown in *March*; there is
a Figure of it in *Dedoneus*.

CHATE, is an *Egyptian* Name for
a Sort of *Citrus*, of which they
have divers Kinds which bear dif-
ferent Names, as *Abdolavi*, *Chajar*,
&c. See their Management under
the Word *Cucumis*.

CHEIRI is *Keiri*, which see.

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CHELAPA. See *Gallap*.

CHELIDONIUM, *Off.* from the
Greek χελιδόνιον, is also call'd *Hi-
rundinaria*, is in *English*, *Celandine*,
and *Swallow-Wort*, and the small
Sort *Pile-Wort*; is a Plant of Value
for its Physical Uses, therefore
should not be wanting in a Garden,
tho' it grows wild in *England*; for
when it is wanted, it is, like other
Things, always hard to be found
when it may do the most Service:
It is rais'd from Seed sown in the
Spring; or the *Pile-Wort* to trans-
plant the Roots as soon as it is out
of Flower. This loves shady
Places.

CHENOPS *Plinii*, is *Chenopos*,
which see.

CHÆNOPIDIUM, i. e. *Pes anse-
rinus*.

CHÆNOPOS *Plinii*, or *Echinopo-
da* and *Chenopoda*, is in *English* the
Hedgehog-Thorn, a Kind of *Broom*
growing in *Candy*, very thorny, and
only to be rais'd from Seeds sown
in the Spring.

CHERMASEL Arabium, i. e. *Ta-
mariscus Ægyptia*, which see.

WINTER-Cherries, is *Alkekengi*
and *Solanum Halicacabum*.

WINTER-Cherry-Tree is *Amomum
Plinii*, is a pretty Shrub bringing
its Cherry-like Fruit in the Winter;
it will grow very freely of Cuttings
planted any Time between *March*
and the End of *May*, and also from
Seeds sown in *March*; but the Cut-
tings, will bear the soonest; it loves
Shade and Abundance of Water,
and is commonly housed with
the *Orange-Trees*, tho' I believe
they will stand Abroad. See my
*New Improvements of Planting and
Gardening*.

CHERRY-Tree, see *Cerasus*.

CHERMES, *Off.* or *Kermes*, in
Greek κόκκος, or *Coccus Insectorius*,
is an Excrescence of a Kind of *Ilex*
or ever-green Oak, occasion'd by a
small Insect that lays its Eggs in

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the tender Leaves, and thereby causes those Parts of the Leaves to swell and grow into little Knots, or as it were a Sort of Berries; where this happens, all the Trees of that Sort near the infected Tree will produce *Cbermes*, or *Scarlet-Grain*, as it is call'd in *English*; but if we raise the Trees here from the Acorn, they will not produce *Cbermes*, unless we were to get a Branch of an infected Tree from Abroad, and hang it to our Trees before the Flies had left it; nor can we expect the Agarick upon the Larch-Trees raised with us, unless we could have a Tree from Abroad with the Agarick growing upon it, or send a Plant over to stand some Time near a Tree that has Agarick upon it, so that it may be in the Way to receive the Seeds of the Agarick, for hitherto I cannot admit of equivocal Generation; but as for the *Cbermes*, if we should get them, the Way is as soon as they are gather'd to put them in a Room, and sprinkle them with Vinegar, or else the Flies in the Grains will hatch and spoil the Colour and Virtue of them.

CHERVA, or *Cataputia*, is *Ricinus*.

Chervil, see *Cerrefolium*.

Cheefe-Bowles, or *Garden-Poppy*, see *Papaver*.

Cheefe-Rennet, or *Ladies Bed-straw*, see *Gallium*.

Chefnut-Tree, see *Castanea*.

Earth Chefnut, see *Bulbocastanum*.

CHICA Palones, *i. e.* *Musa*.

CHICKWEED, see *Alfane*.

SEA-CHICKWEED, see *Anthyllis*.

CHINA Root, see *China Radix*.

CHINA Radix, *Off.* in *English* the *China Root*, is the Root of a Kind of *Smilax aspera* describ'd by *Acofta* and others; but the Roots are so dry when they come to us, that there is hardly a Possibility of their growing; however, if they

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should, we must defend them from Frosts in the Winter by a common Green-house; but there is another Kind of Root which is call'd *China Occidentalis*, in *English* *West-India Jamaica China*, which Sir *H. Sloane*, in his Catalogue of *Jamaica* Plants, calls *Smilax aspera*, *Franginre*, *Radice nodosa*, *magna*, *lefarinacea*, *China diſta*; this, if raised it from the Roots, will require a good Stove in the Winter; Berries may be sown upon a Hot bed in the Spring.

CHIRONIA Cæſalpini, *i. e.* *Helianthemum*.

CHIVEY is a Plant of the *Iſle of Zepanga*; according to *Thevet* is a *Syriack* Name signifying a *F* if we can have Seeds of it, they will require an Hot-bed in Spring, and a warm Stove in Winter.

CHONDRILLA, as the *Greek* *Χονδριλλα* is also call'd *Cichorea*, *English Gum-Succory*, is of various Sorts, generally bearing blue or purple Flowers; it grows wild in many Places in *England*, but the Colour of the Flower makes it agreeable enough to be cultivated in Gardens, which may be done with no other Trouble but sowing their Seeds in *March*: There is one Sort whose Seeds will creep upon a Table, which some, who do not consider the Nature of the thing, suppose to be the Effect of Conjuratation. One may see Figures of many of them in *Parkinſon*; the creeping Sort is call'd *Bearded Creeper*.

CHONDROPTISANA, a Drink the Ancients made of Corn, but is uncertain of which Sort.

CHONDRUS, a Preparation of Corn among the Antients, of which a Sort of Drink was made.

CHRIST'S Thorn. See *Paliurus*.
Herb CHRISTOPHER. See *Chrysothoriana*.

CHRISTINA

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CHRISTMAS Flower. See *Helianthus niger*.

CHRISTIANA Radix, is of a Sort of *Astragalus* mention'd by *Lugdunensis* for the *Astragalus* of *Disco-*
ides; for its Culture see *Astragalus*.

CHRISTOPHORIANA is in *English* call'd *Herb Christopher*; no despicable Plant for a Garden for the Oddness of its Flowers. It is raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, and may be increas'd by parting the Roots in the Spring and in the Autumn.

CRITHMUM. See *Crithmum*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, in *Greek* *χρυσάνθεμον*, and in *English* *Corn Marigold*, is of several Sorts, which bring Star-like Flowers, both single and double, and are well worth our Care in the Garden for their Beauty and pretty Varieties. The same *Chrysanthemum* also has been given to the *Ficoides*, but there is so much Difference between one and the other to make them one Family. Others again have joyn'd them with the *Bupthalmum* or *Ox-eye*, which comes pretty near them in the Make of the Flowers; but however, we are to speak now of the *Chrysanthemums* only, which may, when they are of the vivacious Kinds, be increas'd by parting the Roots in the Spring, or sowing their Seeds at that Time. But the other Sorts, which are generally sown annually, when they happen to produce double Flowers, may some of them be increas'd by Cuttings any Time in the Summer, and by that Means I have kept them two Years; but I suppose they were not in Nature annual Plants, for this Trial would not have succeeded, for it is impossible to prolong the natural Date of Life in any Plant.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Segetum nostras, The *Corn Marigold* of our own

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Country. This *Corn Marigold* hath several tender, pale-green herb-like Stalks, breaking forth into some few Branches, with several long bluish green Leaves set without Order on them, being narrower at the Bottom than at the End, cut in a little at both Edges. They grow single at the Top of every Branch, being large, growing out of green scaly Heads, and of a shining yellow Colour, both the Thrum and the Border of Leaves about it; each Leaf being broad or flat pointed, and cut into three or four Parts, smelling a little sweet; the Root perisheth every Year, and riseth from its own sowing.

Beilidis Folio. The chiefest Difference in this from the former, consisteth in the Leaves which are whole, small, long and round pointed like those of the *Daisies*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Segetum Bæticum, *Spanish Corn Marigold*. The Stalks hereof are harder and browner than of the former, and stand more upright; the Leaves are greener, and not so much divided or cut in on the Edges; the Flowers are of a deeper yellow; the Seed is small and whitish, and bitter as the former is.

CHRYSANTHEMUM tenuifolium Bæticum *Boelii*, Boel his *Spanish Marigold*. In the Leaves chiefly consisteth the greatest Difference between this and the last; for this hath dark green Leaves, very much jagged and cut into very fine Parts, almost as small as *Camomil*; the Flowers are yellow, and so alike, that but for the Leaves they could hardly be distinguished.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Valentinum Clusii, *Clusius* his *Spanish Marigold*. *Clusius* his *Chrysanthemum* of *Valentia* in *Spain*, riseth up usually but with one Stalk of a Foot high, parted into some Branches, beset without Order with finer Leaves than

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the last, but of a hoary Colour; the Flowers stand singly like the rest, and of a shining Gold yellow Colour; but unlike in this, that this hath no Border of Leaves at all about the middle Heads.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Hispanicum primum Clusii, *The first Mountain Corn Marigold of Clusus*. This hath many long Leaves next the Ground, resembling those of the white Wormwood in the Form and Divisions; the Stalk is a Span high, set with finer cut Leaves, and at the Top many yellow Flowers set together like unto those of Ragwort; the Root hath many white Fibres.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Alpinum secundum Clusii, *Clusus his second Mountain Corn Marigold*. The Leaves of this Sort are finely cut, most like unto those of Southern Wood, of a pale green Colour and pleasant Savour, but somewhat bitter in Taste; the Stalks are divided into Branches, bearing each of them one or two Flowers larger than Camomil, and without Scent; of a yellow Colour both the Middle and the Border; the Root hath blackish Fibres.

CHRYSANTHEMUM tertium ejusdem, *His third Corn Marigold*. It differeth little from the second in the Leaves, they being as fine cut, but longer, thicker, and greater; and the Flowers grow more together, and lesser than the former, and the Root hath white Fibres.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Hispanicum rotundioribus foliis, *Spanish round leaved Marigolds*. The greatest Difference in this from the others consisteth in the Leaves, which are not divided at all, but are long and broad, somewhat round pointed and dented about the Edges; the Flowers are larger that grow on the Top of the Branches and Stalk, of a shining yellow Colour both

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Border and middle Thrum; Root is woody, having many Strings thereat.

CHRYSANTHEMUM latifolium Brasilianum, *Sweet Corn Marigold of Brasil*. This sweet Marigold springeth up with a Stalk about half a Yard high, somewhat round and crested, having sundry Leaves set thereon, of four or five long, and two broad, compassing it at the Bottom, and growing smaller to the End, somewhat dented about the Edges with sharp Dents, from the Bosom of which come forth somewhat long Flower stalks, sustaining each of them a fair yellow Flower, set in a great Husk or Cup, having seven or eight Leaves for a Border dented at the Ends, and compassing the middle Thrum, consisting of many Threads wherein lyeth the Seed very like unto the former Spanish Kind; the Root perisheth yearly in like Manner; the Herb is sweet, that the Slugs and Snails eat it above many other Herbs in the Garden.

CHRYSANTHEMIS Erica Lobelii, *i. e. Helianthemum angustifolium*.

CHRYSSIPPOEA Plinii, *i. e. Scrophularia major*.

CHRYSTITIS, *i. e. Coma aurea*.

CHRYSOBALANOS Galeni, *i. e. Nux Moschata*.

CHRYSOCOME, or otherways called *ma aurea*, or *Stæchas Citrina*, Parkinson is call'd in English, *Golden Cassidony*, or *Golden Tufts*, or *Golden Leeks*, or *Golden Flower*, or *Telluræ Cassidony*, is of several Sorts, which may be either rais'd of Seeds sown in the Spring, or from Cutting planted before it comes in Flower.

CHRYSOGONUM of Dioscorides, from the Greek χρυσόγονον, a Plant whose Root is somewhat like Turnip; and therefore Parkinson calls it from that and the Figure

the Leaf in *English*, the *Oaken-leav'd black Turnip*; 'tis a *Syrian* Plant, and must be rais'd from Seed on a Hot-bed in the Spring.

CHRYSOLOACHANUM, *i. e.* Atriplex.

CHRYSOMELA, of *Columella*, is the *Gold colour'd Quince*, and is supposed to be what *Virgil* mentions in his third *Ecclog*,

*Quid potui, sylvestri ex Arbore lecta
Aurea mala decem misi, cras altera
mittam.*

The Culture of this see under the Words *Melus Cotonea*.

CHRYSOPLENUM *Tabermontani*, *i. e.* *Saxifraga aurea*.

CHRYSOHALES of *Plinii*, is also call'd by him *Eritheles* and *Eristheles*, and in *Greek* *Αἰζων τὸ μίον*, which is *Aizoon minus*, or *Semprevivum minus*, that is in *English*, *Small Sedum*, *Small Houseleek*, or more generally in a Word *Stonecrop*, and in some Places *Stonehore*, *Wall-pepper*, *Prickmadam*, and *Musc-tail*. Tho' this is a numerous Family, yet we may raise them all from either Slips or Cuttings almost in every Month or Year; they delight to grow in rocky Places and upon old Walls, where their Soil may have little Moisture; and even their Leaves, generally speaking, being broken and laid upon the Ground, will strike Root and bring new Plants, but especially if the Weather be moist. If we receive any from hot Countries, we must shelter them in the Winter according to their Latitude.

CIBORION, from the *Greek* *κίβωρον*, signifying a Drinking-cup or small Cask according to *Athenaeus*, is a Name given to an *Egyptian* Plant, called by *Dioscorides* and *Theophrastus* *Faba Aegyptia*, because it bears Seeds somewhat resembling small Beans; but by the Figure of the Plant, which we find in many old Authors, it seems to be a Kind

of *Nymphaea* or *Water-Lily*, bringing its Beans in the Fruit or Head, which is of the Figure of a Cup, as the *Greek* intimates. Some take it to be the *Cleocacia* which we frequently receive from *Spain*, but that is plainly an Acorn. But this *Ciborion*, being of the Race of *Water-Lillies*, should be cultivated like them in *Water-tubs*; only as this grows in a hot Country, it must be housed in the Winter. See *Nymphaea*.

CICCARA, is the Fruit of a Tree growing in *Malabar*, call'd *Cachi*, whose Leaves are like those of the Date-tree: There can be no other Way of raising it with us than from the Nuts, being planted in the Spring in Hot-beds, and the Plants must be shelter'd in the Winter. This is one of the most valuable Fruits of the *East-Indies*. *Parkinson* calls it the *Pine-Apple-like Chestnut-Melon*.

SWEET CICELY is *Sweet Chervil*. See *Cereseolum*.

CICERA *Dodonæi*, *i. e.* *Lathyrus*.

CICERS, or *Cich-Pease*, or *Ram-Ciches*, is *Cicer*.

CICER, *Off.* is in *Greek* *ῥαβδός*, and in *English* *Cich-pea* or *Ram-cich*, and also *Cicer* like the *Latin*. This brings a good Crop, being sown in Fields about *April*. See more of it in my *Survey of the antient Husbandry*.

CICERA is *Aracis*.

CICERBITA *lævis & aspera*, *i. e.* *Sonchus*.

CICERCULA *Bacchino*, *i. e.* *Lathyrus*, which see.

CICHOREA and *Cichorium*, *Off.* is of two Sorts, the *Cichorium sativum*, *Garden-Succory*, or *Cichorium agreste*, *Wild Succory*. See *Chendrilla* for their Management.

CICHORIUM, *Succory*. *Cichorium flore rubello*, *Red flower'd Succory*. The red flower'd *Succory* is in the long Leaves a little more

divided on the Edges in the tall round Stalks, in the Form of the Flowers and Seed, and in the long white Root, abiding yearly like unto the Garden Succory; the only Difference hereof consisteth in the Colour of the Flowers, which in this are of a pale red decayed Colour, which will degenerate, as I have often observed in my Garden, turning to be blue; I mean those Plants that rise from the Seed of the red, and not the same Plants that have born red Flowers.

Of this Kind there is one that beareth white Flowers, not differing else, but that the Seed hereof, as well as the other, will give blue flower'd Plants.

CICHORIUM Sylvestre, Wild Succory. Wild Succory hath several long Leaves lying on the Ground, very much cut in on the Edges to the middle Rib, ending in a Point; sometimes it is found to have a red Rib or Vein down the Middle of the Leaves, from among which riseth up a hard, round, woody Stalk, spreading into many Branches, set with smaller and lesser divided Leaves on them up to the Tops, where stand the Flowers, both for Form and Colour like unto the Garden Kind that is of a blue Colour, after which comes the Seed like thereunto; the Root is white, but more hard and woody than the other. The whole Plant is exceeding bitter.

CICHORIUM spinosum Creticum, Thorny Succory of Candy. This thorny Succory hath the lower Leaves somewhat long and narrow, cut in somewhat roundly on the Edges, like the ordinary Succory, into many short Cuts; the crested green Stalk that riseth from among them is hard and woody, spreading many such-like Branches from the very Bottom all about, making it seem a round Bush set with ma-

ny narrow Leaves, and without any Cut or Division on the Edges, which quickly fall away, leaving the Stalks bare, and each Branch ending in one, two or three sometimes long forked Thorns: At the Joints with the Leaves, which towards the Tops abide a little longer, come forth small scaly Husks, and out of them the Flowers, which are made of five Petals a-piece, broad at the Ends, and cut into two or three Dents of a bluish Colour like unto Succory, with some yellow Threads in the Middle. The Seed that followeth is like the ordinary Sort, and so is the Root, but somewhat thicker and shorter, and abideth as the Succory doth.

CICLA, or Sicula, is Beta Vulgaris.

CICUTA, in Greek κυνδριον, is call'd Cicutaria by Clusius and some other Authors, and Petroselinum Caninum by Tabernmontanus; in English, Hemlock, and Kex, and Dogs Parsley, is an umbeliferous Plant very common every where; it is accounted poisonous to be eaten; but I am of a contrary Opinion, since my late curious Friend Mr. James Petiver, F. R. S. assured me he had often eaten of the Root without receiving any Injury from it; so that 'tis a Query whether ours is the same with that of the Antients, or whether it is our Soil or Climate which renders our Cicuta inoffensive. It may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring. There is an Account from Mr. Petiver of this Herb publish'd in the Philosophical Transactions.

CIMINAIIS, i. e. Gentiana.

CINNABARIS Dioscoridis, like the Greek κυνδριον, is also call'd Sanguis Draconis, is a Kind of red Gum issuing out of the Back of a Palmr or Date-like Tree, which I have seen in the fine Cabinet of Curiosities collected by Dr. Frederick

ick *Rugosa* of *Amsterdam*, that Gentleman having a large Branch with the Dragon's Blood upon it. This Plant may be raised from the Stones set in Hot-beds in the Spring, and must be shelter'd in the Winter; they must in other Respects be managed like the other Palms or Dates. See *Dactylus*.

CINARA, Off. See *Cynara*.

CINCINALIS, is *Capillus Veneris*, and *Adiantum*.

CINERARIA, i. e. *Jacobæa marina*.

CINQUEFOIL, or *Five finger'd Grass*. See *Quinquefolium*.

The CINNAMON-TREE is *Cinnamomum* and *Canella*, which see.

CINNAMOMUM, *Canella* & *Cassia*, *Cinnamon* and *Cassia*. I know that several learned Men are of Opinion that Cinnamon, Canel, and Cassia are three distinct Things differing each from other, and that we have no true Cinnamon brought to us, (which Controversy is too long to insert in this Place) but that which we usually have, is, as they call it, Canel or Cassia, and not Cinnamon: Yet *Garcias* sheweth, that the *Chinese* and *Arabian* Merchants and others were the Cause of this Plurality of Names given to one Thing; and of the Fables that are extant of *Herodotus* and others of it and other Things; and that the Diversity of Goodness, either Thickness or Blackness, or other outward Form, or quick and sharp Taste, or dull and less rapid, or the Place of growing made the several Sorts that pass under several Names, both now and heretofore with the ancient Writers; for if one would be curious now to search among the great Store of Cinnamon that cometh from the *East-Indies* yearly unto us, as *Clusius* and others have done, he might find as much Diversity both in Goodness and Colour, as he or any other did, at one Time or another;

for being the Bark of a Tree, the Goodness followeth usually, either the Place of Growth, one being better than another, or the Oldness of the Trees, the younger being the thinner, and still having the quicker Taste and the fresher Colour. All the *Arabians*, as *Garcias* saith, do generally call it, be it of what Sort soever, *Quersaa* or *Querse*, (or *Kerpba*, which in *Avicen* is a worse Sort, as *Scaliger* noteth in *Zeilan Cuards*, by the *Persians Darfani*, that is, the Wood of *Sina*, which the *Portuguese* first corruptly called *China*, and from thence is the Name *China* used by all others: But whereas *Garcias* saith, that the Name *Cinnamomum* was given by those of *Ormuz*, that bought it of the *Chinese*, as though it were *China Amomum*, *Scaliger* in his Notes on him saith, nothing could be more unfitly or foolishly spoken; for *China*, as is shewed, is but the corrupt Pronunciation of the *Portuguese*; and what Affinity, saith he, hath *Amomum* with *Cassia*, *Cinnamomum* being so ancient a Word, that we find it in sundry Places of the Bible, by the *Hebrews* named *Kinnamon*, as *Exodus* 30. 23. *Cantic.* 4. 14, and *Prov.* 7. 17. But herein I think *Scaliger* is too quick and self-conceited; for *Garcias's* Sayings, notwithstanding, may hold good, the *Sinenses* or *Chinese* having been anciently the greatest Merchants for those Parts, as *Garcias* sheweth. And although it were rare in *Europe* at a thousand *Denarios*, (or *Drachmas*, for I think them all one) for a Pound, as *Pliny* saith, and chiefly kept by Princes as Part of their Treasury; yet we read in the Scripture that the *Ishmaelites*, *Midianites*, and others, were the Merchants of Spicery for those Parts, whereof Cinnamon in those three Places aforementioned was one no doubt. But *Galen* his Description of the Cinnamon-

Cinnamon-tree (which was wholly brought in a Chest to *Rome* of four Cubits and a half in Length, having some six or seven Stems more or less, rising from a Root with sundry Branches thereon, whose youngest and tenderest, as he saith, were the quickest and chiefest to be used, the longest of them being above half a Foot long, (of a Colour, saith he, as if unto Milk, some black Colour and a little blue were mix'd together) so differing as it may seem from that now so called, that it hath caused many to say that the true Cinnamon is utterly lost, even as *Opebalsamum* and *Anomum* were thought to be, and peradventure all alike; for if it be granted that we have *Cassia*, as many do, then assuredly true Cinnamon will not be far to seek; for *Galen*, in the Place before cited, in the End of the said Narration of Cinnamon hath these Words, *Universa autem Cinnamoni natura similis est quodammodo optima Cassia*, that is, Cinnamon is in some Sort like unto Cassia: And therefore all that *Aldinus* hath said, seeming to himself to have said something material, is little or nothing to any Purpose. *Monardus* also, in the Place before cited, mentioneth a *West-Indian* Cinnamon, which is only a black purple flat Kind of Fruit like a Piece of Silver, the *Spaniards* call a Ryal of Eight, or a *Dutch Dollar*, but higher in the Middle, and of that Thickness on the Edges, and rough on the out-side, and tasting like Cinnamon, the Pouter being used in Meats and Broths, the Tree being of a mean Size with Leaves like as Bayes, and ever-green, the Leaves tasting a little like the Fruit, but no Part of the Tree else having any Taste. The Cinnamon-tree is described by *Garcias* to be almost as great as the Olive-tree, with many straight Branches

without Knots, covered with double Bark like the Cork, whose inner Rind is the Cinnamon, and is so barked every third Year, and being cut into long Pieces, as if it were the Bark of the whole Tree, is cast on the Ground, where in drying, it is rowled together, as we see it; and is better or worse blacker or better coloured, as is said before, or by the greater or lesser Heat of the Sun somewhat more changed: The Leaves are of a fresh green Colour, and like unto those of the Citron-tree, (and not like the *Fleur de luce* Leaf, as some have fabulously written) or as *Christophorus a Cista* saith, with three Ribs; but *Garcias* disavoweth it. The Flowers are white, and the Fruit black and round like Hazel-Nuts or small Olives, and not like Acorns; but the best groweth in *Zeilan* with Leaves like Willows rather than Bays, with spreading Branches and Fruit like Bay-berries, whereof they make an Oil. Now concerning *Cassia*, whether it differs in *Genere* or *Specie* from Cinnamon called Canel in some Countries, resteth to be shewed: Both *Garcias* and *Monardus* speaking of the *West-Indian* Commodities, say, that the Tree is but one that beareth both these Sorts, and that the Variety of Place maketh the Difference only; but because *Dioscorides* and the other ancient Authors have not only made them as it were two Kinds, but appointed them both to be put into one Medicine, especially *Mithridatum*, and *Theriaca Andromachi*, and in the holy anointing Oil in *Exodus*; we will a little more exactly scan the Matter; for although we find that all the *Cassia* or *Cassia Lignea* that cometh to us, or was formerly known, in the Bark of the Tree, and either rowled together like Cinnamon, or not rowled, but

In small or great smooth Pieces, and therefore may well be perceived to be a Sort of Cinnamon; yet the Taste being glutinous, less sharp and quick, and more stiptick than Cinnamon, argueth it to be the Bark of another Sort of Tree, although of the same Kind; and peradventure may be that Kind whereof I treated in the 64th Chapter of the last Classis of Trees, which I there call *Laurus Americana*. And although that which we have always used, comes to us from the *East-Indies*; yet that hindreth not but that it may grow also in the *West*: And however both *Virgil* and *Pliny* call that Herb *Cassia* which was sown or planted in Gardens, as well for Garlands as to feed Bees with their Flowers, as hath been shewed before, yet they both do mention a Tree *Cassia*. *Virgil secundo Georgicorum* understandeth this Tree *Cassia*, as it is likely in these Words, *Nec Cassia liquidi corrumpitur usus Olivi*; and *Pliny lib. 12. c. 29.* in these Words, *Cassia* that groweth where Cinnamon doth, is a Shrub of three Cubits high; but on the Hills, whose thick Branches have their Bark more like unto Leather, which must be emptied or hollowed in a contrary Manner unto that of Cinnamon; for being cut into Sticks of two Cubits long, they are sowed into fresh Beasts Skins, that the Worms may eat out the Wood, and leave the Bark whole, by Reason of the Sharpness and Bitterness. The three Sorts of Colour therein sheweth their Goodness; that which is white for a Foot high next to the Ground, is the worst; the next thereunto for half a Foot is reddish, which is next in Goodness; from thence upward which is blackish and the best, and is to be chosen fresh; of a mild Scent, and of a very sharp

Taste rather than biting; of a purplish Colour, light in Weight, and with a short Pipe not easily broken. Thus far *Pliny*, which he for the most Part borroweth out of *Theophrastus, lib. 9. c. 5.* where he saith *Cassia* is a Shrub like the *Salix Americana*, which, because it is hard to be barked, Men have invented the way by Beasts Skins, as is before said out of *Pliny*, the Bark being only to be used; which I rather think to be a Fable of Report than Truth: The rest that followeth in *Pliny*, is out of *Theophrastus*, in his Narration of Cinnamon; where *Theophrastus* maketh five sorts, the lowest the worst, because it had least Bark, and the uppermost, the thickest, as the best; (which how likely it is, that the Bark of any Shrub or Tree should be thinnest below, and thickest above, when as the contrary is always seen in all sorts of Trees, with us, and others too, I think.) *Galen*, in acknowledging Cinnamon to be a Tree with sundry Branches, saith, He hath observed not only the Branches of Cinnamon to be converted, and very like those of *Cassia*, but those of *Cassia* also to be in all Parts like Cinnamon, and that which bore the Name of *Zigi*, was like unto Cinnamon; that divers sold it for Cinnamon, when it was but true *Cassia*: And again saith, That the Junior *Andromachus* maketh mention of thick gross *Cassia*, which he called *Cassia Fistula*, because it was rolled together like a Pipe. And therefore *Serapio*, *Avicenna*, and *Mesnes*, in their Compositions, appointing *Cassia Fistula* to be used, which, *Matthiolus* doubteth, whether it were their own or the Transcriber's Fault; this *Cassia* is not to be taken, but that which hath hard Canes and a black Pulp, more fitly termed *Cassia Solutiva*, or *Nigra*, and which many yet do use instead

instead hereof; but as *Leovicenus* saith, Their Error is too great to be excus'd, that appoint the Shells of that *Cassia Solutiva* to be us'd to move Womens Courfes, to help their hard Travails in Child-birth, and to expel the Secondine, or After-birth: By all which, that is now said, you may see plainly, that *Cassia* differeth not much from *Cinnamon*, and yet that is differing from it. *Lobel* giveth us the Figure of another Sort of *Cassia*, which was as thick as one's Thumb, rugged, and in Taste like unto the thick, courser Sort of *Cinnamon*.

CINNAMOMUM, Off. See Canella.

CIRCEA, is by *Gerard* render'd in English, *Inchanter's Night-shade*, taking its Name, as is suppos'd, from *Circes* a famous Enchantress, mention'd by ancient Writers: It is a wild Plant, growing generally in or near Woods, and therefore must be cultivated in shady Places; it may be rais'd from Seeds sown in the Spring. *Circea* is also used for *Mandragoras*.

CIRSIIUM is also call'd *Carduus mollis*. See *Carduus*.

CISSAMPELOS. in English *Black Bindweed*, the Greek Name κισσαμπελος, quasi *Vitalis*, or *Hedera Viticea*; it is also named *Convolvulus niger*, from whence the English name it; it may be rais'd from Seeds sown in the Spring. See *Convolvulus*.

CISSUS, i. e. *Hedera*.

Male CISTUS. See *Cistus mas*.

CISTUS mas, in Greek κισος & κισος & κισαγγ & κισσαγγ. *Cistifaron* is called in English, *The Sage Rose*, and by *Gerrara* the *Male Holly*, and by some *Male Cistus*, is a Plant which makes a good Figure among our Green-House Plants; there are many Sorts of it, whose Flowers differ from those of the *Female Cistus*, by being never white. The best way of raising

these Plants, is from Seeds sown in *March*, upon hot Beds; all the Varieties of this Plant that are Shrubs, may be inarched one upon the other in *May*. They may be set out of the House in *April*, and may remain abroad till *October*, unless they come from very hot Countries.

CISTUS Fæmina, or *Female Cistus*, is of various Sorts, the Flowers being never red, as in the Male, but either white or yellow; their Culture is like that of the *Cistus mas*, which see; there are some of these Sorts which are Annual, and must be rais'd from Seeds sown in *March*.

Gum CISTUS, or *Ledum*. See *Cistus Ledum*.

CISTUS Ledum, or *Cistus Ledon*, is in Greek, λιδον & λιδον, in English, the *Sweet Cistus*, or *Sweet Gum Cistus*. We have great Varieties of this Plant, all which of the Shrub Kinds may be inarched upon one another in *May*, and raised likewise from Seeds sown upon hot Beds in *March*. I believe they may be rais'd by Layers, but I have not yet had any of them strike Root that way; but the Reason was, as I suppose, that I did not give them Water enough; they must be housed like the other Kinds of *Cistus*.

CITRAGO, i. e. *Melissa*.

CITRANGULA, i. e. *Mala Medica*. See *Cedria*.

CITREOLUS Cæsalpini, i. e. *Cucumis Vulgaris*.

CITRON-Tree. See *Cedria*.

CITRIA Malus, Off. See *Cedria*.

CITRUL, or *Long Turkey Cucumber*. See *Citrullus*.

CITRULLUS, Off. in English, *The Long Turkey Cucumber*, and by some *Turkey Melon*; and also call'd the *Long Gourd*. See *Pepo*.

CLAY, like all other Earths, consists of fine Parts, but they are bound together with a glutinous or viscou

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viscous Matter, so that those fine Parts are difficult to separate: This binding Quality is more confirm'd in some Sorts of Clay than others; so that the Farmer has more Trouble to break such Ground than others; and the tender Roots of Vegetables have more Difficulty to seek their Nourishment in this stiff Soil, than in others; and therefore every Plant will not live upon it. I find, that a sharp, large grain'd Sea Sand, or Drift Sand, is the best Manure we can lay upon it, because that will open its Parts, and give it Liberty to act.

CIVES, or Chives. See Schænoprassum.

CLAVIS Sancti Petri, is Paralysis.

CLARY. See Horminum.

CLAVICULA is the same as Capreolus, in English a Clasper or Tendrel.

CLAVUS Veneris, i. e. Nymphæa.

CLAVER. See Medica.

KING'S-CLAVER, or Melilot, is Melilotus.

SNAIL-CLAVER, is Medica.

CLEAVERS, or Clivers, or Goose-grass. See Aparine.

CLEMATIS, in English, the Climber or Climer, is of a numerous Family, of which the *Viorna*, or *Travellers Ivy*, is one, the *Vinca*, *Pervinca*, or *Perwinkle* is accounted another; and the *Ladies Bower* is reckon'd another: We may raise them all from Seeds sown in the Spring, except those with double Flowers; but much more readily they may be encreas'd, by laying down their Branches in the Earth in the Spring, when they have begun to shoot, or else to divide their Roots in *March*; they must be supported with Stakes to have them grow as they should do: We may see Cuts of several of them, in *Johnson*, *Gerrard*, and in *Parkinson*;

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the *Clematis Virginiana*, is the *Ma-pacoc* or *Flos Passionis*.

CLIMBER. See Clematis.

CLINOPODIUM, is likewise in Greek *κλινopόδιον*, in English, the *Bed's-Foot Flower*, and the *Field Basil*, or *Wild Basil*: This is likewise call'd *Acinos*, and by some has another English Name, *Stone Basil*; there are many Varieties of it, all which are rais'd from Seeds sown in the Spring. *Gerrard* and *Parkinson* have given us Figures of many of them.

CLOVER-GRASS, is *Trifolium Purpureum majus Pratense*.

CLOUDBERRY, is *Chamæmoras*.

CLOVE-TREE, *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*.

CLOVE-JULYFLOWERS, is *Caryophyllus ruber*, Off.

CLOWNS Woundwort, is *Sideritis Anglica Strumosa radice*. See *Sideritis*.

CLYMENUM Plinii & Clymenum mas Gesnero, is *Schropularia Major*.

CLYMENUM Fæminum, of Gesner, is *Betonica Aquatica*.

CLYMENUM of Lobel, is *Androsæmum*.

CLYMENUM of *Dioscorides*, is *Calendula*.

CLYMENUM of *Mattbiolus*, is *Lathyrus Latifolius perennis*.

CLYMENUM minus *Dalechampii*, is *Stachys palustris*.

CLYMENUM of *Theophrastus*, is the *Periclymenum* of *Dioscorides*, which see.

CNECUS. See Cnicus.

CNESTRUM & Cneorum Plinii, is *Thymelæa*.

CNICUS, or *Carthamus Sativus*, Off. in Greek *κνικον*, in English, *Bastard Saffron*, *Wild Saffron*, or *Spanish Saffron*, is a kind of Plant, of which there are three or four Varieties, which we cultivate in our Gardens for the sake of its Flowers, but not for the Use the Spaniards

Spaniards make of them, which is to colour their Broths, and for that End raise great Quantities of it: These are Plants commonly about three or four Foot high when they are in Flower, growing somewhat after the Manner of Thistles; the Threds of the Flowers are gathered for Drying, and will keep a long while; they are all rais'd from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*. There are Cuts of them in *Gerard*.

COAGULUM Terræ Plinio, is Orchis Abortiva.

COCO, or *Ccker-nut-tree*, is *Tenga* and *Palma Coccifera*.

COCA, *Herba Occidentalis*, in *English*, the *Herb Coca*, is a Plant cultivated by the *West-Indians*, bearing Leaves somewhat like the *Butchers-Broom*, with small Leaves growing in the middle of the larger Leaves, but they are both soft and tender: These, when they are grown, are gather'd and dry'd, to be chew'd in the Mouth by the People of the Country, which it preserves from Hunger and Thirst many Days together, and helps them to travel with Strength: To this likewise they add the Leaves of *Tobacco* when they have a mind to be intoxicated. It bears Berries in Clusters, from whence the Plants are rais'd, by sowing them in the Spring, but they must have an hot Bed with us.

COCCYGRIA. See *Coggygia*.

COCCOCNIDIUM, and *Coccognidium*, is the Fruit or Berry of the *Thymalea*, which see.

COCCUS Baphica, is the *Kermes* or *Chermes*.

COCHLEARIA, *Off.* in *English*, *Scurvy-Grass*, is a Plant whose Use alone makes it deserve a Place in the Garden; it must be rais'd of Seeds sown in the Spring, and loves shady Places.

COCHLEARIA Vulgaris, *Common Scurvy-grass*. Our ordinary *English Scurvy-grass* hath many thick and fat Leaves, more long than broad, smooth on the Edges, and sometimes a little wared; for all these Forms are to be seen, as also smooth and pointed, and sometimes a little hollowed in the middle, and of a dark green Colour, and somewhat brownish, every one standing by it self upon a long Foot stalk, which is brownish or greenish; from among which rise small slender Stalks, bearing a few Leaves thereon, like the other, but longer and lesser; at the Tops whereof grow many whitish Flowers, with yellow Threds in the Middle, standing about a green Head, which becometh the Seed-Vessel, which will be somewhat flat when it is ripe, very like unto some of the Kinds of *Thlaspi*, or Treacle Mustard, wherein is contained reddish Seed, tasting somewhat hot: The Root is made of many white Strings, which stick deeply in the Mud, wherein it chiefly delighteth, yet will it well abide in the more upland and drier Grounds, and tasteth a little brackish even there, but nothing so much as where it hath the Salt Water to feed upon.

COCHLEARIA Major rotundo folio, five *Batavorum*, The great *Dutch* or *Garden Scurvy-grass*. The *Dutch*, or *Garden Scurvy-grass* (which is most known and frequent in Gardens) hath divers fresh, green, and almost round Leaves rising from the Root, nothing so thick as the former; yet in some Places, as in a rich, strong, dunged Ground, very large, even twice as big as in others, every one standing upon a long Foot-Stalk; from among these rise up several long, slender Stalks, higher than the former, and with more Store of small white Flowers at the Tops of them,

men, which turn into smaller
ods, and smaller brownish Seeds
an the former: The Root is
white, small and threddy, but
with an hot, aromatical Taste, al-
most like Spice.

COCHLEARIA minor Rotundo fo-
lio, *Small Dutch Scurvy-grass*. This
small Scurvy-grass groweth like the
last, with roundish Leaves, some-
times a little crumpled at the
edges, no bigger than the Nail of
ones little Finger, every one upon
its own Foot-stalk, which abide all
the Winter, if it be sowed before
Winter, or that it rise from its
own Sowing; otherwise, if it be
sown in the Spring, it shooteth
forth several long, slender Stalks,
lying on the Ground, whereon
grow such like small, round Leaves,
very thinly set up to the Tops,
whereon stand many, small,
white Flowers, like the last, but
smaller, according to the Propor-
tion of the Plant, with Seed an-
swerable thereunto: The Root is
very small, consisting of a few Fi-
bres, which perisheth as soon as it
hath perfected the Seed, and will
spring up again in the same Place
where it doth shed.

COCHLEARIA minima Rotundo
folio, *The Least Scurvy-grass*. The
least Scurvy-grass is in all Things
like the last, but lesser, not grow-
ing above three or four Inches long,
but lying upon the Ground like
Herniaria, or Rupture-wort.

COFFEE Frutex, is also call'd
Caeva and *Bon Arbor* and *Ban Ar-
bor*; in *English*, the *Coffee-tree*, or
Coffee-shrub: This Plant brings its
Leaves in Pairs, at the Joints some-
what like those of the *Chestnut-
tree*; from the Joints, where the
Leaves grow, come forth Branches
of white Flowers, shap'd exactly
like the common *White Jessamine*,
but have another Scent; after these

come the Berries, which are as
large as the Berries of the *Laurus*
or *Bay*, sometimes bringing one
Kernel, but more commonly two
Kernels in each Berry. These
Berries are of a dark red Colour
when they are ripe, and the Seeds,
they contain, are cover'd with a
little Pulp, which soon dries; the
Seeds must be separated from the
Skin which covers them, as soon as
they are ripe; and they must then
be set immediately into Pots of fine
Earth, and set into Beds of *Tan-
ners Bark*, altho' the Time of their
Ripening is in *July*; and being
there frequently refresh'd with Wa-
ter, they will come up in about
five Weeks, and must, about the
beginning of *September*, be put in-
to a good Stove, such as is fit for
the *Ananas* or *Pine-Apple*, which
see under the Word *Stove*. We
must keep them constantly warm du-
ring the Winter, and in the Sum-
mer, we may plunge their Pots in-
to the *Bark*. This Plant grows
in 18 Degrees North Latitude. See
more of it in my *Monthly Writings*,
and in my *Historical Account of
Coffee*.

COCULUS Indus, Off. in *English*,
India-Berries, are as big as *Bay-
Berries*, are of a bitter Taste, be-
ing the Fruit of a Tree described
in the 7th Vol. of the *Hortus Ma-
labaricus*, under the Name *Natsia-
tum*, bearing Leaves like an Heart;
it grows in *Malabar*, in the *East-
Indies*; these are of a very intoxi-
cating Nature, and often mix'd in
Paste to catch Fish, which will be-
come Drunk by eating them, and
float on the Top of the Water.

COCKS-COMB, or *Yellow Rattle*,
is *Pedicularis*, or *Crista Galli*, which
see.

COCKS-FOOT-GRASS, or *Dew-
Grass*, is *Ischamon*, or *Gramen Dac-
tyloides*, which see.

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COCKS-HEAD, is *Caput Gallinaeum*, or *Onobrychis*, which see.

COCKLE, is *Nigellastrum* and *Licnides*, which see.

CODIAMUM & Codiaminum, is *Pseudo-narcissus*.

CODOMALO *Cretensium*, i. e. *Vitis Idaea*.

CÆLIDONUM *Chymistrarum*, is *Chalidenium majus*.

COGGYRIA, is the *Cotinus Coriaria* of *Pliny*, and the *Sumack Venetorum*, in *English*, The *Venice Sumack*; is a Shrub of no unpleasant Figure, and of a Rozin-like Scent; it is propagated by Seed sown in *March*, on a hot Bed; it may have a little Shelter in the Winter while 'tis young, but will after two or three Years stand Abroad; the Wood is of use to dye Yellow, but the Leaves and young Branches are used for dying of Black; the Bark serves to tan Leather in *May*. See the Figure of it in *Parkinson*; the other Sorts of *Sumack*, see under the Word *Rhus*.

COLE, or COLEWORT, is *Brassica*.

COLE-FLOWER, or CAULY-FLOWER, is *Caulis Florida*, and *Brassica Florida*.

COLLARION, is *Anagallis Terrestris*.

COLCHICUM, in *English* is *Meadow Saffron*, and in the North Parts of *England* call'd *naked Boys*; and is also call'd *Colchicum*, after the *Latin*; it grows wild in many Places in *England*, and blossoms about *August* and *September*; the Blossoms are fashion'd somewhat like those of the *Crocus*, or common *Saffron*, shewing themselves before the Leaves appear; there are many Varieties of it, chequer'd with divers Colours, but all of them chiefly tending to a Peach Blossom, or a Flesh Colour; they make a good Shew in a Garden, especially the

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double flower'd Kinds; they are bulbous rooted, and must be transplanted when they have neither Leaves nor Flowers on them.

COLCHICUM. The *Meadow Saffron*, whereof there are many Sorts, some of them, for the Beauty of their Flowers, deserving Place in this Collection, the which shall be describ'd; the rest bearing single Flowers of one Colour, and neither eminently strip'd nor chequer'd we will pass over as not worth the Trouble.

COLCHICUM *Verficolor*. The *Party-colour'd Meadow Saffron*, and all the rest, except those of the Spring, bring forth their Flowers in Autumn, before the green Leaves appear, which being kept back by Winter, come not up until *February*: The Flowers of this come out of the Ground late in the Year, three, four, or more, from one Root, standing on very short Foot-stalks, compos'd of six Leaves, whereof some are white, others of a pale Purple, and some of them half White, and the rest Purple, with some Threads or Chives in the Middle, like unto the *Crocus* or *Saffron-Flowers* of the Spring; after the Flowers are past, the green Leaves do not presently come forth, little of them appearing above Ground before the End of *February*, which at first are of a dark brown Colour, but with the Spring grow to be large, long and green, three or four standing upon a short, round, weak, green Foot-stalk; in the middle of the Leaves the Seed-Vessel appeareth, containing round, brown Seeds; the Root is something like unto that of a Tulip, but commonly bigger, and having that Eminence at the Bottom, standing out very long, from whence many Fibres shoot into the Ground.

COLCHICUM *Variegatum*. The *variegated Meadow Saffron*, differeth

th from the last, in that the flowers rise higher, and are striped with a deeper Purple, upon a pale bluish Ground, throughout every Leaf, which are longer than those of the former, and not so round pointed; in the Roots and Leaves there is no material Difference.

COLCHICUM Atro-purpureum Variegatum. *The dark Purple striped Meadow-Saffron*, differeth from the other, in that the Flowers, at their first appearing, are of a pale bluish Colour, with small and sharp-pointed Leaves, which after a little Time become striped, and guarded with a dark sad Purple.

COLCHICUM Variegatum dictum Agrippina. *The Variegated Meadow-Saffron*, commonly call'd *Agrippina*, of later Discovery, and a greater Rarity than any of the former, the Difference chiefly consisting in the Colour and Marking of the Flowers, which in this are white and red, penached like a Tulip.

COLCHICUM Fritillarium Neapolitanum. *The Checkered Meadow-Saffron of Naples*, hath larger and deeper purplish red Flowers, and more eminently checkered, like *Fritillary*, than any other of that Sort (except the next) whereof there are some Diversity, but this is the best; the Root and green Leaves differ very little from those of the former.

COLCHICUM Fritillarium Chiosense. *The checkered Meadow Saffron of Chio*, bringeth forth (late in Autumn) small, but beautiful Flowers, of a pale Purple Colour, thick spotted, and checkered with bluish Purple; the green Leaves come up in the Spring, which are much smaller than any of the other, commonly three in Number, of a fresh green Colour, lying on the Ground, twining and folding the Edges; the Root is like those of

the other, but smaller and more tender.

COLCHICUM flore pleno. *The double Meadow-Saffron*, is like the common *English Kind*, that grows plentifully in several moist Meadows; only the Flowers of this are double, containing many Leaves, of the same purplish Colour, with some Chives tipt with yellow Pendants among them.

COLCHICUM flore pleno purpureo. *The double Purple Meadow-Saffron*, differeth from the former, in that the Flowers are smaller, the Leaves of them sharper pointed, and of a deeper purplish red Colour.

COLCHICUM variegatum Flore pleno. *The double variegated Meadow-Saffron*, is like the first double Kind, only some of the Leaves of the double Flower will be striped, and guarded with White, upon the pale bluish Ground.

COLCHICUM maximum Flore pleno. *The greatest double Meadow-Saffron*, hath Flowers much bigger, and more double than any of the former, containing very many round pointed Leaves, of pale purplish bluish Colour, spreading open, and forming a gallant double Flower, far transcending any of the former double Kinds.

The Roots of the *Colchicums*, being set about the end of *August*, or beginning of *September*, will suddenly put forth Fibres, and shortly after Flowers, being the first blown from the Time of the setting of the dry Roots, of all others, altho' vulgarly accounted the last, which are indeed the first that flower, some of them in *September*, others in *October*, the first Party-coloured, and that of *Chio* being commonly the last.

They are easily planted, the Roots losing their Fibres, which may be taken up as soon as the green Leaves are dried down, and

kept out of the Ground until the fore-mentioned Time of their Planting; they affect a moist Ground, but being hardy, will thrive and encrease in almost any Soil, only that *Chio* is tender, and will not prosper, unless it be planted in a warm Place, where it may have the Comfort of the Sun, and Benefit of Shelter from the Frost, Wet, and Cold in Winter, whereof it is very impatient. I doubt not but other fine Varieties may be raised by the sowing of the Seeds of the best Kinds; the Manner of handling them, is the same with that of Tulips, and other bulbous Roots that lose their Fibres.

COLOCASSIA, a Name given to a Plant which very much resembles an Arom, and is undoubtedly a Species of it. We have lately receiv'd it plentifully from *Portugal*, tho' I have seen it in our more curious Gardens, as long as I can remember; it is this Year 1724 in the greatest Strength and most promising State of Flowering at the Physick Garden at *Chelfey*, that I have yet seen it in *England*, but it is in the Tanners Bark in a Glass Case; and indeed, I find it requires a great deal of Heat, and should be kept in a good Stove in the Winter; it is encreas'd from Offsets, which spring from the Root; the use of it, I learn, is to put some of the Root in Soops, to give them a high Taste, for the Root is very hot.

COLOCYNTHIS, *Off.* is call'd in Greek, *κολοκύνθης*, and also *σικυά πικρά*, that is, *Sicua Picra*, or *Bitter Cucumber*, but generally *Bitter Apple*, and *Bitter Gourd*, and *Wild Citrus*, and *Coloquintida*, is a Plant that grows much like the *Cucumber*, catching hold with its Claspers any thing that stands near it; its Fruit is round and small, exceeding bitter; it may be raised from Seeds

sown on an hot Bed in *March*, and trained up under Cover, till the end of *May*, and then exposed to the Air, as other Gourds. See *Cucurbita* and *Pepo*, for the more particular Management of it.

COLOURS, as they are natural in Plants, according to *Dr. Grew* and some others, admit of the following Considerations.

As they appear in the Plants themselves, it may be observed in the first Place, That there is far less Variety in the Colours of Roots than of the other Parts, the Parenchyma being within the Skin usually White, sometimes Yellow, rarely Red; the Cause hereof being for that they are kept by the Earth from a free and open Air, which concurrith with the Juices of the several Parts, to the Production of their several Colours; and therefore the upper Parts of Roots when they happen to stand naked above the Ground, are often dyed with several Colours; so the Tops of several Roots will turn Red, those of Mullen, Turneps, and Radishes, will turn Purple, and many others Green; whereas, those of the same Roots, which lie more under Ground are commonly White.

As they appear upon the Infusion of Plants into several Sorts of Liquors.

As upon the Mixture of those Infusions of Plants, or of any one of them with some other Liquor.

As Roots are most commonly white, so the Leaves are green, which Colour is so proper to them, that many Leaves, as those of Sage, the young Sprouts, *St. John's Wort*, and others which are reddish when in the Bud, upon their full Growth acquire a perfect Green. The Cause of this Colour is the Action of the Air both

within and from without the
 upon the Juices thereof,
 whereby it strikes them into that
 colour.

By the Air from without, I mean
 that which surrounds the Body of
 the Plant, which is the Cause of
 Greenness, not merely as it is
 contiguous to it, but as it pene-
 rates through the Pores of the
 Plant thereinto, and so mixing with
 the Juices thereof, plainly dyes or
 strikes them into a Green.

By the Air from within, I mean
 that which entering together with
 the Aliment at the Root, thence
 ascends by the Air-Vessels into the
 Stem and Leaves, and is there
 diffused into all the several Jui-
 ces thereof, likewise concurring to
 the Colour of the Air-Verdure; whence it is, the
 Cause of Plants which lye under
 Water are Green, as well as those
 which stand above it, because, tho'
 the ambient Air contain'd in the
 Water be but little, yet the want
 of it is compensated by that which
 ascends from the Root. And there-
 fore it is observable, that the Stalks
 of Marsh-mallows and some other
 Plants, being cut transversly, tho'
 the Parenchyma of the Bark be
 white, yet the Sap vessels, which
 are within that Parenchyma, are
 as green as the Skin itself, because
 they stand close to the Air-vessels;
 and the Parenchyma, I say, which is
 intercepted from the Air without,
 the Skin, and from the Air with-
 in by the Sap Vessels, which are
 Neighbours to that within,
 are both equally green. So like-
 wise, if a Carrot be plucked up,
 and suffered to lie some Time in
 open Air, that Part which
 lieth in and near the Center,
 among the Air-Vessels, will be-
 come green as well as the Skin; all
 the other Parts continuing of a red-
 dish Yellow as before; the Air
 therefore, both from without and

from within the Plant, togethe
 with the Juices of the Plant, are
 all the concurrent Causes of its
 Verdure.

But how doth the Air concur to
 the Greenness of Plants? I answer;
 Not as it is merely either cold or
 dry, or moist, nor yet quatenus
 Air; but as it is a mix'd, and
 particularly a saline Body, (that is)
 as there is a considerable Quantity
 of saline Parts mixed with those
 which are properly Aerial, it being
 plain, from manifold Experience,
 that the several Kinds of Salts are
 the grand Agents in the Variation
 of Colours: So that to speak strict-
 ly, altho' Sulphur be indeed the
 Female, or *Materia Substrata* of all
 Colours, yet Salt is the Male or
 Prime Agent by which the Sul-
 phur is determined to the Produc-
 tion of one Colour and not of ano-
 ther.

If then it be the Air mixed with
 the Juices of a Plant, and the Salt
 of the Air that makes it green, it
 may be further asked what kind of
 Salt? But this is more hard to
 judge of; yet it seemeth that it is
 not an acid, but a subalkaline Salt,
 or at least some Salt which is diffe-
 rent from a simple Acid, and hath
 an Affinity with Alkalies.

One Reason why I so judge, is,
 Because, that altho' all Plants
 yield an Alkaly, or other Salt, diffe-
 rent from an Acid, and some in
 good Quantity; yet in most Plants
 the predominant Principle is an
 Acid, so that the Supply of an
 acid Principle from the Air, for the
 Production of a green Colour, as it
 would be superfluous, so also inef-
 fectual; a different Principle being
 requisite to the striking of this,
 together with the Sulphur, into a
 green Colour.

I suppose therefore, that not on-
 ly Green, but all the Colours of
 Plants, are a kind of Precipitate;

resulting from the Concurrence of the saline Parts of the Air with the saline and sulphurous Parts of the Plant, and that the subalkaline, or other like saline Part of the Air, is concurrent with the acid and sulphureous Parts of Plants, for the Production of their Verdure; that is, as they strike altogether into a green Precipitate, which also seemeth to be confirmed by divers Experiments hereafter mentioned.

The Colours are various, differing therein, not only from the Leaf, but one from another, yet all seem to depend upon the general Causes aforesaid; and therefore the Colours of Flowers, as well as of Leaves, do result not solely from the Contents of the Plant, But from the Concurrence likewise of the ambient Air; hence it is, that as they gradually open, and are exposed to the Air, they still either acquire or change their Colour; no Flower having its proper Colour in the Bud (tho' it be then perfectly form'd) but only when it is expanded. So the purple Flower of *Stock July-flowers*, while they are in the Bud, are white or pale. So *Batabelers Buttons*, *Blue Bottle*, *Poppy*, *red Daisies*, and many others, tho' of divers Colours when blown, yet are all white in the Bud: And many Flowers do thus change their Colours thrice successively, as the youngest Buds of the *Lady's Looking-Glass*, *Bugliss*, and the like, are all white, the larger Buds are purple or murrey, and the open Flowers blue, according as they come still nearer, and are longer exposed to the Air.

But if the Colour of the Flower dependeth on the ambient Air, it may be asked how it comes to pass then that this Colour is various and not one, and that one a Green? That is to say, That all Flowers are not Green as well as the Leaves: In an-

swer to this, three Things may be premised.

First, What was said before be remembred, That here the Air is not a solitary, but concurrent Cause, so that besides the Efficacy of the Air, we are to consider that of the several Parts of the Plant, by which the Contents, both aerial and liquid, are supplied to the Flower.

Secondly, That in the Lymph ducts of a Plant, Sulphur is the predominant Principle, and more abounding than in any other Part of a Plant, as also hath been formerly shewed.

Thirdly, That it appears, according to what we have observed in the Anatomy of the Flower, That the Quantity of the Lymph ducts, with respect to the Air-Vessels, is greater in the Flower than in the Leaf.

It seemeth therefore, that the Air-Vessels, and therefore the Air, being predominant in the Leaf, Green is therein also the predominant Colour: I say predominant because there are other Colours veiled under the Green, even in the Leaf, as will hereafter appear more manifest.

On the contrary, the Lymph ducts, and therefore the Sulphur, being more, and the Air-Vessels less in the Flower than in the Leaf, the ambient Air alone is not able to control the Sulphur so far, but the Sulphur generally carries the greatest share in the Production of the Colour in different Degrees; for if the proportion betwixt the Lymph ducts and the Air-Vessels be more equal, the Flower is either White, or Yellow, which latter Colour is next of Kin to a Green. If the Sulphur be somewhat predominant, the Flower will shew it self red at first, but the ambient Air hath so much Power upon it, as gradu-

turn the red into a blue ; but if Sulphur be much predominant, the Acid of the ambient Air heighten it to a fixed red.

Hence it is that Yellows and Greens are less alterable upon the Air of Plants, than other Colours, because the Air being predominant in their Production, they are less liable to suffer from it afterwards. Whereas Reds and Purples, the Production whereof Sulphur is predominant, are very changeable: So the red Flowers of *Lysimachia*, upon drying, turn Purple, the young purple Flowers of *Isis* turn blue. So likewise the *Bilberries*, and the *Crimson* of baked *Damascions* both turn blue; for being gathered, and so wanting a continued Supply of Sulphur to bear up the Colour against the Force of the Air, it takes it down at last from Red to Purple or Blue. I conclude therefore, That one principal Cause of the Variety of Colours, is the overproportion of the *Lymphæducts* to the Air-Vessels, and therefore the Dominion of the Sulphur over the Air therein.

If it be objected, That the Air does not deepen but heighten the Colour of the Blood, I answer, That I am not now speaking of animal, but of vegetable Blood: The same Air which heightens the Colour of Blood one Way, may deepen that of a Flower another; nay, and may heighten that of some Flowers too, some other Way.

And therefore, Secondly, it is to be considered, That as there is not only one, but divers saline Principles in the Air: So also, there are the several Parts in one Plant, as the Root of one Sort, in the Leaves of another, in the Flower of another, and in the other Parts; since the Figuration of the

Parts of a Plant dependeth chiefly upon the saline Principles, and that the Flower hath a different Figure from that of the Leaf, it follows, that there is some saline Principle in the one, which is not in the other, especially in all such Flowers whose Figures are cut out by a greater Variety and Complication of Lines.

The Leaves therefore, tho' variously shaped, yet agreeing so far in one common Figure as usually to be flat, it therefore seemeth plain, that there is a saline Principle in them all, so far one, as to be the chief Cause of that common Figure, and, in Concurrence with the ambient Air, to be likewise the chief Cause of one common Colour, a Green.

Whereas the Figure of the Flowers, and therefore their saline Principle being more various, and commonly distinct from that of the Leaf, it will easily concur with as great Variety of Salts in the Air, whether acid, alkaline, nitrous, urinous, armoniacal, or any other therein existent to the Precipitation of the Sulphur into the Variety of Colours. Thus far of the Colours of Plants, as they appear in their natural Estate.

Of the Colours of Plants by Infusion.

The next general Enquiry proposed to be made, was this, After what Manner the Colours of Plants shew themselves upon their Infusion into Liquors. The Liquors, I made use of for this Purpose, were three, *Oil of Olive*, *Water*, and *Spirit of Wine*: The *Water* I used was from the *Thames*, because I could not procure any clear Rain Water, and had not Leisure at present to distil any; but next to this, that yields as little Salt as any.

As for Oil, it is known, that most Plants, either by Coction or long Infusion, will give it their green Colour. I have likewise try'd some Yellows, and find they will do indifferently well, as *Saffron*, which by Infusion in Oil, gives it a light golden Tincture.

Divers Aromatick Plants, as *Mint*, *Marjoram*, &c. being dry'd and infus'd in Oil, gives it a double Tincture, both green and yellow, one Drop of the Oil shewing green; but a good Quantity of it held up against a Candle, looketh reddish, or of a deep Yellow.

But there is no Vegetable yet known, which gives a true Red to Oil, except *Alkanet Root*, with which some colouring either common or other Oil, vend it under the Name of *The red Oil of Scorpions*.

These Things confirm what we have said concerning the Causes of Colours in the Leaves and Flowers of Plants, upon this two-fold Consideration:

First, That Oil is the most proper Menstruum of Sulphur.

Secondly, That Oils have a greater Congruity with Acids than with Alkalies, as I have formerly shew'd.

I say therefore, that in Blues, Purples, and especially Reds, the predominant Principles being Sulphur and Acid, the Oil either abstracts the Sulphur of it self, or at least unlocks it; for the acid Parts whereby both of them are bestow'd separately to their like Parts, in the Oil, upon which their Disunion the Colour vanishes, that depending not upon either of them alone, which of themselves are Colourless, but upon both united together.

On the contrary, a green Colour not depending on a predominant Acid, but an Alkaly, or some saline Principle different from an acid, this will not be so easily imbibed

separately into the Pores of the Plant, but only by Mediation of the Sulphur; so that being both imbibed without any Disunion, they still retain the same green Colour they had before in the Plant.

Hence also it is, that red Roots being dry'd and infus'd some Time in Oil of Aniseeds, a more potent Menstruum than common Oil, they wholly lose their own Colour, and turn white, the Oil remaining as red as at the first. This is by the Sulphur, or that part of it, which chiefly the red depended upon, absorbed separately by the Oil, so the Colour vanishes.

A second Menstruum I made of was Water; and first *Alkanet Root*, which immediately tinctured Oil with a deeper Red, will not colour Water in the least.

Next, it is observable, that Water will take all the Colours of Plants in Infusion, except a Green, so that as no Plant will by Infusion give a perfect Blue to Oil, so there is none that I know of, which by Infusion will give a perfect green to Water.

But altho' the green Leaves will not give their visible Colour by Infusion in Water, yet they will give most other Colours, as well as Flowers themselves; so the green Leaves of *Cinquefoil* give a Tincture no higher than to resemble *Rheum Wine*; those of *Hyslop*, *Cane*, of *Strawberry*, *Malaga*, of *Muscadine*, of *Wood-Sorrel* Water, and some Drops of *Claret*, of *Blackwort Water*, and a Dash of *Claret* and those of *Eawm*, make a Tincture near as red as ordinary *Claret* alone. All aromatick hot Plants give a yellow red Tincture, or *lorem ex luteo rubrum*: All Plants with a yellowish Flower give either a pale Citrine, or yellow Tincture, and the like. Yet they give not their Tincture in the same Space of Time, some requiring

Fortnight

fortnight, others a Week, others
 ve, three, or two Days, and some
 at one, or half a Day; from hence
 appears, that the Colours of most
 flowers are begun in the Leaves,
 only Green being therein the pre-
 dominant Colour, as a Veil spread
 over them conceals all the rest; but
 passing on into the Flower, where
 the finer Vessels, as is aforesaid,
 are under the Dominion of the
 larger, they shew themselves di-
 stinctly.

A third, and the last Menstruum
 made use of, was *Spirit of Wine*;
 and here it is to be remark'd, That
 Oil rarely takes a Red, there be-
 ing but one known Instance of it,
 for Water a Green, so neither *Spiri-*
t of Wine a Blue: I have try'd
 with several blue Flowers, as of
Larkbeel, Violet, Mallows, Burrage
 and others, whereof it will not take
 the least Tincture.

Again, tho' no blue Flowers, that
 I know of, will give a blue Tin-
 cture to *Spirit of Wine*, yet having
 been some Days infus'd in the said
 Spirit, and the Spirit still remain-
 ing in a manner lympid, and void
 of the least Ray of Blue, if you
 drop into it a little *Spirit of Sulphur*,
 it is somewhat surprizing to see,
 that it immediately strikes it into
 a full Red, as if it had been Blue
 before; and so if you drop *Spirit of*
Sal Armoniac, or other Alkaly up-
 on it, it presently strikes it Green,
 which further confirms what has
 been said before of the Causes of
 Vegetables Colours.

It is also observable, that the
 green Leaves of *Bawm*, which give
 a muscadine Red, with some Rays
 of Claret to Water, gives a pure
 and perfect Green to *Spirit of Wine*,
 and is the only Plant of all that I
 have yet try'd which doth the
 like.

It is likewise to be noted, that
 both yellow and red Flowers give

a stronger and fuller Tincture to
 Water, than to *Spirit of Wine*; as in
 the Tinctures of *Cowslip, Poppies,*
Clove-July flowers and *Roses*, made
 both in Water and *Spirit of Wine*,
 and compared together, is easily
 seen; so that for Tinctures made
 with Flowers, whether for Medi-
 cines or other Purposes, Water with
 respect to the Colour, is the better
 Menstruum, I say for Tinctures made
 with Flowers; for there are some
 other Parts, especially Gums, as
Gambogia, Myrrh, and Aloes, which
 give their Tinctures full and clear
 only to *Spirit of Wine*, some of
 which are us'd by Leather Gilders,
 and others, for the washing over of
 Silver, so as to give it the Colour
 of Gold. Thus far of the Colours
 of Plants, as they appear upon In-
 fusion.

*Of the Colours of Plants produced by
 their Mixture with other Bodies.*

The last general Enquiry pro-
 pos'd to be made, is, After what
 manner they would exhibit them-
 selves upon the Mixture of those
 Infusions, or of any one of them
 with some other Liquor?

A strong Infusion, or the Juice of
 the Leaves of *Rose-tree, Raspis, Straw-*
berry, Cinquefoil, Gooseberry, Primrose,
Jerusalem Cowslip, Bear's ear, Bear's-
foot, Peony, Bistort, Laurel, Goat's-beard,
 dropped upon Steel, make a purple
 Tincture: But that of Vine Leaves
 scarce maketh any Tincture at all; so
 there is something else, besides Sour-
 ness, concurring to the Purple up-
 on Steel.

Saccharum Saturni, drop'd on a
 Tincture of red *Roses*, turneth it
 to a faint pale Green.

Salt of Tartar, drop'd upon the
 same Tincture, turneth it to a
 deeper Green.

Spirit of Hartshorn, drop'd upon
 a Tincture of the Flower of *Lark-*
bee

beel and *Borage*, turn them to a *Verdigrease Green*.

Spirit of Hartshorn, drop'd on most green Leaves, doth not change them at all; the like Effects have *Aqua Calcis*, and *Spirit of S. Armoniac*.

These Experiments seem to confirm, that it is some Alkaline, or other like Salt in the Air, which is predominant in the Production of green in the Leaves of Plants.

Salt of Tartar, drop'd on the white Flowers of *Daisy*, changeth them into a light Green; which as it further confirms the aforesaid Position, so likewise argues, that Whiteness in Flowers is not always from the Defect of Tincture, but that there may be white as well as yellow, green, red, or blue Tinctures.

Spirit of Sulphur, drop'd on the green Leaves of *Adonis Flower*, *Everlasting Peas*, and *Hely Oak*, turns them all yellow.

Spirit of Sulphur, on a Tincture of *Saffron*, changeth it not.

Spirit of Sulphur, on the yellow Flowers of *Crowfoot*, alters them not, neither are they changed by the Affusion of Alkalies.

So that it seemeth, that in all Yellows the sulphureous Acid, and alkaline Parts, are all more equal.

Spirit of Sulphur, on a Tincture of *Violets*, turns it from Blue to a true Lach or middle Crimson.

Spirit of Sulphur, on a Tincture of *Clove-Gilly-Flowers*, makes a bright Blood Red; into the like Colour it heightens a Tincture of *red Roses*.

So that as Alkalies, or other analogous Salts, are predominant in Greens, so Acids in Reds, especially in the brighter Reds, in the Leaves and Flowers of Plants. Hence it is, that *Spirit of Nitre*, drop'd upon the blue Flower of *Ladies Locking-glass*, *Larkspur*, *Borage*, turns them all red, viz. into the red of common *Lychnis*. But which is

particularly to be noted, being drop'd on the said red Flowers of *Lychnis*, alters them little or nothing, because that very Colour is therein produc'd by a copious Admixture of the like Principle.

The Sum therefore of what hath been now said, of the Causes of vegetable Colours, is this, That while their Sulphur and saline Principles only swim together, and are not as yet united into one Precipitate, no Colour results from them, but the Contents are rather Lympid, as usually in the Root, and many other parenchymous Parts.

When they are united, and the Alkaline are predominant, they produce a Green.

When the Sulphur, and the Alkaline are more equal, they produce a Tawny.

When the Sulphur, Acid, and Alkaline, there a Yellow.

When the Sulphur predominant, and the Acid and Alkaline equal, there a Blue.

When the Sulphur and Acid are predominant to the Alkaline, then a Purple.

When the Sulphur predominant to the Alkaline, and the Acid to them both, a Scarlet.

Lastly, When the Acid predominant to the Alkaline, and the Sulphur to them both, a Blood Red, which is the highest and most sulphurous Colour in Nature.

From the Premises divers Rules do also result for the making of Tinctures, either for Medicines, or for any other Purposes.

I shall only add one or two Notes: As first, That of all Colours, Yellows are the most fix'd and unfading; as for Instance, If you drop either a Solution of *Tartar*, or of *Spirit of Sulphur*, upon a Tincture of the yellow Flowers of *Crowfoot*, of *Adonis*, or of *Saffron*, neither of them will alter their Colour;

colour; which shews the Strength of most Yellows to resist all manner of Impressions from the Air.

Again, That the use of Salts is not only to heighten or deepen Colours, but also to fix and make them permanent; as for Instance, the Tincture of Clove-July-Flowers, made either with Water or Spirit of Wine, being exposed to the Air, will often turn into a blackish Purple. But the Addition of a few Drops of Spirits of Sulphur doth not only heighten the Colour, but renders it stable and permanent,

Likewise of Salts themselves there is Choice to be made; for there are some, which, altho' they fix the Colour, yet will a little give, as we say, and not hold thoroughly dry, as most lixivial Salts and stillitious Acids. But there are some Salts which will not give in the least, as Allum, that in Lime-Water, and some others, which latter is so far from being moistened, that it is rather petrified by the Air; for which Reason I take it to be one of the best Liquors for a stable and permanent green, and some other Colours.

Among all Water-Colours, the rarest and most difficult to make a clear, bright and permanent, is a Blue. There are many Flowers of an excellent Blue, as those of Bugloss, Lark-heel and others, but they easily fade; and there are very few Flowers that will strike into a Blue by any Liquor, being almost all changeable into a green Purple or Red; yet some few there are in which this Colour may be produced; as for Instance, the Flower of Lathyrus or Parsle-everlasting, which upon the Affusion of Spirit of Hart's-horn is changed from a Peach to as pure a Blue as the best Ultra-marine, that which hitherto is I think wanting in Water-Colours: Spirit of Hart's-horn

was the Liquor I used; but I question not but that other Alkalies, and particularly Lime-water, will have the like Effect, and so render it the more stable.

From what hath been said, we may likewise be confirmed in the Use of the already known Rules, and directed unto others yet unknown, in Order to the Variation of the Colours of Flowers in their Growth. The effecting of this by putting the Colour desired in the Flower into the Body or Root of the Plant, is vainly talked of by some, being such a Piece of Cunning, as for the obtaining a painted Face to eat good Store of white and red Lead.

The best known Rules are these two; First, that the Seed be used above any other Part, if the Variation of the Colour be intended; one Reason whereof is, because that Part being but very small, the Tinctures of the Soil will have the greater Proportion to those of the Seed: Besides, the Tender and Virgin-seed, being committed to the Soil, will more easily take any peculiar Tincture from it, than another Part which is not so susceptible, and hath been tintured already. All the strange Varieties in Carnations, Tulips, and other Flowers, are made this Way.

The other Rule is, to change the Soil, or frequently to transplant from one Bed to another; by which Means the Plant is, as it were, super-impregnated with several Colours; which Way is taken for Roots and Slips.

The Consideration whereof, and of the foregoing Experiments, may direct us not only in changing the Bed, but also in compounding the Soil, as by mixing such and such Salts, or Bodies impregnated with such Salts; I say, by mixing these Bodies in such a Proportion with the

C O

the Soil, as although they have no Colour in themselves, yet may be effectual to produce a great Variety of Colours in the Plants they nourish; supplying the Plants with such Tinctures as shall concur with the Air to strike or precipitate their Sulphur into so many several Colours, after the Manner above explicated, and so to bring Nature's Art of Painting in a great Measure into our own Power.

COLUBRINA is Bistorta.

COLUBRINA radix Virginiana, *Virginia Snake-root*, is *Pistolochia*.

COLUBRINUM Lignum, *Off.* in *English*, *Snake-wood*, but supposed rather to be the Root of some Species of the Tree which bears the *Nux Vomica*; it is brought to us from *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*. *Dr. De Heid's* Account of it makes it a malignant, soporiferous and poisonous Drug, tho' it has been prescribed as a Febrifuge. If we can get the Seeds of it, we must give them an Hot-bed in the Spring, and house them in the Winter, considering the Climate they come from.

COLUMBANA, or *Columbaria*, and *Columbaris*, is *Verbena*, which see.

COLUMBINA of *Cæsalpinus*, is the *Aquilegia Sylvestris*.

COLUMBINES, see *Aquilegia*.

COLOQUINTIDA, or *bitter Gourd*, is *Colocynthis*.

COLT'S-FOOT, *Tussilago*.

Mountain COLT'S-FOOT is *Tussilago Alpina*, which see.

COLUS Jovis, is the *Horminum Luteum* of *Parkinson*, in *English* the *yellow wild Clary*, and *Jupiter's Di-staff*. This is easily propagated by Seeds sown in *March*, and will remain many Years.

COLIS Rustica, of *Cordus*, is *Atractylis*.

COMUTÆA, *Off.* is call'd in *Greek* κομύτανα, in *English* *Bastard-Senna*, is of various Kinds, commonly

C O

making pretty large Shrubs, bringing Strings of Flowers somewhat wing'd like *Bean-Blossoms*; we have some with yellow Flowers; one Sort with fine *Scarlet Flowers*, which must be housed in the Winter, as it comes from a hot Country. These are all raised from Seeds sown in the Spring upon Hot-beds, some bearing their Seeds in Bladders, and others in long Pods; as the *Scorpion Bastard Senna*, which may be also increased by Layers, and Offsets, and Suckers from the Roots. We may inarch them one upon another in *May* and *June*; *Gerard* and *Parkinson* have given the Cuts of many of them.

COMA Aurea, or *Heliochrysum* by some, and *Stæas Citrina*, is in *English* *Golden Tufts* and *Yellow Cassidny*, is a Plant well enough deserving a Place in the Garden; it may be propagated either by Seeds sown in the Spring, or may be raised by Slips or Cuttings. We may see a Figure of one Sort in *Dodoneus*.

COMÆ signifies the *Summits* or *Tops of Plants*, and also the *Leaves of Trees*.

COMACUM Theophrasti, is *Nux moschata*; but see *Moschata nux*.

COMARUS & *Comarum*, is *Uredo* & *Arbutus*.

COMBASBOGUE is *Meliguetta*.

COMFREY is *Symphytum* and *Consolida major*. See *Symphytum*.

Spotted COMFREY, or *Jerusalem Cowslips*, is *Pulmonaria maculosa*.

COMINHAM Indis, is *Benzoin*.

CONDRUS, of *Guilandinus*, is *Arbutus*.

CONDER, of *Avicenna*, is *Thus* or *Olibanum*; which see.

CONDISI, according to *Bellamenfis*, is the Root of a Plant, of the Thickness of one's Thumb, yellowish within-side and black without. This Plant, he says, has Leaves prickly like a Thistle. *Serapion* from *Discorides* tells us, that the Decoction

C O

Decoction of this Root is good to cleanse Wooll and Cloaths, and that it was used instead of Soap; which has made some mistake it for the Plant which we call *Soap-wort* or *Saponaria*; but that is another Plant, as we may see under the Word *Saponaria*. The *Condifi* is an *Arabian Plant*, and will require an Hot bed to raise it with us.

CONDURDUM Plinii, is *Vaccaria rubra*. See *Vaccaria*.

CONDRILLA, is *Chondrilla*.

A CONE, is *Conus*.

CONUS, in *English* a *Cone*, is the Fruit of a Tree composed of many woody Scales of the Figure of a Cone or Pyramid, that is, having a broad circular Base, and being narrower upwards till it terminates in a Point; such is the Fruit of the Pine, the Firr, &c. call'd *Cones* or *Cloggs*.

CONSERVA of Plinii, is also call'd *Alga Aquatilis Capillacea*, and *Linum-aquaticum*, in *English* *Threddy Water-weed* and *Hairy Water-weed*; is a Plant only composed of green and brownish Threds, growing at the Bottoms of Ponds and Rivers, and driving its Threds as the Stream runs. I have cultivated this in my Water tubs among other Sorts of Water-plants; one may, by the Help of Microscopes, discover its Flowers in *August*: Some mistake this for the *Crow-Silk*, but that is a much finer Texture than this.

CONSECRATRIX, i. e. *Iris*.

CONSILIGO, i. e. *Heleboraster*.

CONSOLIDA minor, is *Bellis minor*.

CONSOLIDA major, is *Symphitum majus*.

CONSOLIDA media, is *Bellis major*.

CONSOLIDA aurea, of *Tabernmontanus*, is *Solidago Sarafenica*.

CONSOLIDA aurea, of *Cordus*, is *Chamaecistus* or *Helianthemum*.

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CONSOLIDA regalis, is *Delphinium*, or *Lark-spurs*.

CONSOLIDA is a Name given to many Herbs of different Kinds, taken from the *Latin Consolidare*, signifying in old Times to soder, to close or glue up the Lips of Wounds, and therefore was also call'd *Solidago*; but as there were several Kinds of Plants which had that Virtue, so all of those were call'd by the same Name, and distinguish'd by proper Adjuncts, as *Consolida aurea*, *Consolida regalis*, &c. in *English* *Consound* and *Woundwort*. See *Solidago*.

CONSOUND, is *Solidago* and *Consolida*; which see.

Great CONSOUND, is *Symphitum majus*.

Middle CONSOUND, is *Bellis major*.

Small CONSOUND, is *Bellis minor*.

CONTRAYERVA, *Off.* also call'd *Drakena*, and in *English* the *Indian Spanish Counterpoison*, is a knotted Root, encompass'd on all Sides with slender Fibres; it is of a reddish brown Colour without-side, and white within, and of a spicey Smell. Both *Father Camelli* in his Letter to *Mr. Ray*, and *Osma* in his Letter to *Monardus*, makes it to have a Leaf ribb'd like a *Plantain Leaf*. If we could get these Roots to grow with us, they will require our best Stoves in the Winter. See more of this in *Botanicum Officinale*.

CONVAL Lilly, is *Lillium Convallium*.

CONIZA. See *Conyza*.

CONVOLVULUS major albus, *Off.* or *Great white Bindweed*, is what the Gardeners call *Bearbind*; a very unwelcome Guest in a Garden, penetrating the Ground sometimes with its stringy Roots near three Foot deep; so that it is very difficult to destroy; the best Way is to hough the Places where it grows every

every Fortnight, from the Time its Shoots begin to appear for six or seven Times, or to plant the Piece so incumber'd with Cabbage-plants, and hough it two or three Times. But all the other Sorts of *Convolvulus* deserve our Care to raise, as this does our Care to destroy it. We have commonly in our Gardens the large *Convolvulus* with the Purple Flower, and the small *Convolvulus* with light blue Flowers intermix'd with yellow and white, call'd *Convolvulus minor*, *non Convolvulus flore caeruleo*, and the Scarlet Kind of *Virginia*; but this last is rather a Kind of *Quamoclit*, being a long piped Flower; and the *Convolvulus* Flower is a true Bell flower: There is likewise a *Quamoclit* with fine cut Leaves, and with Flowers of a most piercing red, call'd *Convolvulus pennatus Americanus*, cut in *Parkinson*, which I have seen in *Holland*. They must all be raised in Hot-beds in *March*; but there are great Varieties of these Plants, some of which will remain many Years, and must be hous'd in the Winter.

CONVOLVULUS caeruleus major rotundifolius, *The great blue Bindweed, or Bell-flower, with round Leaves*. This goodly Plant riseth up with many long and winding Branches, whereby it climbeth upon many Poles, Herbs or Trees that stand near it, within a great Compass, always winding itself contrary to the Course of the Sun. On these Branches do grow many fair, great, round Leaves, and pointed at the End, like unto a Violet-leaf in Shape, but much greater, of a sad green Colour: At the Joynts of the Branches, where the Leaves are set, come forth Flowers on pretty long Stalks, two or three together at a Place, which are long and pointed almost like a Finger, while they are Buds and not blown open,

and of a pale, whitish, blue-Colour; but being blown open, are great and large Bells, with broad open Mouths or Brims, ending in five Corners, and small at the Bottom, standing in small, green Husks of fine Leaves. These Flowers are of a very deep Azure or blue Colour, tending to a Purple, very glorious to behold, opening for the most Part in the Evening, abiding so all the Night, and the next Morning untill the Sun begins to grow very hot upon them, and then do close, never opening more: The Plant carrieth so many Flowers if it stand in a warm Place, that it will be replenished plentifully, until the cold Air and Evening stay the Luxury thereof: After the Flowers are past, the Stalks, whereon the Flowers did stand, bend downwards and bear within three or four black Seeds of the Bigness of a Tare or thereabouts; the Roots are stringy, and perish every where.

CONVOLVULUS trifolius, five Hederaceus purpureus, *The great Purple Bindweed, or Bell-flower with corner'd Leaves*. The Growing and Form of this Bindweed or Bell-flower, is all one with the former; the chiefest Differences consisting in the Form of the Leaf, which in this is three corner'd, like unto an Ivy leaf with Corners, and in the Flower, which is of a deeper blue, tending more to a deep purple Violet, and somewhat more reddish in the five Plaits of each Flower, as also in the Bottoms of the Flowers.

CONVOLVULUS tenuifolius Americanus, *The red Bell flower of America*. Although this rare Plant (because we seldom have it, and can as hardly keep it) be scarce known in these cold Countries, yet I could not but mention of it to incite those that have Conveniency to keep it to be furnished with it. It springeth up at the first from the Seed

Seed with two Leaves with two long forked Ends, which abide a long Time before they perish, between which riseth up the Stalk or Stem, branching forth divers Ways, being of a brownish Colour, which windeth itself as the former great Bell-flower doth, whereon are set at several Joynts divers winged Leaves, that is to say, many narrow and long Leaves set on both Sides of the middle Rib, and one at the End. From these Joynts arise long Stalks, at the End whereof stand two or three small, long, hollow Flowers, fashioned very like unto the Flowers of Bindweed, or the Flowers of Tobacco, and ending in like Manner in five Points, but not so much laid open, being of a bright red Colour, plaited, as the Bindweeds or Bell-flowers before they be open; with some few Threds in the Middle, which turn into long pointed Cods, wherein is contained long and black Seed, tasting hot like Pepper; the Root is small and stringy, perishing every Year, and with us will seldom come to flower, because our cold Nights and Frosts come so soon before it can have Comfort enough of the Sun to ripen it.

CONVOLVULUS cœruleus minor Hispanicus, The Spanish small blue Bindweed. This small Bindweed hath small long Leaves, somewhat broader than the next that followeth, and not so broad as the common small Bindweed (that groweth every where wild on the Banks of Fields abroad) set upon the small trailing Branches which grow above two or three Foot high; from the Middle of these Branches, and so unto the Tops of them, come forth the Flowers at the Joynts with the Leaves, folded together at the first into five Plaits, which open into so many Corners of a most excellent, fair, sky-coloured Blue, (so pleasant

to behold, that often it amazeth the Spectator) with white Bottoms, and yellowish in the Middle, which turn into small, round, white Heads, wherein are contained small, blackish, cornered Seed, somewhat like the former, but smaller; the Root is small and threddy, perishing as the former every Year. This never windeth itself about any Thing, but leaneth, by Reason of the Weakness of the Branches, and dyeth every Year after Seed-time, and not to be sown again until the next Spring.

CONVOLVULUS purpureus Spicæ-folius, Lavender leaved Bindweed. This small Purple Bindweed, where it naturally groweth, is rather a Plague than a Pleasure to whatsoever groweth with it in the Fields; yet the Beauty of the Flower hath caused it to be received into Gardens, bearing longer and smaller Leaves than the last, and such like small Bell-flowers, but of a sad Purple Colour; the Root is living as the common Kinds, and springeth again where it hath been once sown, without Fear of perishing.

CONYZA, also call'd *Pulicaria*, *Off.* in Greek is *κόνυσα*, in English *Flea-bane*, is of several Sorts, making pretty large Plants, being of a clammy Nature; so that such Insects as are light of Body stick fast to the Plants if they touch them. A Garden should not be without some of them, which may be had in Seeds from the curious Gardens, and must be sown in the Spring; but not upon Hot-beds, the natural Ground will do. We may see Cuts of them in *Parkinson*.

CONYZA major verior Dioscoridis, The truest great Flea-bane. This great *Conyza*, which is accounted the truest and nearest unto that of *Dioscorides*, hath several hard, rough, or hairy, round, woody Stalks, two or three Foot high, whereon

whereon are placed, without Order, many long and narrow, pale-green Leaves, dented a little about the Edges, very viscous, as the Stalk is also, but much more in the hotter Countries than in this, and are somewhat like unto the Leaves of the *Italian Starwort*, but larger; and more pointed at the Ends: Towards the Tops of the Stalks come forth at every Joynt with the Leaves a yellow Flower, somewhat large, like unto the Flower of Hawk-weed or Groundsel; which, when it is full ripe, turneth into Down, and flyeth away with the Seed. The Smell hereof is somewhat strong, but somewhat sweet withal, and not loathsome; and is so glutinous and viscous, that what small Thing soever, as Flies, &c. lighteth upon it, is held thereon.

CONYZA major montana Germanica, Great Mountain Flea-bane of Germany. This Kind of *Conyza* hath several round, green Stalks about two Foot high, nothing so viscous as the former, having many long pointed Leaves set thereon without Order, of a sad or dark green Colour, each whereof is four or five Inches long, and an Inch and a half broad; the Flowers are yellow, somewhat larger than the other, every one standing at the Tops of the Branches upon a long Stalk, in the same Manner that the former do, that is, with a Pale or Border of Petals, and many small Thrums in the Middle passing into Down, and is carried away with the Wind, even as they do. There is another of this Sort with longer Leaves and lesser Flowers.

CONYZA Helenitis Mellita incana, Hoary, sweet Flea-bane Mullet. The Flea-bane Mullet riseth up with several long and somewhat broad Leaves, near unto the Form of Foxglove Leaves; but that these are hoary or gray on the upper-side,

and of a brownish green on the under-side, herein somewhat like unto the Leaves of *Rba Helenii Folio*, or Bastard Rhubarb, with Elecampane Leaves: The Stalks are hoary likewise, rising to be two, or three Foot high, set with the like Leaves as grow below, but smaller up to the Tops, where many Flowers stand together; like unto the former Flea-banes, and much greater than Groundsel, which turn into Down, and fly away with the Wind: The Root is composed of many black Strings and Fibres, whereby it taketh fast hold on the Ground: The whole Plant is somewhat viscous, yet much less than the first, and much sweeter than it. *Lobel* giveth us the Figure of another Sort, whose chief Difference consisteth in that the Leaves are jagged or cut in on the Edges.

CONYZA Helenitis pilosa, Hairy Flea-bane Mullet. This Flea-bane is both in Form of Leaves and Flower, and other Things so like the last recited Flea-bane Mullet, that there is no other Difference to be found, but in that both Leaves and Stalks are, besides the Hoariness, more hairy and rough than it, which causeth it to be held as a differing Sort.

CONYZA montana pilosa, Hairy Mountain Flea-bane. This Kind of Flea-bane is also a differing Kind from the last, in that the Leaves as well as the Stalks, which are round, firm, a Foot high or more, are hairy and rough, being smaller than the former, and not much bigger than the Leaves of Hyssop, but as glutinous and viscous (which may be by Reason of the hot Climate wherein it groweth) as the first, of a strong virulent Scent, like to the Smell of a Goat. At the Tops of each of these Stalks, which are many, standeth one small, pale, yellow Flower, somewhat like

unto the Flower of a Sow-thistle, which turneth into Down, and is carried away with the Wind, all the rest are; the Root is blackish without, but white within, hard, dry, and woody, of an harsh Taste, astringent or binding; the whole Plant else is somewhat bitter, with a little Acrimony also to be tasted therein.

CONYZA odorata Cœrulea, Sweet Purple Flea-bane. From a short whitish Root, with many Fibres thereat, spring up many small short Leaves, somewhat like unto the Leaves of the Garden Daisie, but somewhat writhed; among which riseth up a Stalk two Foot high sometimes, brownish at the Bottom, set here and there up to the Top with longer and narrower Leaves, where it is divided into small and short Branches, whereon stand many Flowers one above another, in small scaly green Heads or Husks, composed of many small and narrow bluish purple Petals, somewhat white at the Ends or Tips, with a small yellow flat Thrum in the Middle; and in the Middle thereof there riseth up several white Threds, whereby each Flower, consisting of three Colours, white, purple and yellow, maketh it seem the more delicate to the Spectators: After these Flowers are past, there cometh in those Husks or Heads that held them, small long Seed lying in the Down, which together therewith is blown abroad with the Wind, if it be not gathered and kept. The whole Plant is of a sharp Taste, but the Root much more, almost as much as Pepper, and of a strong, but not unpleasant Scent.

CONYZA Cœrulea Alpina major. Great blue Mountain Fleabane. The Root of this Flea-bane is small, woody and reddish, from whence riseth a thick hairy Stalk about a

Foot high, divided in the Middle into three small Branches, each whereof hath other small Stalks and one Flower at the Head of them, which is of a purplish blue Colour, like unto the last, and likewise turning into a downy Matter, easy to be carried away with the Wind; the Leaves on the Stalks are thinly set thereon, being hairy, thick, long and narrow, about three or four Inches in Length, and about an Inch in Breadth.

CONYZA Cœrulea Alpina minor, Small blue Mountain Flea-bane. This small Plant is scarce an Hand's Breadth high, having a small, round, slender Stalk, somewhat hairy, whereon groweth one bluish Flower like unto the greater Kind of Mountain Flea-bane, about one third as big, with many Threds in the Middle, flying away with the Wind, when it is ripe, as the other: It hath many small Leaves at the Bottom of the Stalk and the Top of the Root, which are of a pale green Colour, and about three Inches long, but shorter as they grow higher upon the Stalk, every one having a short Foot-stalk at the Bottom thereof; the Root is blackish and fibrous.

CONYZA minor vera Penz, The truest small Flea-bane. The little Flea-bane is seldom found with more than one Stalk rising from the Root, which is a Foot and a half, or sometimes two Foot high, hairy and viscous also, but greener than the great Kind, as the Leaves are, which are long, narrow, fat or viscous, somewhat like unto the Leaves of *Linaria*, or Toad-flax, set thereon up to the Top, where it sometimes brancheth forth; or from the Middle thereof upwards with the small Leaves come small, pale, yellow Flowers, like unto the great Kind, which turn into Down, and

and are blown away with the Wind as the others are: The Root is small and slender, with a few Fibres thereat; but the whole Plant smelleth sweeter than most of the former, and dyeth every Year.

CONYZA minor Rauwolfii, *Small Syrian Flea-bane*. The small *Syrian Flea-bane* hath many small low Branches about a Foot or more high, whereof the most of them lean or lye down upon the Ground, and take Root again in several Places as they lye: The Leaves that are set thereon are small and long, somewhat like unto the Leaves of the Olive-tree, being fat and hairy also, of a strong Scent, yet somewhat sweet withal: The Tops of the Stalks are garnished with small yellow Flowers like unto the last, which, when they are ripe, fly away with the Wind, as they do.

COPAL, or *Gum-Copal*, is a clear white Gum brought from the *Spanish West-Indies*, with which the *Indians* use to perfume their Sacrifices instead of Incense; but we do not know the Tree it is gather'd from.

COPRA Indis, are the Kernels broken and dry'd of the great *Coker-nut* or *Palma Coccifera*, of which two Sorts of Oyl is made.

CORAL, *Corallium*.

CORAL-TREE. See *Coral Arbor*.

CORAL-WORT. See *Dentaria*.

CORALLINE, or *Sea-Moss*, *Corallina*.

CORAL Arbor, in *English* the *Coral-tree*, is a Tree worthy our Esteem for the beautiful Flowers it bears of a Coral red, and also the Beans it brings of the same Colour; the Flowers, the Beans, and the Leaves are in their Shape somewhat resembling those of the *Kidney-bean*, but larger; there are two fine Plants of them in the Royal Gardens at *Hampton-Court* in the

Stoves there; but I do not know any other Place in *England* where they are large. They must be raised from the Beans sown in the Spring upon Hot-beds, and kept in our best Stoves in the Winter.

COR, or *Corculum Seminis*, is that Part of any Seed in which is the Radicle or first Root, and the Gem, or first Bud of the young Plant, or the Embrio of the Plant, which is nourish'd by the two Lobes or Ear-leaves, in which it is enclosed; but this is further explain'd in the Figures. We may call it in *English*, *The Heart of the Seed*.

CORALLINA, *Off.* or *Muscus marinus* in *English* *Coralline* and *Sea-Moss* is of many Kinds, of which is the *Sea-fan* and other branched Plants, whose Parts seem to be cruſted over as tho' they were petrify'd; but yet we find they are Plants that grow like other Plants of the Waters; only these are generally fasten'd by the Roots to Stones and Shells, from whence some suppose they can receive no Nourishment; but I suppose the Sea Water alone will nourish them sufficiently, as well as common Water alone will nourish the *Lens Palustris*, or the Air alone will preserve some Sorts of Sedums, or the Sea Water will preserve those Plants call'd *Sea-bolts*, which are two or three Yards long, and have only a small Pebble fasten'd to their Roots, which is carry'd from Place to Place; but these have all Flowers and Seeds, as one may see with a Microscope. There are several Sorts in the *Museum* of the Royal Society in *Crane-Court, Fleetstreet*.

CORALLION Herba, is *Anagallis vulgaris*.

CORALLIUM album & rubrum, *Off.* in *Greek* *κοράλλιον*, in *English* *Coral*, is thought by some to be no more than a petrify'd Body, without any vegetative Life; but I conceive

conceive that is a mistaken Opinion, since we find such vast Quantities both of red, white, and black, besides other Kinds continually at the Bottom of the Sea, and those are always branch'd in a natural Order like other Plants; but I have explain'd this at large in my *Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*. It is enough to say in this Place, it is of a Stony-like Substance, and there are great Varieties of it which are found upon Rocks, and undoubtedly grow there: All the Cabinets of the Curious, particularly that of Sir *Hans Sloane*, has various Kinds of it.

CORALLOIDES Cordi, is Dentaria; which see.

COR Divi Thomæ, is Fabæ, five Phaseoli purgantes.

CORAMBE & Corambe is Crambe.

CORRANS is Ribes.

CORCHORUS & Corcorus of *Pliny*, is Anagallis.

CORCHORUS of Delachampius, is Pilosella major.

CORIANDRUM, *Off.* is also call'd Corion and Corianon from the Greek *κόριον* and *κοριανον*, derived from *κόρυς*, *Cimex*, a Wall-Louse or Punil in *English*, whose stinking Smell is much like that of Coriander, while it is green. *Coriander* is the *English* Name of this Plant. This is a Plant of good Use, and is much cultivated in *Essex*, where large Fields are sown of it, which turn to good Account; it must be sown in the Spring.

CORIANDRUM vulgare, *Coriander*. When Coriander first springeth up, the Leaves are somewhat broad, very like unto Parsley; but after it is grown up into a Stalk, which is three or four Foot high, being full grown, they are smaller and finer every one than other up to the Top, where stand small loose Umbels of white Flowers,

turning into round, striped, hollow Seed, of a whitish yellow Colour when it is ripe; the Root is small, and perisheth every Year after Seed-time: The whole Plant, Seed and all, while it is green and growing, hath a strong and loathsome Savour, scarce to be endured; but when the Seed is full ripe and dry, it is of a reasonable good Scent and Taste without Offence.

CORIANDRUM minus odorum, *The less sweet Coriander*. This Coriander hath the lower as well as the upper Leaves all finely cut in and jagged; the Stalks grow lower, not half a Foot high, and lying almost on the Ground, with white Flowers on them, and round Seed as the other, but fuller and greater, and two always joyned together.

CORIANDRUM alterum fœtidissimum, *The stinking Coriander*. This other Coriander hath sundry small Stalks that are five square, being firm and not hollow, nor growing high, all the Leaves whereof are as fine as the uppermost of the first; at the Tops of the Stalks stand such-like small Umbels of purplish white Flowers, after which come round Seeds like the others, but two always joyned together. The Root is great, dying yearly as the other. The Smell hereof is more strong and offensive than the other to the Head and Senses.

CORIS, from the Greek *κόρυς*, in *English*, *Low Heath Pine*, is of several Kinds, holding their green Leaves in the Winter; they bring pretty Flowers somewhat fashion'd like those of St. John's-wort; and are all raised from Seeds sown in the Spring. They grow wild in *Spain*, and in *Italy*, and about *Montpelier*. There are Cuts of them in *Parkinson*.

CORK-TREE. See Suber.

CORIANDER is Coriandrum.

O

CORN,

CORN, a general Term for all Sorts of Grain, used for Bread or Meal, is in *Latin Fruges* and *Cerealis*; which see.

CORN Marigold, is *Chrysanthemum*.

CORNEOLA of *Cæsalpinus*, is the *Genista Tinctoria*.

CORN-Flowers, or *Corn-Bottles*, or *Blue-Bottles*. See *Cyanus*.

CORN-Violet, or *July-Flower*, or *Pink*, is *Venus Looking-glass*. is *Viola Pentagona* and *Speculum Veneris*; which see.

CORN-Poppy, or *Corn-Rose*, is *Papaver erraticum*.

CORNAL-Sallad, or *Lamb Latuce*, or *Corn-Sallad*, is *Lactuca agnina*.

CORNEL Tree, or *Cornelian-Cherry*, is *Cornus Mas*.

CORN-Flag is *Gladiolus*.

CORNU Cervinum, is also call'd *Coronopus* from the *Greek* *κορυμβος*, which signifies a Crow-foot, from the Figure of its Leaves; but they are more like Buck's or Stag's-horns, as the first Name intimates. We call it in *English*, *Buck's-horn*, *Hart's-horn*, *Buck's-horn Plantain*, *Herb-Ivy*, *Herb-Eve*, *Swine's-Cresses*, and *Wart-Cresses*. There are several Sorts of it; which may be sown in the Spring. The *Coronopus Ruellii repens*, or the creeping Hart's-horn, is eat as a Sallad. There are Figures in *Gerrard* and *Parkinson*.

CORNUS Mas, *Off.* in *Greek* is *νεαρία*, in *English* the *Cornel-tree* and *Cornelian Cherry-tree*; the *Cornus Femina* is call'd in *Greek* *θυαυ-νεαρία*, and in *English* the *Dog's-berry-tree* and *Garter-tree*. Of the *Cornelian Cherries* we have two Sorts, the red and the white, which are propagated by setting the Stones in *February*, or may be inarched upon one another, also may be increased by Layers and Suckers from the Roots; so likewise we may propagate the *Cornus Femina* or *Dog-berry-tree*; the best Time of

transplanting them is in *September* and we may inarch the *Cornus Mas* upon the *Cornus Femina*.

CORONA Fratrum is a beautiful Kind of Thistle, educated like other Thistles. See *Carduus*.

CORONA Solis, is *Flos Solis*.

CORONA Imperialis, in *English* the *Crown Imperial*, is a Flower very well known in every Garden and makes a good Shew in the Spring. We have, besides the common Sort, the Double, the Yellow, the White, and two or three other Sorts besides the common Sort, with variegated Leaves: The Roots of these are bulbous, and increase by Offsets, which may be taken from the great Roots as soon as the Flower-Stalks are wither'd and then we may also transplant the old Roots: These Roots are strong-scented like a Fox, and will give good Diversion to have one of them trail'd an Hour before a Pack of Fox-hounds.

CORONULA Fratrū, is *Alypum*.

CORONOPUS, *Off.* is *Cornu Cervinum*; which see.

COR Indum is *Pisum Cordatum*.

CORRAGO is *Borrago*.

CORRIGIOLA of *Cordus*, is *Polygonatum majus*.

CORRUDA spinis horrida, is *Asparagus spinosus*. See *Asparagus* for its Culture.

CORTEX, in *English* the *Bark* of Tree or other Plant, is the outward Coat or Covering of the Wood, or as some Authors have it, the Crust of the Tree; under this is another Tunick or Bark which is call'd *Liber* by all Authors of Account but from my own Observation, and in the *Philosophical Transactions* may be found, there is a third Bark; however, the *Liber* must be taken for whatever we can call Bark under the upper Bark, to understand those who have wrote of it; though I am perswaded there is as much

Necessity

nessity of making a Distinction between the second and third, which have discovered, as there is in making the upper Bark *Cortex*, and the lower Bark under it *Liber*; for the Uses of every one of these are different; and so the Virtues of the three Barks must be all different from one another. See more of the Bark likewise in my *New Improvements*.

Cortex Peruanus, *Off.* is also called *China-China*, and *Quinquina*, a *Febrifugum*, in *English*, *The Jesuit Bark*, comes from a Tree, according to Dr. *Oliver's Account* in the *Philosophical Transactions*, about the Bigness of a Plum-tree, with Leaves like Ivy; the *Indians* call it *Quina*; they strip the Tree of the Bark about Autumn, which is renewed again in four Months: It bears a Fruit like a Chestnut, which might be raised in Hot-beds, and must be preserv'd in our best Caves.

Cortex Winteranus, *Off.* in *English* *Winter's Bark* or *Winter's Cinnamon*, discover'd by Captain *Winter* about the Coast of *Magellan*, comes from a Tree whose Leaves are like those of our common Bay, and the Flowers white and sweet-scented, bearing Berries of a greenish Colour. If we get any of them sound, they must be tenderly nursed.

Cortusa, in *English* *Bear's-ear* *Worm*. See *Sanicula*.

Corydalis, i. e. *Fumaria monarda lutea*. See *Fumaria* for its Culture.

Corydalion, is *Fumaria*.

Corylus, or *Nux avellana*, in *Greek* *καρύα πορτική*, that is *Nux vomica*, in *English* *Hazel-nut* and *Libert*; the Hazel is of good Profit in our Coppices for the sake of its Twigs, which are used in making of Hurdles and other Works; the Nuts likewise are sometimes profitable; however, the Filberts

are most esteem'd, and may be grafted upon the common Hazel. Of the Filbert there is the white and the red, which last is esteem'd the best. There is also a Cob-nut, which is the largest of this Kind. They may all be raised from Nuts sown in *February*, or from Suckers taken from the Roots in *October*, or early in the Spring; they love a light Soil.

Corymba is *Lichnis sativa*.

Corymbus, according to the ancient Writers of Plants, is a Cluster of Berries growing after the Manner of Ivy-Berries, as *Pliny* says, *lib 16. cap. 34.* in his Description of the Ivy, *Racemis in orbem circumactis, qui vocantur Corymbi*; also it is used for such as bring their Flowers in a spherical Figure, as the Onion and Leek, or for such as the Daisie, Corn-Marigold, &c. from whence the Word *Corymbiferous*.

Cosmosandalos, is *Calceolus Mariae*.

Costa Herba, of *Camerarius*, is the *Hieracium latifolium primum Clusii*.

Costa of *Bauhinus*, is the *Pulmonaria Gallorum*. See *Pulmonaria*.

Costmary, or *Alecost*, is *Coffus Hortorum*, *Off.* and *Balsamita Mas*; which see.

Costive-tree, or *Binding-tree* is *Coru Arbor*, somewhat like a Dwarf Orange-tree: It grows about *Malabar*, and should be cultivated with us very tenderly.

Costus, *Off.* in *English* *Cestus*, is also call'd in the *Hortus Malabaricus* *Isjana-Kua*, and described in the 11th Volume, and 15th Table of that Book.

Cotinus, is the *Olea fylvestris*, or *Oleaster*; which see.

Cotonaria is *Gnaphalium*; which see.

Cotonea *malus*, and *malus Cydonia*, from the *Greek* *μυσα κνδων*

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English the *Quince-tree*, is of divers Sorts; but the best grow in *Portugal*: They may all be grafted upon one another; and they likewise make good Stocks to graft Pears upon, if we would keep our Pear-trees in Dwarfs; and besides they contribute to make our Pears bear well and ripen early, but such Trees do not last so long as those grafted upon free Stocks: All the Sorts of Quinces are raised either from Offsets or Suckers which grow about their Roots, or by Layers, or by Cuttings made of the young Shoots; all which Works are to be done about *October*, or in *February*.

COTONASTER *Gesneri*, in *English* *Gesner's low Bastard Quince*, is cultivated like other Quinces. See *Cotonea malus*.

COTTON-TREE, is *Gossipium* and *Xylon*.

COTTON-WEED or *Cud-weed*, is *Gnaphalium*.

COTULA, *Off.* in *English* *May-weed*, is a Plant very like *Camomile*, but of different Qualities. It grows wild almost every where, and is easily propagated by Seed sown in the Spring: There are two Sorts of it, one call'd *Cotula Fœtida*, i.e. *Stinking May-weed*, and the other has no Scent.

COTULA Lutea, of *Dodoneus*, is *Bupthalmum*.

COTYLEDON, is also *Umbelicus Veneris*, *Off.* or *Venus Navel-wort*, or *Wall Kidney wort*, or *Wall Penny-wort*, is in *Greek* *κοτυλιδών*, and is also call'd *Acetabulum* and *Scutellum*, and *Herba Coxendicum*; it is also call'd in *English* *Hip-wort*; it is near a-kin to the *Sedums*, being a succulent Plant like them, only as the *Sedum* flowers open like Stars, these are more shaped like Bells; there are great Varieties of this, which require Shelter in a good Green-house in the Winter; some of them are arborescent, and bring

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very beautiful Flowers. In Year 1714, I brought into England most of the Varieties which we have of this Plant, which now distributed to most of the curious Gardens: They grow very well of Cuttings between *May* and *August*; and even their Leaves take Root, being only lay'd on the Ground at any Time of Year. If we hang up some of them in the Air, they will put out Roots in moist Weather, and then planted, will become good Plants. These all love light Soil and Water, but especially in the Winter observing this Rule, that the more succulent they are, the less Water they require. One may see Figures of many Sorts of *Cotyledons* in *Dr. Commelin's Hortus stellodamensis*.

COUHAGE *Indorum*, or *Couhage* is *Phaseolus hirsutus*; which

COVES, of *Camerarius*, is *Nuxædam Syriaca*.

COW-WHEAT, is *Cratægonum*.

COWSLIPS, is *Verbalicum* *Paralysis*.

COWSLIPS of Jerusalem, or *of Jerusalem*, is *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

COUCH-GRASS, or *Quick-grass*, *Dog-grass*, is *Gramen caninum*.

COVENTRY-BELLS. See *Mariana*.

COWCUMBER, is *Cucumis Cucumis*.

CRAB-GRASS, is *Glass-wort* *Latin Kali*.

CRAB-TREE, or *Wilding-Apple*, is *Mala Sylvestris*.

CRAB'S-CLAW, or *Fresh-wort*, *Soldier*, is *Stratiotes & Milium Aizoides*.

CRAYFISH Roots. See *Dodonæum*.

CRANE'S-BILL. See *Geranium*.

CRADLE, or *CRADLE*, is a Name given by the *Greeks* to the Branches of *Fig-trees*.

CRANE

C R

CRAMBICI, *i. e.* Cambugio, and
 bugio, which see.
 CRASSA, *is* Succulenta, which see.
 CRASSULA, *is* Telephium, which
 see.
 CRÆGUS of *Theophrastus*, *is*
 trifolium and Aquifolium.
 CRATÆOGONON, in *Greek* Κρα-
 ταιγονον, from the *Greek* τὸν γόνον
 τῆς, *i. e.* Semen robore acuere,
English, *Cow-Weat*; there are
 several Kinds of it, one Sort grow-
 ing wild upon our Heaths; they
 are all raised from the Seeds sown
 in *March*; there are Cuts of some
 of them in *Gerard*; 'tis also call'd
 Melampyrum.
 CREPANELLA Italarum of *Came-
 rarius*, *is* Dentillaria Rondeletii.
 GARDEN-CRESSES, *is* Nasturtium.
 WART-CRESSES, *is* Cornu Cer-
 uicinis.
 SOCIATICA-CRESSES, *is* Iberis car-
 mantica. See *Iberis*.
 INDIAN-CRESSES, *is* Nasturtium
 officinale.
 WILD-CRESSES, *is* Nasturtium
 officinale.
 WINTER-CRESSES, or *Winter
 Cress*, *is* Barbarea.
 WATER-CRESSES, *is* Nasturtium
 officinale.
 SWINE'S-CRESSES, the same as
 WART-Cresses, *i. e.* Cornu Cervi-
 cinis.
 CRETA Marina, *is* Foeniculum
 officinale & Crithmum, which see.
 CREPIS of *Dalechampi*, *is* Son-
 chus oleraceus angustifolius. See *Son-
 chus*.
 CRESPIUS Cæsalpini & Matthi-
 æi, *is* Berberis.
 CRESPOLINA of *Cæsalpinus*, *is*
 Foeniculum Fæmina.
 CRESPONE of *Cæsalpinus*, *is* Pa-
 tula aquatica Lobelii.
 CRETHMUM, *is* Crithmum.
 CRIMMON, according to *Dioscori-
 des*, *is* the coarser Meal of *Zea*, or
Wheat, with which the An-
 cients used to make their Pultages.

C R

CRINITA, *i. e.* Adiantum ve-
 rum.

CRISPINA Uva, Cordi, *i. e.* Gros-
 sularia.

CRISTA Galli, *is* also call'd Pe-
 dicularis, and Pedicularia, and also
 Fistularia, *is* in *English*, *red* or *yel-
 low Rattle*, or *Rattle-Herb*, and *Rat-
 tle-Grass*, and *Cock's-Comb*, and
Loosewort; there are several Varie-
 ties of these Plants growing wild
 with us, but may well enough take
 place in a curious Garden, and be
 raised there from Seeds sown in
August and *September*; but if you
 once get them into the Garden,
 'twill be difficult to get them out
 again, for almost every Seed that
 falls will grow; there are Cuts of
 these in *Parkinson*: We may sow
 them also in the Spring.

CRISTA prima Cæsalpini, *is* Me-
 lampyrum luteum Latifolium. See
 Melampyrum.

CRITHMUM Marinum, *is* Rock-
 Samphire, or Sea-Samphire, in *En-
 glish*; the *Greeks* call Crithmum,
 κριθμον and κριθαμον; the Sort
 which grows upon the Sea Rocks, *is*
 also call'd Foeniculum Marinum, or
Sea Fennel; it is also call'd *Creta
 Marina*. We have this *Sea Sam-
 phire* growing plentifully upon the
 Rocks upon the *English Coast*; but
 I have cultivated the Plant in good
 Quantity in my Garden, both from
 Roots gather'd from the Rocks, and
 from Seeds which were ripe upon
 the Plants, sowing the Seeds in
March; and likewise I have had it
 grow from Cuttings in *May*. The
 Soil I made for this Plant, was
 light natural Soil, mix'd with Sea
 Sand, and it prosper'd very well.
 But we have other Plants which
 the Gardeners call by the Name
 Crithmum, which are to be housed
 with our Orange-Trees. What is
 called Crithmum Crysanthemum
 by *Parkinson*, *is* a Ficoides.

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CROCUS, in *English*, *Saffron*, is a bulbous rooted Plant, which brings its Flowers in *September*; from whence the rich Cordial, call'd *Saffron*, is gather'd, which is only the Pistillum of the Flower, as may be seen in my *Monthly Writings*, where there is a large Account of it; besides which, there are two or three other Sorts of *Crocus* that blow at Autumn, but in the Spring we have vast Varieties of *Crocus*, which bring their Flowers of many Colours very early. *Parkinson* tells us of near forty Sorts, and has given us Figures of them in his *Flora*. They generally encrease four to every Root, if they are taken up every Year when their Flowers and Leaves are decay'd, but if they stand, will not encrease so much; but all the Sorts should be put in the Ground again by the End of *August*.

CROCUS vernus albus purus minor. *The smaller pure white Saffron Flower of the Spring*. This small Saffron Flower springeth up in the Beginning of the Year, with three or four small green Leaves, somewhat broader, but much shorter than the true Saffron Leaves, with a white Line down the middle of every Leaf: Between these Leaves, out of a white Skin, riseth up one or two small Flowers, made of six Leaves a-piece, of a pure white Colour, without any Mixture in it, which abide not in flower above a Week, or rather less: so suddenly is the Pleasure of this, and the purple lost: It flowereth not for the most Part, until a Month after the yellow *Crocus* appeareth in Flower, and the ordinary strip'd *Crocus* is past: The Seed is small, round, and reddish, yet not so red as the Seed of the yellow, contained in three square Heads, yet seldom beareth, but encreaseth by the Root plentifully

C R

enough, which is small, round, flat at Bottom, some white on outside, but whiter within, showing out small Sprouts on every Side of the Root, which is the Note to know this Kind, and lesser purple, which are both all from all other Roots of Saffron Flowers.

CROCUS albus major minor flor. *The great Snow-white Crocus*. This great Saffron Flower riseth up usually with three or four green Leaves, larger than the former, with a white Line in every one of them: The Flowers are greater, and more in Number, rising together, but flowering one after another, of a pure Snow-white Colour, and abiding but little longer in Flower than the former.

CROCUS albus major alter, etus Mæliacus. *The great white Saffron Flower, or Crocus of Mælia*. This great white Crocus of Mælia riseth up out of the Ground, most as easily as the first Sort, the yellow, with four or five Leaves being very like unto the Leaves of the yellow Crocus, and as large with white Lines in them: The Flowers also are as large as those of the yellow, and many rising one after another, like unto it, but not of so pure a white Colour as the former, or last described, but rather tending to a Milky or Cream Colour; the Root is not covered with any reddish, but rather with Skins.

CROCUS albus Mæliacus fuscescens violaceo. *The great white Crocus of Mælia, with a blue Bottom*. This is another of this Kind, like unto the former in all Things, saving that the Bottoms of the Flowers of this Kind, with some Part of the Stem next the Flower, are of a shining purple Colour, and rise up a pretty Way into the Flower, whereas another all of this Kind

hath a little Shew or Mark of blue, and not purple, at the Bottom of the Flower only, which maketh a Difference.

CROCUS albus fundo purpureo. The white Crocus with a purple Bottom. This Saffron Flower is of the same Kind with the first, both in Root, Leaf, and Flower, in none of them differing from it, but in that the Bottom of this Flower, with that Part of the short Fort-stalk next unto it, is of a violet or purple Colour, and sometimes having here and there some purple small Lines, or Spots on the white Leaves; it flowereth also with the first white, or somewhat later.

CROCUS vernus albus striatus. The white striped Crocus. This striped Saffron Flower is likewise near the same first Kind, or first white Crocus, having the like Leaves and Flowers, somewhat larger, but as soon fading almost as it: But herein this Flower differeth, that it hath pale bluish Lines and Spots in all the Petals thereof, and more principally in the three outer Petals; the Root is also white on the outside, like the first white, but greater, with young ones growing round about it.

CROCUS vernus albus Polyanthos versicolor. The greater Party-coloured white Crocus. The greater Party-coloured Saffron Flower, hath his green Leaves like unto the second great white Crocus before mentioned, having more Flowers than any of the former, except the first great white, the Petals whereof have greater Stripes than the last recited Crocus, but of a purple Violet Colour, making each Petal seem oftentimes to have as much purple as white in them; the Root hereof is somewhat like the second white, but of a little more dusky Colour on the outside, and not budding out on the Sides at all.

CROCUS vernus albus versicolor. The lesser Party-coloured white Crocus. The Leaves and Flowers of this other Party-coloured Crocus are for Bigness in a manner equal with the last, but hath not so many Flowers rising together from the Root: The Flower is finely marked with blue Streaks on the white Flower, but nothing so much as is the former; the Root also is like the last.

CROCUS Episcopalis. The Bishops Crocus. This Party-coloured, or Bishops Saffron Flower, is very like both in Leaves and Roots, unto the Neapolitan blue Crocus, but somewhat greater; the Flowers do abide not so long Time blown, and have all the Petals, either wholly white, with blue Stripes on both Sides of them, or wholly of a fine delayed blue Violet-colour, and the three innermost more blue, and finely striped, both on the inside and outside of them; and sometimes it hath been seen to have three Petals white, and three Petals of a pale blue.

CROCUS vernus Striatus vulgaris. The Ordinary striped Crocus.

There is another Sort of striped Saffron Flower, which is most common and plentiful in most Gardens, which I must needs bring under the Rank of these white Kinds, although it differ very notably, both in Root, Leaf, and Flower, from all of them; the Leaves of this rise up sooner than the yellow or white Crocus, lying spread upon the Ground for the most Part, but narrower than any of the former: Among these Leaves spring up several Flowers, almost as large as the former great white Crocus, of a very bleak or pale purple Colour, tending to white on the inside, and in many almost white, with some small whitish Chives tipped with yellow in the Middle: The three

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Outer Petals are of a yellowish or white Colour on the backside of them, striped every one of them with three broad Stripes, of a dark murrey or purple Colour, and a little sprinkled with some small purple Lines on both Sides of those Stripes; but on the inside, of the same pale purple or white Colour with the rest. The Seed hereof is somewhat darker coloured than of the white, and is more liberal in bearing. The Root is differing from all the former, being rounder and bigger than any of them, except the Kinds of *Mesia*, yet somewhat flat withal, not having any Shoots from the Sides, but setting off into Roots plentifully, having a round Circle compassing the Bottom of the Root, which easily falleth away when it is taken up out of the Ground, and covered with a brown Coat, somewhat near the Colour of the yellow Crocus, but not altogether so bright: It flowereth usually the first of all these Sorts, or with the first of the early Yellows.

CROCUS vernus Striatus Turcicus. *The Turkey strip'd Crocus.* There is another of this Kind, whose Flower is a little larger, and of a deeper purple Colour, both on the inside and outside; the green Petals also are bigger, and of a more whitish Colour.

CROCUS vernus Capillari folio albus. *The white Crocus with small Leaves.* This white Crocus is in all Things like unto the purple, of the same Kind, but that the Flower of this is wholly white; the full Description hereof, you shall have in that purple with small Petals of this Kind hereafter set down, whereunto I refer you.

CROCUS vernus purpureus minor. *The smaller purple Crocus.* The smaller purple Saffron Flower of the Spring, hath its green Leaves so like unto the first white flowered

C R

Saffron, that they can hardly be distinguished, only they seem to be a little narrower; the Flower is also much about the same Bigness, or a little bigger, and seldom beareth above one Flower from a Root, even as the first doth, of a deep purple Violet Colour, the Bottom of the Flower, with the upper Part of the Stalk next thereunto, being of a deeper or blacker purple; in the middle of the Flower are some small pale Chives tip'd with yellow Pendants, and a longer Pointel, divided or forked at the top. The Root of this is in all Things so like unto the first white, that it is impossible for the most cunning and conversant in them, to know them one from the other. This beareth Seed very sparingly, as the white doth, and is reddish, like unto it, but recompenseth that Defect with a plentiful Increase by the Root; it likewise flowereth at the very same Time with the white, and endureth as small a Time.

CROCUS vernus purpureus maximus. *The greatest purple Crocus.* This great purple Crocus is of the same Kind with the next described, as well in Root as Leaf, but greater, for the green Leaves hereof are the greatest and broadest of all other Crocus, with a large white Line in the middle of every one; it springeth up much later than the former, and doth not shew its Flower until the other be past a good while: The Flowers also are the largest of all these Crocus of the Spring-time, and equalling, if not surpassing that purple Kind that flowereth in Autumn, hereafter set forth, of a very fair and deep Violet Colour, almost as deep as the former. The Seed-Vessels are large also and white, wherein is contained pale reddish Seed, like unto the next blue Kind, but somewhat greater. The Root is (as I said before) like unto the

next

C R

ext, that is flat and round, with dusky-coloured outside, whose Head for springing in it is as hard-discerned.

Alter Apicibus albidis. We have one of this Kind, the Tops only of whose Purple-flower are whitish, for the Breadth of half the Nail of Man's Hand, which abideth constant every Year in that Manner, and therefore is a Difference fit to be remember'd.

CROCUS vernus Neapolitanus five *cœruleus major*, *The greater blue Crocus of Naples.* This great blue Crocus riseth up with several green Leaves, broader than any of the former (except the last) with a white Line running down the Inside of every Leaf, as in the former, among which rise up, out of several white long Skins, several large Flowers, but not fully so great as the former, consisting of six Petals of a paler Blue or Violet-colour than in the former, having in the Middle of the Flowers a few pale Threds tipp'd with yellow, and a longer Pointel of Gold-yellow Colour, forked or divided at the Top, smelling sweeter than in the former, and abiding a great while longer, being in Flower usually even with the strip'd yellow Crocus, or before the former Purple, and yielding more Plenty of Seed: The Root hereof is not very great, but a little dark on the Outside, being round and flat without, that one can hardly know which is the upper side thereof.

CROCUS Neapolitanus præcocior. This Kind differeth very little from the former, either in Root, Leaf, or Flower, for the Bigness or Colour, but that it seemeth to be a little bleaker or paler Blue, because it flowereth a little earlier.

CROCUS vernus Purpureus striatus, The strip'd Purple Crocus.

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The Leaves of this strip'd, Purple, Saffron-flower are as large and broad as the last, or rather a little longer; the Flowers also are as plentiful and as large, of a fine delayed Purple-colour on the outside, with three broad Streaks or Lines down the Back of the three outer Petals, and of a little deeper Purple on the inside, as the other three Petals are also of a deeper Purple-colour, and are striped with the same deep Purple about the Ground, or Bottom of the Petals: This sometimes yieldeth three square Heads, containing in them brownish Seed: The Root is like unto the last, and flowereth much about the same Time of the former.

CROCUS vernus Purpureus versicolor, The Silver-strip'd Purple Crocus. This strip'd Saffron flower is in Leaves and Flowers somewhat like unto the last strip'd Purple, but a little smaller; the Flowers are of a little deeper Purple thro' the whole Petals, strip'd with Lines, both on the Petals and towards the Edges, which maketh a peculiar Difference from all the rest. The Root of this is not so flat, though like it, and covered with a dark Ash-coloured Skin: It flowereth about the same Time.

CROCUS Purpureus flammeus major, The greater Purple flame-coloured Crocus. The green Leaves of this Crocus, or Saffron-flower, are of a reasonable Breadth and length, and of a pleasant fresh greenness, with a fair, broad, white Line down the Middle of them, rising not out of the Ground so early as the next described Crocus: The Flowers are likewise of a mean Bigness, of a pale Purple on the outside, somewhat whitish, especially the three outer Petals; but on the inside of a deeper Purple, and strip'd with great Stripes like Flames, having some Chives in the Middle,

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Middle, and a longer one also feathered a little at the Top: The Root is white on the outside, somewhat flat and round, but not so flat as the *Neapolitan* Crocus before described.

CROCUS Purpureus flammeus minor, *The lesser Purple flame-coloured Crocus*. This Crocus hath almost as broad and long green Leaves as the former, and of the same Verdure, which rise up earlier than it, and is in Flower likewise somewhat before it, being smaller for Size, but of as deep a Purple on the outside as on the inside, flamed with fair broad Stripes from the Middle of the Petals, or somewhat lower unto the Edges. Each of these give Seed that is of a pale reddish Colour: The Root is very like unto the former, but a little lesser.

CROCUS vernus Purpureus Capillari folio, *The Purple Crocus with small Leaves*. This small Kind of Saffron-flower riseth out of the Ground with two or three long and small green Leaves, very like unto the Leaves of the fine Feather-grass hereafter described, standing upright at the first, but afterwards lying upon the Ground; among which come the Flowers, sometimes three, but most usually two upon one Stalk, if the Root be not young, which then will bear but one on a Stalk, which is very short, so that the Flowers scarce arise above the Ground; yet laying themselves open in the Day-time if it be fair, and the Sun shines, otherwise they keep close, and do not open at all: And after one Flower is past, which doth not last above three or four Days at the most, the others follow, which are of a bleak bluish Purple in the Middle of the Flower, and of a deeper Purple towards the Ends or Points of the Petals, but of a more fullen

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or dark Purple on the outside of them, and yellowish at the Bottom with some yellow Chives in the Middle. The Seed is small, and of a darker Colour than any of the former Crocus, contained also in smaller Heads, standing one by another upon the same short Foot-stalk, which then riseth up a little higher, shewing the Manner of the standing of the Flowers, which in their flowering Time could not so easily be discerned. The Root is very small and round, having one Side at the Bottom lower than the other, very like the Root of a Colchicum or Meadow-Saffron, covered with very thick Skin, of a dark or blackish brown Colour. This flowereth the last of all the former Sorts of Saffron-flowers, even when they are all past.

CROCUS vernus Purpureus striatus Capillari folio, *The strip'd Purple Crocus with small Leaves*. This small, strip'd, Purple Saffron-flower hath such-like Leaves as the last described hath, between which riseth the Flower upon as short a Foot-Stalk, consisting of six Petals like the former, of a fair Purple-colour on the out-side of the three outer Petals, with three Lines or Streaks down every Leaf, of a deeper Purple-colour, and on the inside of a paler Purple, as the other three Petals are also; with some Chives tipp'd with yellow Pendants, and a forked Pointel in the Middle. The Root of this is somewhat bigger than the former, and rounder, but covered with as thick and as brown a Skin. It flowereth about the same Time with the former.

CROCUS vernus Luteus five *Mæsiacus*, *The yellow Crocus*. The yellow Crocus, or Saffron-flower, riseth up with three or four Leaves out of the Ground, being somewhat near the Breadth of the great Purple Kinds,

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Kinds, with a white Line in them, as in most of the rest: The Flowers stand in the Middle of these Leaves, and are very large, of a gold, yellow Colour, with some Chives, and a forked Point in the Middle. The Seed hereof is of a brighter Colour than any of the other. The Root is great and round, as great or greater than a Walnut sometimes, and covered with reddish Skins or Coats, yielding more Store of Flowers than most of the former, and beginning to blow with the first Sorts, or presently after, but outlast many of them; and are of a pleasant good Scent.

Flore aureo. Of this Kind we have some whose Flowers are of a deeper gold, yellow Colour than others, so that they appear reddish withal.

Flore pallido. And we have also another Sort, whose Flowers are very pale, between a white and a yellow, not differing in any Thing else.

Flore virescente luteo. And another smaller, whose Flower hath a Shew of Greenness in the Yellow, and more green at the Bottom.

CROCUS vernus flavus striatus, The yellow strip'd Crocus. This Kind of yellow strip'd Crocus, or Saffron-flower, riseth up with more Store of narrower and greener Leaves than the former; and after the Leaves are spread, there rise up many yellow Flowers from among them, which are not of so fair and bright a yellow Colour, but more dead and sullen; having on the Backside of each of the three outermost Petals, three small Stripes, of an over-worn or dull Purple-colour, with some Chives and a Pointel in the Middle. The Root of this Kind is very like the Root of the former Yellow, but somewhat smaller and shorter, and covered with the like reddish Skins, but a little sadder. It flowereth not so early

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as the former Yellow, but abideth almost as long as it.

CROCUS vernus luteus versicolor primus, The best Cloth of Gold Crocus. The fairest Cloth of Gold Crocus or Saffron-flower, riseth up very early, even with the first, or the first of all other Crocus, with three or four very narrow and short Leaves, of a whiter Colour than any of the former; which soon after shew forth the Flowers, rising from among them out of the same white Skin, which includeth the Petals, but are not so plentiful as the former Yellow, being but two or three at the most, of a fair, gold, yellow Colour, yet somewhat paler than the first, having on the Back of every of the three outer Petals three fair and green Stripes, of a fair, deep purple Colour, with some small Lines at the Sides or Edges of those purple Stripes. On the inside of these Flowers, there is no Sign or Shew of any Line or Spot, but wholly of a fair gold yellow, with Chives and a Feather-top Pointel in the Middle. The Seed hereof is like the former, but not so red. The Root of this Kind is easily known from the Root of any other Saffron-flower, because the outer Peelings or Shells being hard, as it were netted on the out-side, have certain Ribs rising up higher than the rest of the Skins, divided in the Form of a Net-work: It is of a dark, brown Colour, and is smaller and rounder than the former Yellow, and not increasing so plentifully by the Root.

CROCUS vernus luteus versicolor alter, The second Cloth of Gold, or Duke-Crocus. There is no Difference either in Root, Leaf, or Colour of Flower, or Time of flowering, in this Sort from the last before-mentioned; for the Flower of this is of the same Bigness

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ness and Colour; the only Note of Difference is in the Marking of the three outer Petals, which have not three Stripes like the former, but are wholly of the same deep Purple-colour on the Back of them; saving that the Edges of them are yellow, which is the Form of the Duke Tulipa, and from thence it took the Name of a Duke Crocus.

CROCUS vernus versicolor pallido - luteus, *The pale Cloth of Gold Crocus*. We have a third Sort of this Kind of Cloth of Gold Crocus, which hath Leaves and Flowers like the former, but differeth in this, that the Colour of the Flower is of a paler Yellow by much, but striped in the same Manner as the first, but with a fainter Purple-colour. The Root is also netted like them, to shew that it is but a Variation of the same Kind.

CROCUS vernus versicolor albedo - luteus, *The Cloth of Silver Crocus*. The chiefest Note of Difference in this Saffron-flower is, that being as large a Flower as any of the former of this Kind, it is of so pale a yellowish white, that it is more white than yellow, which some do call a Butter-colour: The three outer Petals are striped on the Back of them, with a paler, Purple-blue, shining Colour; the Bottom of the Flower, and the upper Part of the Stalk, being of the same Purple-blue Colour. The Root of this is also netted as the other, to shew it is a Variety of the same Kind.

And thus much for those Saffron flowers that come in the Spring-time. Now to those that flower in Autumn only: And first of the true Saffron.

CROCUS vernus sativus Autumnalis, *The true Saffron*. The true Saffron, that is used in Meats and Medicines, shooteth out its narrow, long, green Leaves first,

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and after a while the Flowers in the Middle of them appear about the End of *August*, in *September* and *October*, according to the Soil and Climate where they grow. These Flowers are as large as any of the other former or latter Sorts, composed of six Petals a-piece, of a murrey or reddish Purple-colour, having a Shew of Blue in them: In the Middle of these Flowers there are some small yellow Chives standing upright, which are unprofitable, as the Chives in any other of the wild Saffrons before or hereafter specified: But besides these, each Flower hath two, three, or four greater and longer Chives, hanging down upon or between the Leaves, which are of a red Colour, and are the true Blades of Saffron, which are used physically or otherwise, and no other. All these Blades, being pick'd from the several Flowers, are laid and pressed together into Cakes, and afterwards dry'd very warily on a Kiln to preserve them, as they are to be seen in the Shops where they are sold. I never heard that ever it gave Seed with any. The Root groweth often to be as great or greater than a green Walnut, with the outer Shell on it, covered with a grayish or Ash-coloured Skin, which breaketh into long hairy Threds, otherwise than in any other Root of Crocus.

CROCUS Byzantinus argenteus, *The Silver-colour'd Autumn Crocus*. This Saffron-flower springeth up in *October*, and seldom before, with three or four short green Leaves at first, but growing longer afterwards; and in the Midst of them, presently after they have appeared, one Flower for the most part, and seldom two, consisting of six Petals, the three outermost whereof are somewhat larger than the other three within, and

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are of a pale, bleak, blue Colour, almost white, which many call a Silver-colour; the three innermost being of a pure white, with some yellow Chives in the Middle, and a longer Pointel ragged or feathered at the Top: This very seldom beareth Seed, but when the Year falleth out to be very mild: It is small, round, and of a dark Colour. The Root is pretty big, and rounder than any other Crocus, without any flat Bottom, and covered with a dark russet Skin.

CROCUS Pyrenæus purpureus, *The Purple-mountain Crocus*. This Purple Saffron-flower of the Autumn riseth up but with one Flower usually, yet sometimes with two one after another, without any Petals at all, in *September*, or sometimes in *August*, standing upon a longer Foot-stalk than any Kind of Saffron-flower either of the Spring or Autumn, and is as large as the Flower of the greatest Purple Saffron-flower of the Spring; of a very deep, Violet, Purple-colour, which decayeth after it hath stood blown three or four Days, and becometh more pale, having in the Middle some yellow Chives, and a long Feather-top Pointel, branched and rising sometimes above the Edges of the Flowers. About a Month after the Flowers are past, and sometimes not until the first of the Spring, there rise up three or four long and broad green Leaves, with a white Line in every one of them, like unto the first purple vernal Kinds, which abide until *May* or *June*. The Root is small and white on the outside, so like unto the Root of the lesser vernal Purple or white Crocus, that it cannot be distinguished until about the End of *August*, when it doth begin to shoot; and then by the early shooting up a long white Sprout for Flower, it may be known. I never could observe it to give any Seed, the Win-

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ter (as I think) coming on it so quickly after the flowering, being the Cause of hindering it.

CROCUS montanus Autumnalis, *The Autumn Mountain Crocus*. This Mountain Saffron-flower springeth up later than any of the former, and doth not appear until the Middle or End of *October*, when all the Flowers of the former are past, appearing first with three or four short green Leaves, like unto the Byzantine Crocus, and afterwards the Flowers between them, which are of a pale or bleak blue, tending to a purple, the Foot-stalks of them being short, that they scarce appear above Ground at first, but after two or three Days they grow a little higher. The Root is very great, and flat-bottomed, covered with a greyish dusky Coat or Skin, and encreaseth very little, or seldom.

CRONÆ, is *Piper Æthiopicum*.

CROSS-FLOWER, or *Gange-Flower*, or *Milk-wort*, is *Polygala*.

CROSS-WORT, or *Mugweed*, is *Pruciata*.

CROW-FOOT, or *Butter-cups*, is *Ranunculus*.

MARSH CROW-FOOT, or *Marsh Pennywort*, is *Cotyledon Palustris*.

WATER CROW-FOOT, is *Ranunculus aquaticus*.

CROW GARLICK, is *Allium sylvestre*.

CROW SILK, or *Hairy River Weed*, is *Conserva Plinii*.

CROWN IMPERIAL. See *Corona Imperialis*.

CRUCIALIS of *Cæsalpinus*, is *Alyssum Germanicum Echoides Lobelii*. See *Alyssum* for its Management.

CRUCIATA, is in *English* called *Cross-wort*, from the Situation of the Leaves, which stand in Crosses upon the Stalks; there are several Sorts of this Plant, which for the Sake of Variety one would have in the Garden; their Flowers are of different Colours, but the manner of the Leaves

Leaves growing, is not, I think, sufficient to give a Name to a Family of Plants; however, as it is, we may say, That all those, which are now under that Name, may be raised from Seeds sown in *March* and *April*. We may see the Figures of many of them in *Parkinson*.

CRUCIS flos, is *Polygala*.

CRUPINA Belgarum, is *Chondrilla rara purpurea*. See *Chondrilla* for its Management.

CRUS Galli, is *Ranunculus bulbosus*. See *Ranunculus*.

CRYSOCOLLA, or *Borax*.

CUBEBS, is *Cububæ*.

CUBUBÆ, in English *Cubebs*, are small Berries about the Bigness of Pepper-corns, but not so black nor solid, and hot in the Mouth: *Garcias* tells us it runs upon Trees like Ivy. The *Arabian* Name is *Quabebe*; and these having been formerly a Merchandise of the *Portuguese*, I suppose it came from the *East-Indies*; it must be sown in a Hot-bed early in the Spring, and set in our Stoves in the Winter.

CUCKOW-FLOWERS, or *Ladies Smocks*, *Nasturtia pratensis* & *Cardamine*.

CUCKOWS-MEAT, or *Cuckows-Sorrel*, or *Wood-Sorrel*, is *Trifolium acetosum*, or *Alleluja*, or *Oxys*; which see.

CUCKOW-PINT, or *Wake-robin*, is *Arom*.

CUCUPHICOS Cretensium, is *Faba sylvestris*.

CUCUBALUS and *Cucubalum Plinii*, *solanum vulgare quibusdam*.

CUCULLATA Lugdunensis, i. e. *Pinguicula*.

CUCUMBER, is *Cucumis*.

CUCUMIS and *Citrullus* I take to be one Plant, as well as *Anguria*. *Collumella* mentions the first of the ancient Writers of Plants, the *Cucumis anguinus*; tho' some will have it that the ancient Writers knew nothing of the *Cucumis*; nor

indeed under that Name do I find it mention'd by any Author till *Collumella's* Time: The Melon was known among the Ancients, I suppose, and is of that Kind the *Greeks* call'd *κολόκυνθα ἰδωδιμῶς*, or edible Gourd, to make the Distinction between Melons and Gourd, or Pumpkin, which last I suppose was the *κολόκυνθις* or *κολόκυνθα αἶγος*, or *κολόκυνθα ἀλεξανδρίνη*, which I render *Cucurbita*, or in English Gourd or Pumpkin, and wild Gourd, or *Alexandrian* Gourd, and their *σιχύρα πιπέρις*, to be our *Coloquintida*, or *Colocynthis*, or bitter Gourd; however, I have under the Word *Colocynthis* only mention'd it as the bitter Apple or bitter Gourd; so, from what I have remark'd, *Cucumis*, *Citrullus*, and *Anguria*, all mean Cucumber, *κολόκυνθα ἰδωδιμῶς*, or edible Gourd, is *Pepo* and *Melo*, the Melon; and *κολόκυνθα αἶγος*, and *κολόκυνθα ἀλεξανδρίνη*, mean *Cucurbita*, a Gourd or Pumpkin: These, however, are all alike in point of bearing Male and Female Blossoms upon the same Plant, and have the same Mode of Growth. But I am to speak now of the *Cucumis* or *Cucumber*, of which we have various Kinds; two Sorts which come from *Turkey*, whose Fruit is very large, long, and smooth; two Sorts of white Cucumbers, the long and the short, the long prickly, the short prickly; the Cluster-Cucumber, besides the wild spitting Cucumber, which I shall mention in another Place. All these, to have them early, must be sown upon Hot-beds in *February*, or in *September*, according to my Method prescribed in my *New Improvements and Kalendar*, and as I have treated more at large in my *Monthly Works*. They are much tenderer than Melons, and tho' they all came to us from *Turkey*, the *Turks* had them originally from some very warm Climate, as we find by them since

ce they have been with us ; for the least cold Rain in *England* spoils them. To have the best Fruit from them, is to let them use the Claspers Nature has given them, and let them run up Sticks, and not to deprive them, nor the Melons, nor Gourds of the Male-Blossoms or false Blossoms, as the Gardeners call them, which Nature has placed on them, for the setting of the Fruit while any of these are in the Hot-beds, and when the Air is too cold to give them Air. They are subject to be spoil'd by the Damps ; but that may be help'd by turning the Glasses every Morning, or having Frames of Blanketting to push in between the Glasses, as is recommended in my *Kalendar of Gardening*. They may be sown in the natural Ground the first Week in *May* without any Dung, or any Shelter or Cover ; and there will be better Fruit in *July* than are produced in the Hot beds. They are great Lovers of Water.

CUCURBITA, in *Greek* κολόκυνθις, or κολόκυνθα αἴγιος, in *English* the wild Melon, or Gourd, or Pumpkin, or Pumpkin, is the largest Fruit we have growing in *England*, some of them weighing near thirty Pounds apiece. We have them of several Shapes, some like Bottles, and are used as such in several Parts of the World ; some like Oranges, others a Yard long and small ; some black, others green and spotted ; some white and round, and others of a brown Colour, so large that they will cover a Man's Head ; these are called Fishermens Gourds in *Italy*, for they are used to catch Ducks, making in them two Holes to look through ; a Man puts one upon his Head, and going into the Water where there are Water-Fowl with the Gourd just even with the Surface of the Water, he catches the Wild-Fowl by the Legs, and pulls

them under Water, and puts them into a Net without disturbing the rest ; these are raised like the Cucumber, but should not be sown upon Hot-beds till *March*, because they will out-grow the Frames before we can venture them abroad, which should not be till the End of *May*, unless we sow them in the natural Ground the Beginning of *May*. When we transplant these, we should do it immediately with the Earth about their Roots, and give them a great deal of Water : These should always be set where they have some Supporters to take hold of, for they have Claspers or Tendrils, and must climb. We may see more of this Plant under the Word *Cucumis*.

CUCURBITA Lagenaria Major. The greater Bottle Gourd. This great Gourd groweth as all other of these Kinds of Herbs do, spreading many great rough and hairy Arms and Branches, with several great and broad Leaves, soft, and almost round pointed at the Ends, and sometimes dented about the Edges, set upon long Foot-stalks, and long clasping Tendrils, like a Vine, set at other Joints, whereby it climbeth, taking hold and winding it self about whatsoever Poles, Arbours, Trees, or other Things that stand next unto it : Or else, not having whereon to climb and raise it self, it lieth on the Ground, spreading as great a compass as the Pompion doth at the several Joints ; likewise with the Leaves come forth several Flowers, in the same manner as Pompions, Cucumbers or Melons do, but are very large, hollow Bells, ending in five Points or Corners, with a round green Head under each of them that will bear Fruit ; for many Flowers wither, and bear no Fruit, not having that round green Head under the Flowers which should grow to be the Fruit, and will be full and ready to come forwards, with the
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short stiff Stalk under it. The Colour of the Flowers are either white, or pale white, or pale yellow; the Fruit, when it is ripe, hath an hard outer Rind or Shell, yellowish, large and round belly'd, flat at the Bottom, like unto a Bottle, and smaller up to the Neck, above which is a small round formed Head, whereunto the Stalk is fastened, and sometimes without any small Head, being pendulous, or hanging down, not standing forth or upright, within which Fruit lie dispersedly many Seeds, having smooth, hard, woody Shells, flat and broad at the upper End or Head, and somewhat pointed below, wherein lieth a sweet white Kernel. The Root consisteth of many long Strings, spreading much within the Ground, but perisheth usually with the first Frost.

CUCURBITA lagenaria minor. *The lesser Bottle Gourd.* This differeth from the former in nothing, but that it is smaller in every Part, as well in Leaves, Stalk, Flowers, as Fruit, which is of the same Form, but smaller.

CUCURBITA longa. *The long Gourd.* This Gourd also differeth little but in the Fruit and Seed, from the former, for the Fruit groweth long, and sometimes crooked or bending like a Horn, almost of an equal Size all the Length, which in some Places groweth to be of an incredible Length, especially when the Fruit hangeth down from some high Place; otherwise lying on the Ground, it never attaineth to half that Length, whose outer Rind is yellowish in the hotter Climates, as the other Sort is, but with us whitish, and Seed therein, and not so broad at the Head, nor so hard.

CUCURBITA Clypeiformis five Laciniata. *The Buckler, or Simmel Gourd.* There is a manifest Difference, not only in the Fruit of this

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Gourd from the rest, but in the manner of growing also, for it groweth upright, with great hollow rough, hairy, crested Stalks, to the Height of three Cubits, and runneth not along on the Ground as the rest, having greater Leaves rough and hairy, set thereon, of a sad green Colour, and more cut in or divided on the Edges. The Flowers are Bell-Fashion like the others, of a faint yellowish Colour standing upon the Head of the Fruit, which growing to Ripeness is somewhat big and round towards the Stalk, but flat forwards, with a crumple Verge or Brim, somewhat cut in or indented, and thinner there than in any other Place. The Pulp, or Meat within, is firm and cutteth like an Apple, without any Hollownes in the Middle, but where the Seed lieth, which is somewhat like unto the Kernel of an Apple, but greater, broader, and flatter at the Head.

CUCURBITA Verrucosa. *Rugged Gourds.* The Difference herein consisteth only in the round Fruit whose Shell or Bark is not smooth as in others, but rugged, set as it were with Knobs and Warts.

CUCURBITÆ Hyemales. *Winter Gourds, or Melons.* These Gourds differ little in Form of growing from the other Sorts before-mentioned, but in the Maturity and Durability of their Fruit; for there are of them that are greater than others, and of different Colours, as some yellow, others green, or of other Colours; but all of them ripen later, and better endure the first Approach of Winter than the others; for they are not full ripe, and fit to be eaten, before they are hung up in a Chamber after they are gathered.

CUCURBITÆ Indicae Rotundæ & Diversiformes. *Round Indian Gourds or Melons, or Pompions, and of other*

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river Forms. There is very great Variety of these Gourds (or other Mil-lions, as some call them, or Pom-pions, as I may call some of them) that come out of *America* or the *West-Indies*, from sundry Places both farther South, among the *Spa-nish Colonies*, and nearer hand, in our own of *Virginia*, *New England*, &c. some whereof in their Form are as round as long; some longer, like a Pear, some more long than round, and some flat at the Bot-tom; some also as great as our Pom-pions, some as small as an Apple, and some of divers other Sizes, meaner or greater; some with much Moisture or Water, that is very sweet and pleasant in them, and some having little or no Meat or Moisture; some again discoloured on the outside, green, with whitish or yellowish Stripes in them, or spotted so finely, that they give great Delight to behold them; some also reddish spotted or striped, and some of a deep yellow Colour. The Seeds in these likewise are variable in several, some more like unto the ordinary Gourd Seed, but blacker or browner, or red; in others white, either like the long Gourd, or like to our Pompions, yet few so large as our Pom-pion, and others as small almost as the Cucumber Seed.

CUDWEED, or COTTONWEED, is Gnaphalium.

CULCAS, is Colocasia Ægyptia.

CULLIONS, or Dogs-stones, is Cynosorchis.

SWEET CULLIONS, or Orchis, is Testiculus odoratus, or Lady-Tra-cers. See Testiculus odoratus.

CULRAGE, or Arsemart; it is to be observed, that Culrage is a *French Word*. See Piper aquaticum, or Perficaria.

CULMUS, the Blade of any Corn or Grass. Ray.

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CUMILLO Hispanis, is Thapsia Hispanica. See Thapsia.

CUMIN, is Cuminum.

WILD CUMIN, is Cuminum Syl-vestre, which see.

CUMINUM Melitense Dulce. *Small sweet Cumin of Maltha.* This small Cumin, whose seed is small, and like unto Aniseed, but as sweet as sweet Fennel, is as small and low a Plant as the Cumin, and much like it in Leaves and Grow-ing; the Seed only is observed to be differing.

CUMINUM vulgare. *Ordinary Cumin.* Ordinary Cumin groweth up with slender and low Stalks, half a Yard high, growing white at the last, and brancheth out more, having store of Leaves, which are small and long, like unto Fennel; the Flowers are somewhat reddish at the Tops of the Stalks, which turn into small yellowish Seed, long, and almost round, streaked on the rounder Side, and smelling strong; the Root is small, long and white, perishing yearly.

CUMINUM Sativum acre Meli-tense. *Great sharp Cumin of Malta.* This hath greater Seeds than the ordinary Cumin, longer, and pointed at both Ends, crested on the round-er Side, and of a deader Colour, smelling more unsavourily, and tast-ing hot, quick and sharp, almost like Pepper; groweth greater than the ordinary, although like it in all other Parts.

CUMINAGERO, is Cuminum Me-litense.

CUMINUM, is in *Greek* called κύμινον, which is Cyminum, in *English* is Cumin; is of several Sorts, but all Strangers to our Country, is an umbeliferous Plant of great Worth, and may be brought to good Per-fectiion with us in a Summer, if it has the Assistance of an hot Bed in the Spring, about *February*, to raise

the Seed, and may be planted out when it has two or three Leaves, and has had Time to grow hardy, and then it will ripen its Seeds; but if it's sown in the natural Ground, our uncertain Seasons will sometimes make it dye imperfect.

CUMFrey, or *Comfrey*, is *Symphytum*.

CUNENO *Melitenisibus*, is *Phalaris Senine nigro*.

CUNILAGO *Linii*, is *Conyza Media*.

CUPRESSUS Arbor, also *Cypressus*, is in *Greek* *κυπρίσος*, and also *κυπάρις*, in *English* *Cypress*, or the *Cypress-Tree*, is a Plant apt to grow in a Pyramidal Form, but is too subject to be disordered by the Winds with us, to be in constant Beauty; it is an Ever-green, and is generally found in *Italy*, about Noble mens Houses; it is an admired Plant, tho' I cannot discover any great Beauty in it; its Wood indeed is very fine and sweet-scented, and upon that Foot one would propagate it; this Plant brings its Catkins about the End of Summer, and brings ripe Clogs or Fruit in Winter, from which we may raise young Plants, by sowing the Seeds in *March*.

CUPULÆ Glandium, *Off.* or *Cupula Glandis*, in *Greek* called *ὀμφαλὸς*, is *Calyx Glandis*, or the Cup or Husk in which the Acorn grows: This signifies the Cup of the Acorn, or Mast of the Oak, and not of any other Tree, tho' *Glans* simply is the Mast of any Tree.

CURRAN-BUSH, is *Ribes*.

CURRANS, *Uvæ Corinthiacæ*.

CURA, or *Curo arbor*, in *English* the *Binding*, or *Costive-Tree*. See *Côru*.

CURCAS of *America*, is *Ricinus*, or *Palma Christi*, which see.

CURCUMA, or *Crocus Indicus*, in *English* *Turmeric*, is a Root somewhat like Ginger, but bitter to the Taste; it gives a strong yellow Colour, and is brought to us from the

Eastern Parts of the World: The *Arabians* call it *Curcum*, from whence *Curcuma*. If we can make these Roots grow, they must be used tenderly, and have a light Soil, as all other Plants require which are used to encrease much in Roots.

CUSCUTA, in *English* *Dodder*, is a Plant somewhat of the Nature of *Mistletoe*, as far as it relates to its feeding on other Plants; but there is this Difference, that the Seeds of *Dodder* will grow in the natural Ground, if we sow them, and the Seeds of *Mistletoe* will not. This *Cuscuta*, or *Dodder*, consists chiefly of Strings, which are sometimes white, and sometimes red, which Difference, as some suppose, happens from the different Juices of the Plants they grow upon; but I am of Opinion, that we have two Sorts; it is observable, that when we sow them, these Strings, tho' they will appear above Ground, yet unless they have some Plant near them to take hold on, they quickly perish; but if they have that Advantage, then the *Dodder* will soon cover the Plant, and break away from its Ground Roots, which then are no longer useful: The Threds, which compose this Plant, weave themselves together like Net-work, and are naked of Leaves, only here and there we find little Knots or Bunches of Flowers, which are white, and very small, which produce Seeds larger than *Poppy* Seeds. This strange Plant is most frequently found upon *Tares* and *Flax*, also upon *Thyme*, *Marjoram*, *Nettles* and *Brambles*, and has its Name accordingly; that upon *Thyme* is *Epithymum*, that on *Nettles* *Epiurtica*, and upon *Marjoram*, is *Epimarjorana*, &c.

CUSCULEUM, is *Granum Chermes*. See *Chermes*.

CUSTARD-APPLE, is *Araticu Speciosus*. *Ray*. A Plant brought us from *Jamaica*,

C Y

ajaca, and the Parts adjacent; has been often raised from Seeds upon our Spring hot Beds, but often been lost in our Winters, of our Stoves having been able of preserving it; till now of the Stoves, which are built for Ananas or Pine-Apple, and the of Tanners Bark, which we in the Summer, will very likely bring it to Perfection, as well as fine Fruits from all the hot-Parts of the World. I have largely treated of the Management of these Curiosities, in my *Writings*.

CYANOIDES Flos, Dodonæi, is the *montana Echinato Capite* of us, in *English* the *Mountain Throated Knapweed*; for the Culture of which see *Jacq.*

CYANUS, in *Greek* *κυανος*, is a numerous Family of Plants, of a Kind as very well deserve a place in our Gardens, even those which grow wild in our Corn fields. We call the *Cyanus* in *English*, *Corn-Flower*, and *Corn-Bottle*, and *Blue-Bottles*, and some of them which are Sweet-scented, we call *Sweet Sultans*; these, the *Corn* Kinds, are annual, must be sown every Spring, the others upon hot Beds, and the Flowers in the natural Ground; we have some which are perennial, that may be increased by digging their Roots at Spring, and in autumn: These all bring their flowers generally of a blue Colour, or tending to purple, except the *Yellow Sultan*. I know none which is very scarce, by Reason of its coming late in the Year, and it does not always ripen: But I take this as a general Rule, that all flowers and Fruits which come late in the Year, should be forced to come a Month sooner than the natural Spring in our Climate, and there is no room to doubt but they will come to Perfection; for

C Y

that will make our Summers a Month longer, which is the only Thing we want for the ripening of Fruits, but we must help it by Art.

CYANUS Major Vulgaris. The greater ordinary Blue-Bottle. The greater *Blue-Bottle*, or *Corn Flower* (which I therefore call ordinary, because there is a *Turkey Kind*, which is extraordinary) riseth up with a crested, or rather winged whitish green Stalk, about two or three Foot high, whereon are set several Leaves, somewhat long and broad, without any Division or Dent on the Edges, green on the upper Side, and greyish underneath, each of them compassing the Stalk about at the lower Ends, which is divided at the Top into a few Branches, bearing somewhat large scaly green Heads, with Silver-like Edges; from the Middle whereof cometh forth a larger Flower than in the smaller Kind, thinly or sparsely set, and of a deeper Violet blue Colour; in which Heads, after the Flowers are past, some few white Seeds are found among the Down, like the lesser Kind, but somewhat bigger and flatter: The Root creepeth under Ground, and spreadeth several Ways, so that the Heads with green Leaves will abide all the Winter, which in the other Sorts do not so, but perish wholly after Seed-time, and riseth of its own sowing before Winter, and so abideth green all the Winter, until the next Spring and Summer, that it flowereth, seedeth, and perisheth again.

CYANUS minor vulgaris diversorum Colorum. The small ordinary Corn Flower of sundry Colours. The small ordinary *Corn Flower* is wonderfully diversify'd in the Colours of the Flowers, but not variable in any Thing else; for the Leaves are long, and narrower than the former, cut in on the Edges somewhat

C Y

deeply, yet some more than others, of a whitish green Colour; the Stalk riseth to be three Foot high, or more, set with the like Leaves, but smaller and less cut in on the Sides, branching forth on all Sides, and bearing at their Tops many greenish, scaly Heads; out of which rise Flowers, consisting of five or six, or more, long hollow Petals, small at the Bottom, and opening wide at the Brims, where they are cut and notched somewhat deeply into several Parts, with many small short Threds in the Middle. The Colours of these Flowers are several, some being of a perfect blue or purple Colour, paler or deeper; some white, or of a bluish Colour, otherwise of a sad or light red, or overworn purple, wholly without Mixture in the Leaves or Thrums; but some will be mixed of blue and white, or of the other Colours, either edged, striped, or spotted, the Threds in the Middle varying likewise: After the Flowers are past, the Heads grow full of small hard, white, shining Seed, among the short Down, which easily and quickly falleth away, leaving the Head flat and empty; the Root is somewhat long and hard, perishing every Year, but usually is renewed by its own sowing.

Creticus Lanuginosus. The Candy Kind is like hereunto, but more hoary, and the Flowers purple, not varying.

Cyanus floridus odoratus Turcicus, five *Orientalis Major & Minor.* *The Sultan's flower*, a greater and a lesser. The Leaves hereof are not much greener, but larger and more gashed in on the Edges: The Stalks are a Yard high at the least in the greatest, and lower in the other, beset with the like Leaves, but smaller, and branching into sundry Parts, bearing each of them a larger scaly Head than the former,

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and bigger in the one than in the other, with such like Flowers, larger, consisting of eight or hollow Petals, with wider Brims, and small Threds in the Middle: The circling Petals of a fine delayed purple, or Colour, very beautiful, and thick Thrums paler, or almost of so exceeding a sweet Scent, it surpasseth the finest Civet that the Seed is blackish, and end in the like downy Substance. Root perisheth every Year, the greater of these two Sorts smelling better than the other.

Cyanus Bæticus Supinus. *Spanish Corn Flower.* This Kind hath many square, low, lying, or creeping Stalks, not lying so upright as the former, branching out more diversly, that one Plant will take up a deal of Ground; the Leaves somewhat broader, softer, and paler green Colour, than the common small Kind, but not so deeply gashed on the Edges. Flowers stand in bigger Heads and with four or five Petals each, of a light purple or bluish Colour; after which come white like thereunto, but not so plentifully, yet wrapped in a more downy Substance; the Root grows down deep, and perisheth likewise every Year, as they do.

Cyanus repens Latifolius Lobelii. *Broad Leaved French Corn Flower.* This *Cyanus* that *Lobel* and in their *Adversaria* have set whose Taste is very bitter and pleasant, hath several weak, and trailing Branches, about a yard and a half high, whereon grow several hoary Leaves, somewhat broad and narrow, and like unto the *Lavender*, but harder in hand at the Top of the Stalk, which branched forth, grow several Heads, like unto the other

se Flowers are like unto them, of sadder purple Colour than any of the other Sorts; the Root about a Finger's Length.

CYANUS repens Angusti-folius, minimus. The smaller Corn Flower of Montpelier. This smallest Flower hath several weak, yet hard, hoary, and twig-stalks; whereon are set several smaller Leaves than the last, but as they; at the Tops of the stalks stand many scaly bracts, much lesser than any of the bracts of Corn Flowers, from whence grow such like Flowers, but of a paler or deader Colour; the Seeds like the smaller ordinary Kinds, the Root is small, long and slender.

CYANUS Creticus Spinofus. Prickly Corn Flower of Candy. The smaller Leaves of this Corn Flower jagged, and very hoary, but on the hoary Branches of the stalks are less jagged; they end in sharp Thorns, with small white-coloured Flowers, like the other Sorts, but smaller; the Root long, and somewhat thick, enduring many Years.

CYCLAMEN is also call'd *Panis Porci*, and *Arthanita*, in *English Sow-bread* Plant; which affords us great variety, as well from the Difference of the Flowers, as from the different Beauties of its Leaves, at the different Times of flowering, some in the Spring, some in the Summer, and others in the Winter; some have sweet-scented Flowers, others have red, others white, others purple Flowers, and others variegated Flowers; their Roots are fleshy, like those of the Turnip, and never bring any Offsets, but the Roots are supported and fed by Fibres, which renew themselves every Year; so that the only way of raising them, is from what in most other Plants we call Seeds; but here

they are not so, for in lieu of Seed, which should follow the Flower, this Plant brings Bulbs, which we may sow in Pots of fine Earth, as soon as they are ripe; most of them are hardy enough to stand abroad, and may be accounted as beautiful Ornaments to a Garden, as any we have in it.

CYCLAMEN Vernum Flore Purpureo. Spring Sow-bread, with a purple Flower. The purple Cyclamen of the Spring hath a smaller Root than many of those that follow, round and flat like a Turnip, and almost black on the outside, from whence springeth up divers round-cornered, and sharp-pointed green Leaves, spotted and circled with white round about the Middle, on the upper Side, and red underneath; the Flowers come up folded in the Leaves, every one upon a small long Stalk, hanging down their Heads, and turning up the Leaves again, composed of five narrow, long Leaves, which in this are of a bright-shining reddish purple Colour, and sweet Scent; after the Flowers are passed, the Head or Seed-Vessel shrinketh down, winding the Stalk in a Scroll about it, and resteth on the Ground, hid under the Leaves, where it groweth great and round, containing some small Seeds. There is one of this Kind that flowereth about *Christmas*, if not hindered by hard Frosts.

CYCLAMEN Vernum flore albo. Spring Sow-bread with a white Flower. The white Cyclamen of the Spring differeth from the former, in that the Leaves of this are rounder, and not so much indented, and the Flowers Snow-white; in Scent far sweeter than the former, in all other Things agreeing with it.

CYCLAMEN Vernum Creticum flore albo. Spring Sow-bread of Candy, with a white Flower. The white

C Y

Candy Cyclamen of the Spring differeth from the last, in that the green Leaves are larger, longer, more indented, and eminently marked; the Flowers longer, and the Leaves of them broader, in all other Parts agreeing with the former.

CYCLAMEN Antiochenum flore amplo albo duplici Vernale. *The double white Spring Cyclamen of Antioch* hath large, long, spotted Leaves, and ten Stalks, with large double white Flowers, consisting of twelve Leaves, or more.

CYCLAMEN Vernum flore purpurascens. *The pale purple Cyclamen of the Spring*, is very like that of Candy, but that the green Leaves are broader and better marked, the Flowers larger, and of a fine pale purple towards the Points of the Leaves, the rest deeper; in all other Things agreeing with the white of Candy, and is a Diversity raised from the Seeds thereof.

CYCLAMEN Æstivum. *The Summer Cyclamen*, hath round green Leaves, somewhat cornered or marked with white on the upper Side, and dark red underneath; the Flowers are small, purple, and sweet, like unto the first purple of the Spring.

CYCLAMEN Romanum. *The Roman Cyclamen*, hath rounder Leaves than the last, sometimes indented at the Edges, and eminently marked about the Middle with white Spots; the Flowers spring up before the Leaves, commonly about July, which are short, and of a fair reddish purple Colour; the Root is bigger than any of the former, and the Seeds being sowed, bring forth Varieties, differing in the marking of the green Leaves, and in the Size and Colour of the Flowers, some being bigger than others, and of a deeper or lighter reddish purple Colour.

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CYCLAMEN Hederæ folio Autumnale. *The Ivy leaved Cyclamen Autumn*, bringeth forth the Flowers before the Leaves, like those of the last, but that they are longer and of a paler purplish Colour; the green Leaves are longer pointed at the Ends, with one or two Corners at the Sides, and commonly very much spotted and marked on the upper Side; the Seeds of this bring Variety, like that of the Roman.

CYCLAMEN Hederæ folio flore albo. *The white Ivy leaved Cyclamen* differeth from the last, in that the Leaves are rounder, and the Flowers white.

CYCLAMEN Autumnale Angustifolium. *The narrow leaved Cyclamen*, differeth from all the rest, in that the Leaves are long and narrow, set on the Stalk at the Bottom with two Points like an Arrow Head, as in that of Autumn the Flowers are like the former, in one purple and in another white.

CYCLAMEN Antiochenum flore duplici. *The double flowered Cyclamen of Antioch*, hath round Leaves something like that of Summer with four Corners, and more spotted with white; the Flowers are much bigger than those of any of the former, having each of them ten or twelve Leaves, of the same reddish purple Colour that is in the first purple of the Spring, or a little paler towards the Points of the Leaves, and deeper at the Bottom, flowering in Autumn. There is another Cyclamen of Antioch, that brings forth double Snow-white Flowers, and many others that bear single Flowers, both of the Spring and also of Autumn, which are called of Antioch, but rare to be found in our English Gardens, especially those with double Flowers.

Those that are mentioned to be of the Spring, bring forth their Flowers, with the green Leaves, in *April*, or the Beginning of *May*; that of Summer in *June*, or the Beginning of *July*; those of Autumn come forth before the Leaves, some in the End of *August*, many in *September*, and the rest in the Beginning of *October*.

The Roots of Cyclamen do not lose their Fibres, and therefore are seldom to be removed; the best Time to transplant them, is in *June* or *July*, except that of Summer, and the Roman, which must be sooner, before they begin to put forth Buds for Flowers; they rarely encrease by the Root, but are commonly raised out of Seeds, which must be sown, as soon as they are ripe, in some Tubs or square Boxes, in good light Earth, and at first covered a Finger thick; afterwards, when they are come up, and the small green Leaves dried down, some more of the same Earth must be put upon them. The first Winter after the sowing they must be housed or covered, to defend them from Frost, especially those of the Spring, afterwards they will be strong enough to defend themselves; two Years after the sowing they may be transplanted, and set about nine Inches distant from each other; where, if the Soil be good, they will quickly come to bear Flowers, and perhaps some new Varieties, differing in Size, Colour, or marking of the green Leaves, from all those before observed.

CYCLAMINUS, or Cyclaminos hederaceis foliis of *Lobel*, is a Plant he describes to have Ivy-like Leaves, growing upon Stalks about a Foot and half high, with long headed Flowers, of a purple Colour, which Plant he found upon the Hills passing through *Italy*. If it is once more found, and can be brought

into our Climate, it will want no Shelter in the Winter.

CYDONIA malus. See *Cotonea malus*.

CYMA, æ, and Cyma, atis, is the tender Sprout of any Plant. Ray.

CYMBALARIA has no Greek Name that I can find, altho' it seems to be derived from the Greek Word κυμβα, which signifies a Boat. This I the rather believe, because the *Italians*, who had their Knowledge from the *Greeks*, call this Plant *Gondelo*, which also signifies a Boat. We in *English* call it after the *Latin* Cymbalaria; some would have the Name to come from the Greek κυμβάλιον, which *Discorides* tells us, was his *Umbelicus Veneris*, whose Leaf indeed more resembles a Boat, than the Plant which we at this Day call *Cymbalaria*, for that is more like the Leaf of *Ivy*, and brings a very different Flower from our *Cotyledon*; however, as it is, it grows plentifully upon the Walls of the *Physick Garden at Chelsea*, and may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, either in the natural Ground, or in the Cracks of Walls, and you will soon have enough of it.

CYMBALION, in Greek κυμβάλιον, is by some thought to be the *Cymbalaria*, which see.

CYMINUM, is *Cuminum*.

CYNOGROSTIS, is *Gramen Caninum*.

CYNANCHRICA Lugdunensis, is the *Juncaria Salmaticensis* of *Clusius*, in *English*, *Small Spanish Stone Wood-roof*, is a Plant of no great Beauty, but is helpful in the Quinsy; it may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, in any moist Place.

CYNANTHEMOS, is *Cotula foetida*.

CYNARA, from the Greek κυνάρη, in *English*, *Artichoke*, and corruptly

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Hartichoke : The wild Sort of which is call'd Scolymus, from the *Greek* Σκόλυμος; in the Garden we cultivate about three Sorts, the red or purple Artichoke, the grey or white Artichoke, and the *French* Artichoke; all these are propagated for the sake of their Seeds or Flowers, which should be cut before they open too much, or else the Bottoms will be thin; when the great Heads are cut, the young Suckers, especially those of the *French* Artichoke, are white, they are tender, very good to be eaten raw with Pepper and Salt, that is, the most tender Part of them, and are also very good fry'd to be all eaten; these love a dry light Ground, and must be planted of Offsets taken from the old Roots in the End of *March*, at about three Foot Distance from one another; and these young Plants will bring their Flowers or Heads, at the End of the same Summer: When we cut these, we should always cut them with the Stalks to them, that they may be broken from the Flowers; because in breaking them, the Strings, which intermix themselves with the Bottoms, are drawn out, but are always troublesome, if we cut them off. If our Ground happens to be stiff, the best Manure for it is Sea-Coal Ashes, or hard Sea Sand, for these Plants are apt to rot in the Winter; we may raise these likewise from Seeds sown in *March*: The Chardon, or *Carduus Esculentus*, see under the Word *Carduus*.

CYNOCEPHALUS of *Pliny* and *Lugdunensis*, is *Antirrhinum*.

CYNIA & *Cynocrambe*, from the *Greek* κυνία & κυνοκράμβη, in *English*, *Dog's Mercury*, is somewhat like the common Mercury, or *Mercurialis*, and may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, or as soon as they are ripe; there are Figures of several Sorts of it in *Parkinson* and *Gerard*.

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CYNOCTONUM of *Lonicera*, is *Periploca*.

CYNOCTONUM of *Dioscorides*, is *Apocynum*.

CYNOGLOSSUM, from the *Greek* κυνογλωσσον or κυνογλωσσος, in *English*, *Dog's-Tongue*, but more frequently *Hound's-Tongue*, is a Plant which affords us several Varieties which chiefly differ in the Colour of the Flowers; these, as they are useful, should not be wanting in a Garden, and may have their Roots transplanted, when their Flower-Stalks are decay'd, or early in the Spring; they may also be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring.

CYNOGLOSSUM majus Vulgare. The ordinary great *Hound's-Tongue*. The great ordinary *Hound's-Tongue* hath many long, and somewhat narrow, soft, or, as it were, hairy, darkish green Leaves, lying on the Ground, like unto the Leaves of Bugloss; from among which riseth up a rough, hairy Stalk, two Foot high, with some smaller Leaves thereon, than grow below, and branched at the Top, into several Parts, with a small Leaf at the Foot of every Branch, which is somewhat long, with many Flowers set along the same; which Branch is crooked, and turned inwards before it flowereth, and openeth by Degrees, as the Flowers blow, which consist of four small purplish red Petals, of a sad or dead Colour, scarce rising or shewing themselves out of the rough, green Husks, wherein they stand, with some Threads in the Middle: This hath been sometimes found with a white Flower. After the Flowers are past, there come in their Places rough flat Seed, with a small Thread or Pointel in the Middle, easily cleaving to any Garment that it toucheth, and are not so easily pulled off again; the Root is black, thick and long, tough, or hard to break

break, and full of a viscous Juice, smelling somewhat strong, like as the Leaves do, which some call a Poporiferous Scent.

CYNOGLOSSUM maximum. The greatest Hound's-Tongue. This Kind differeth not from the former, either in Leaf, Flower, or Seed; but only that in them all, it is near twice so large, which maketh the Difference.

CYNOGLOSSUM maximum Montanum. The great Mountain Hound's-Tongue. This great Mountain Hound's-Tongue hath many large, but hairy and soft Leaves, lying on the Ground, above a Foot long, and an Hand's Breadth broad, of a whitish green Colour, having every one the middle Rib reddish, with many green Veins running through them, and reddish Foot-Stalks to support them; those which are in the Middle of them standing more upright, from among which riseth a thick, hollow crested, reddish, woolly, or hairy Stalk, two Foot high, stored on all Sides with such Leaves, but lesser up to the Top, where it breaketh forth into four or five Branches of Flowers, standing all on one Side, yet forming at the first a round Head, very pleasant to behold for the Variety of Colours therein; the hairy Stalks of the Flowers being green, ending in five Points, the Flowers hollow and long, consisting of five purplish red Petals, somewhat sweet, standing above the Flowers, and green leaves among them, with red Ribs in them, which is the Shadow where it delighteth to grow, and is the more conspicuous and beautiful: After which, in the said Husks, come larger Seed than the former, four usually together, which on the upper Side are flat, circled about with a few short Pricks, whereby it cleaveth fast to Garments; the Root is blackish on the outside, and

whitish within, somewhat like the former.

CYNOGLOSSUM medium Montanum Angustifolium. Narrow leafed hoary Mountain Hound's-Tongue. This Hound's-Tongue hath many soft, woolly, or hoary, long, and narrow Leaves, standing upright, being half a Foot long, and an inch broad in the Middle, but small at both Ends, whose middle Rib and Foot-stalk are both reddish; the Stalk riseth up to be somewhat more than half a Foot high, replenished so thick with such like Leaves as grow below, that no Part of the Stalk can be seen; each whereof are more hairy or woolly, and compass the Stalks at the Bottoms of them, and sharp at the Point; on the Top of the Stalk standeth a round hoary Head, of the Bigness of a reasonable Apple, which opening it self, sheweth forth many woolly Leaves, with red Ribs, standing at the Foot of the Branches and Stalks of Flowers, which are of an excellent Vermillion red Colour, standing in larger and more woolly Husks, and are more laid open like a Star, standing on both Sides of the Stalk, and not all on one Side, as the last: The Seed that followeth, is smaller, and not so rough, with a smaller hollow Middle; the Root is thick and long, with a thick blackish Bark on the outside, and a hard woody Pith in the middle; of an unpleasant Taste as the Leaves, bitter and astringent, and hairy at the Head, which are the Ribs of the withered Leaves; the Root springeth afresh before Winter, after the Leaves and Stalks are all dry and withered.

CYNOGLOSSUM semper virens. Ever-green Hound's-Tongue. This Hound's-Tongue doth not much differ from the common or ordinary Sort, but that the Leaves are always

always fresh and green, somewhat long and narrow, with a great whitish green Rib in the Middle, smooth on the upper Side, and more hoary underneath; the Stalk at the first is but low, with many narrow long Leaves compassing it about, but more thinly than the former; the Flowers are red, but somewhat larger than the ordinary, standing, in like manner, upon small Branches, that are wreathed or turned, like the Heliotropium, or the first Kind; the Seed, that followeth, standeth all on the one Side, and is smaller, and less rough, but the Stalk is then grown much higher, the Root is blackish as the other; this hath no more of Hoariness, or is of so strong a Scent as the last, and springeth forth with fresh Leaves, before the old Stalk with Seed is quite dry and wither'd.

CYNOGLOSSUM *fubrubente versicolore flore. Hound's-Tongue, with Party-coloured Flowers.* This beautiful and rare Hound's-Tongue, from a small, slender, woody Root, shooteth forth several Heads, of soft, hairy, and smaller Leaves than the last; the Stalk riseth up a Foot and a half high, set on both Sides with the like smaller Leaves than those below; the Top whereof is parted into three Branches of Flowers, which are smaller than the last, but of a blush Colour, striped with long Blood-red Streaks, having the Bottoms of them of a deeper Blush; the Seed standeth in the same manner that others do, four together in a Husk, but they have the Middle somewhat raised up, and small at the Top, with a Pointel thereat, and a large thin Circle about them.

CYNOGLOSSUM *Creticum Latifolium, Broad leaved Candy Hound's-Tongue.* This Candian hath, for the first Year of the springing, many

Leaves lying on the Ground, somewhat broad, and not very long, with a long Foot-stalk to every one of them, soft, and covered with a whitish shining Woolliness almost like Silver, and a thick Rib in the Middle; but the next Year after the Stalk riseth from the Middle of them, set here and there with shorter Leaves, compassing it at the Bottom, and so smaller up to the Top. This Stalk is branched from the Middle upwards, into several others, that are crooked, or withed Inwards, opening by Degrees, as the Flowers blow, which are short, but somewhat large, ending in five round Petals, of a whitish Colour at the first, with blush Edges, and in some with pale purplish Veins or Stripes, which afterwards decaying, grow wan or bluish, standing in hoary Cups; wherein, after they are past, the Seed groweth, four joined together, rough, and cleaving to Garments, as in the rest, with a Pointel in the Middle: The Root is woody, and perisheth after it hath given Seed, springing from the Seed that falleth of it self; but while it is young, of the first Year, is somewhat like unto others, not so thick or fleshy, and blackish on the outside, of an evil or unpleasant Scent, as the rest of the Plant is.

CYNOGLOSSUM *Creticum Angustifolium. Narrow leaved Candy Hound's Tongue.* This other Candian hath several long and narrow Leaves, somewhat broad at the End, and round pointed, of a whitish green Colour, lying next to the Root, upon the Ground; from among which riseth up a Stalk, in some Plants higher, in others lower, whereon grow, without Order, such like Leaves, but shorter and lesser, compassing it at the Foot of them; from the Middle whereof upwards, it spreadeth into Branches, bearing such

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such like Flowers as are in the ordinary Sort, ending in five Petals, but of a paler red Colour, with each of them five dark red Threds in the Middle: The Seed and Root is somewhat like the ordinary, but hath no evil Scent like it or the last. This perisheth every Year, and is sowed, or riseth of the fallen Seed again.

CYNOGLOSSUM Minus, five pusillum. *Small Hound's-Tongue*. This small Hound's - Tongue, that groweth with us in several Places, is not much differing from the greater ordinary Kind; but is smaller in all Things, having such like Leaves, smaller and shorter, but greener, and more shining; the Flowers also, being small, are of a pale red Colour, and the whole Plant hath not so strong or evil a Scent; this might be thought to be thus from the Barrenness of the Soil wherein it doth grow, but that is not so, for it is often found in the same Grounds where the greater groweth; and besides, being either transplanted, or the Seed sown in Gardens, it will still continue much smaller than the other.

CYNOGLOSSUM minus flore Cæruleo. *Small Hound's-Tongue with blue Flowers*. This other small Hound's-Tongue sendeth forth from a small, long, but annual Root, one round, small, hairy Stalk, sometimes but a Foot, and sometimes two Foot high, brownish below, and green above; whereupon are set on both Sides, without Order, several small, and somewhat long, but narrow Leaves, of a bluish green Colour, covered with a long hairy Down that is tough and sticking, the middle Rib being somewhat great, of a hot, bitter Taste; from the Bottom of these Leaves, especially upwards, cometh forth sometimes other Leaves in a Tuft together, and is parted into several

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Branches; the Tops whereof are bended, as in several other Sorts, bringing forth very small Flowers, of a fair blue Colour, with a yellow Star in the Bottom, standing in such like Husks; wherein, after they are past, is contained very small roundish Seed, without any Prick in the Middle, as others have, but very rough or prickly, ready to stick upon any Garment, as others will.

CYNOMORION, Plinii, is *Orobanchæ Vulgaris*.

CYNOPS of Gesner and Theophrastus, is *Psyllium*.

CYNORRHOS and *Cynorrhodon*, is *Rosa Canina*.

CYNOBATOS, is supposed to be the *Rosa Sylvestris Canina*; it is judged by most of the late Authors in *Botany*, to be the same with *Cynorrhos* and *Cynorrhodon*; they are all *Greek Names*, and the last truly signifies *Rosa Canina*, or *Dog-Rose*, which is the *English Name* of the Plant I here speak of; and it is also called the *Dog-Bryar*, and *Wild Bryar*, and *Hipsrose*. This is very common in our Hedges, and, like other Roses, may be propagated by Suckers from the Roots at Spring, or in Autumn, or else raised from the Seeds in the Hips, or budded or inarched on other Roses: If we should chance to find one that was finely variegated in its Leaves, this Rose is apt to bring now and then, what we call a *Bryar-Bell*, or as *Pliny* calls it, a *Spingiola*, which is a Bunch of Threds, of a red Colour. This is not a *Cuscuta* or *Dodder*, but an *Excrecence*, which is worthy our Consideration, and is very likely as much a Plant as the *Milieto*.

CYNOSORCHIS, from the *Greek* *κυνος ὄρχις*, otherwise *Testiculus Canis*, or *Dog's-Stones* in *English*; but this is a Name to distinguish it from the other Sorts of *Orchis*, is a wild Plant

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Plant of our Meadows, sometimes having its Leaves spotted with a blackish red Colour, and sometimes without Spots; it bears two round Roots, one of which is to feed the Plant for the Time of its flowering, and the other for the succeeding Year; these all flower about May, bringing Spikes of Flowers of a redish purple Colour for the most part; these, when they are in Blossom, may be transplanted with Tufts of Earth about our Roots, for at other Times they are not easily found, tho' it would be the best Time to remove them when the Flower Stem is decay'd. The Figures of these are for the most part resembling Soldiers with Helmets, but there are vast Varieties of them, of which there are Figures in *Dodoneus*, *Gerrard*, and *Parkinson*; but see *Orchis*.

CYPERUS, *Cyperis* & *Cypirus*, are all Greek Names, thus written, *κύπερος*, *κύπερις*, and *κύπερος*, is a kind of Grass which is sweet-scented, called in *English* sweet *Cyperus*, or *Galinga*; there are great Varieties of it, as may be seen in *Gerrard*, some of them bearing round Roots, to be eaten, which are called *Rush-Nuts*; they may most of them be propagated by the Roots, early in the Spring, if we can know them from other Grasses, or else from Seeds sown in the Spring. The Roots of some of them eat better than Chesnuts.

CYPERELLA of Cordus, is the *Cyperus* Plinii, and the *Ligustrum Orientale*.

CYPEROIDES, is *Gramen Cypereides*.

CYPRESS-TREE, is *Cupressus*.

GARDEN-CYPRESS, or *Lavander-Cotton*, is *Abrotanum Fæmina*, is raised from Slips planted in the Spring.

CYPRESS-MOSS, is *Muscus Clavatus Cupressiformis* of *Parkinson*. See *Muscus*.

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SEA CYPRESS, is *Cupressus Mariana*.

CUPRESSUS. *The Cypress-Tree*. Some make two sorts of Cypress-Trees, the Male and the Female; the one that spreadeth more than the other, which groweth more upright, not much differing in any Thing else, which maketh me think the Diversity riseth from the Soil, or some Casualty, and that the Male, which spreadeth, is not a distinct Species, which preserveth the kind naturally, as all other things do; especially seeing, as *Theophrastus* saith, the one degenerates into the other, and that both bear Nuts and Seed alike. I shall therefore, under one, make mention of both Sorts, if they be so, and shew that the Cypress groweth to be a great, tall, upright Tree, spreading out the Branches so even round about, that it seems to be so formed by Art, being small below, not far above the Ground, then spreading out larger, yet keeping a round, close compass, and afterwards spiring up less and less, very well representing a Piramis or Spire-Steeple; the Body and Arms are covered with a reddish Bark, the Leaves are ever green, but losing much of the Verdure in the Winter, which it regaineth the next Spring; and somewhat long, slender, and flat-tish, parted very much, and somewhat resembling Savin, of a resinous Scent, and strong Taste: Some Trees are seen in some Places to be more spreading in their Branches, and not abiding so close, especially when they grow old; and do bear their small yellow Flowers, and their Fruits, or Nuts, as they are called afterwards, which grow here and there among the Boughs, cloyen or opening into several Parts, growing ripe, but close and hard while they are young; of a Rustet brown Colour, wherein are contained

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tained small brownish Seed, but not so small as Motes in the Sun, as *Matthiolus* and others make them to be: The Root spreadeth much, but not very deep; the Wood is reddish, very fine and durable, not subject to Corruption or Worms, but defending all other Things, by the strong heady Scent it hath, from all Moths and Worms. It yieldeth out of the Body of the Tree, a Kind of liquid Rosin, like unto that of the Larche and Turpentine-Trees, of a very quick and sharp Taste.

CUPRESSUS Americana. *The Cypress-Tree of America.* Although I do not take this to be a true Cypress-Tree, yet it hath obtain'd that Name by all our Travelers into the hither or Northern Parts of *America*, where it is found in many Countries. It groweth in some Places to be a very goodly tall Tree, fifty, sixty, sometimes eighty foot high without any branch, and near three Fathom Compass at the lower End, and then spreadeth many large Arms and Branches, beset with many winged Leaves, which are very fine, small, smooth, plain, crumpled, or plaited as the true Cypress is, and somewhat longer, set on both Sides of the Stalks, without any certain Order; the Nuts are somewhat like those of the Cypress, but greater, with thicker, more open Scales, and great Seed within them. The Wood smelleth somewhat sweet, which in part caused it to be termed a Cypress. Whether this should be that *Thuja* of *Theophrastus*, that is both in Stock, Branches, Leaves, and Fruits, like unto the wild Cypress, it were somewhat worthy to be scanned, whose Fruit is likely that *Habbel* that *Paludanus* brought Home with him in his Return from his Travels, and said it was so called in the East Countries;

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the Nut it self doth much resemble the Nut of this, both for Form and large Thickness of the Scales. This loseth its Leaves in the Winter.

SWEET CYPRESS, or *Galinga*, is *Cyperus*.

SWEET EDIBLE CYPRESS, or *Rush-nut*, is *Cyperus dulcis rotundus esculentus*, or *Trafi dulce*.

BASTARD CYPRESS, is *Pseudocyperus*.

CYPRUS Plinii, or *Ligustrum Orientale*, which see.

CYPRESS-GRASS, is *Gramen Cyperoides*.

CYTINUS, is the Calyx of the Pomgranate Flower.

CYTISUS, in Greek *κνίσιος*, in English also *Cytisus*, or *Tree Trefoil*, or *Shrub Trefoil*, is a Plant much commended by the ancient Writers of Husbandry, for the fattening of Cattle, and encreasing of Milk in the Females, and of no less use to Bees; it is described to be a Shrub of very quick Growth, a kind of Trefoil which brings yellow Flowers in great Abundance, for which Reason, I suppose, it is accounted of use to Bees. There are many Disputes concerning the true Sort, some making it to be the *Cytisus Austriacus*, which is, the *Low Austrian*, or *Hungarian Cytisus*, because it is a quick Grower, and answers the Character, in bringing great Quantities of Flowers; and others believe it to be the *Cytisus Hispanicus Arboreus*, or the *Spanish Tree Trefoil*, which answers well enough to both those Characters; while others are positive, that the *Cytisus Galeni*, credited *Maranthæ Cornutus*, is the true *Cytisus* of the Ancients; but all these are good Food for Cattle, and in my Opinion ought to be cultivated in large Quantities, especially since they may be raised with little Trouble, from Seeds sown in *March*; there are many more Kinds, which

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which are figured in *Gerrard and Parkinson*. I have been very large upon this Head, in my *Survey of the ancient Husbandry*.

CYTISUS Galeni creditus, Marantha Cornutus. *The supposed true Cytisus, or burned Tree Trefoil*. This Cytisus is a small creeping Herb, as all the Sorts are, and groweth to be two Cubits high, covered with a greyish or ash-coloured Bark, the Wood whereof is firm and hard; the Leaves are hoary white, as is the whole Shrub, and grow without Order, three together, on long Foot-Stalks; the Flowers are of a Gold yellow shining Colour, like unto Broom, the Seed groweth in broad crooked Cods.

CYTISUS Creticus incanus, five Ebenus Cretica Belli. *Candy Tree Trefoil, or Candy Ebony*. This Candy Plant riseth up above a Man's Height, that is, four or five Cubits, growing writhed or crooked, and of the Thickness of one's Arm, covered with an Ash-coloured Bark; the Leaves are grey or white, longer and narrower than the former, and grow sometimes three, four or five, upon a long Foot-stalk; the Flowers grow at the Ends of the Branches, in a Tuft together, like unto those of the Meadow Trefoil, or common three leaved Grass, of a Gold red Colour, and greater than they. In the Middle of each Flower stand many Silver white shining Threds, as fine as Hairs, set in greyish Husks, wherein the Seed is enclosed afterwards, which is like unto that Trefoil likewise. The Wood is very firm and massy, and of the Colour of black Ebony.

CYTISUS incanus Germanicus. *The German, hoary Trefoil*. This German Cytisus shooteth from the Root many slender hoary Stalks, with three somewhat long Leaves at

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many Places of them, somewhat hoary also on the Backside, more than on the upper Part, the middle Rib being somewhat great, of a kind of sweetish Taste, and somewhat sweet in Scent also; the flowers are yellow like the other Sorts, or Broom-flowers, standing many together one above another at the End of the Branches; after which follow hairy and somewhat hoary, little, long, narrow and flat Cods, containing therein small Seed, like Broom, tasting like a Vetch: The Root is woody, dispersing it self under Ground several ways.

CYTISUS Hispanicus arboreus. *The Spanish Tree Cytisus, or Tree Trefoil*. This Cytisus riseth up with one Stem, usually covered with a dark grayish Bark, to the the Height of a Man, saith *Clusius*, in *Spain*, but higher with us, spreading sundry short Branches all about, whereon are small, pale, and greenish Trefoil-leaves on the upper Sides, and set with a little reddish Hairiness underneath. The yellow Flowers are somewhat longer than others, and come forth at the Foot of the Leaves in sundry Places, usually two or three at a Place; which turn into small, short and flat Cods, lesser than Broom-Cods and somewhat blackish when they are ripe, containing small, flat and blackish Seed within them, as small as Broom-seed.

CYTISUS incanus major foliis pinnatis, five quinti species altera Clusii. *The great hairy Tree Trefoil*. This groweth greater and more upright than the third, whose Branches also are thicker, and more hairy; the Leaves are twice as big, the Flowers of a deeper Gold yellow Colour, and the Cods larger.

CYTISUS Hispanicus incanus, five sextus Clusii. *The low Spanish hoary Cytisus*. The Shoots of this Cytisus are not above half a Yard long, slender

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ender and hoary; whose Trefoil leaves on them have the two lower smaller than the middlemost, which is twice as long, but of an hoary Ash-Colour, standing on short Foot-stalks, of an astringent drying Taste; the Flowers stand with the leaves at the Joints, all along the branches, two or three together, sustained by soft white Husks, wherein they stand.

CYTISUS Austriacus, five septimus Clusii. *The Austrian or Hungarian low Cytisus.* The slender, lathy Twigs of this Cytisus, are pliable, and hard to be broken, spring on or near the Ground, which are bare of Leaves unto the branches whereon they stand without Order, upon long Foot-stalks, shorter and greener than those of the German Sort, and more hairy, greenish above, and grey underneath: The Flowers grow two or three at a Joint, as the last, and at the Ends of the Branches also, yellow at the first, but before they are quite past, turn more Gold yellow, so deep, that they seem red withal; the Cods are small, flat and hairy, with small brown seed within them.

CYTISUS Pannonicus, five septimi species alteri Clusii. *The hairy low Cytisus.* This is somewhat like the last in the slender pliable Twigs, leaning down to the Ground, and leaves like them; the Flowers also are like unto them, but stand four or five together, at the Ends of the Branches, and not at the Joints, as in the last: The Cods and Seed differ not therefrom, but the Leaves are a little hoary, and so are the Cods also.

CYTISUS Albicans Alpinus. *The whitish Mountain Cytisus.* There is little Difference in this in the branches or Leaves, but that at some Places two or three Trefoil

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Leaves are set at a Joint, and the Flowers are paler.

CYTISUS octavus Gerardi. Gerard's *eighth Cytisus.* Gerard, and his Corrector alter him, mention this Cytisus, as taken from Lobel and Pena, whereas it agreeth with neither of those that are extant in their *Adversaria*; neither doth Bauhinus quote him for it, as he doth all others that he knew; for in the eighth of *Tabermontanus*, which might seem to be this, Bauhinus noteth to be his Hirsutus; the chiefest Difference therein, as Gerard saith, is in the Leaves, which are a little dented on the Edges, which yet are not seen in the Figure.

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DACTYLUS, Off. is the Fruit of the Palm-Tree, so called from its Shape, resembling a Finger, in *English* a *Date*.

DACTYLUS Trapezuntinus, is Laurocerasus. See Cerasus.

DACTYLON Columnæ, i. e. Illecebra.

DAFFODILS, or DAFFS, is Narcissus.

DAISIES blue, Bellis cærulea, or Globularia Monspeliensium. See Bellis for the Culture.

DAISY GREAT, Bellis Major.

DAISY WILD, Bellis Sylvestris.

DAISY YELLOW, Globularia Lutea.

DOUBLE DAISY, or *double Garden Daisy*, is Bellis hortensis multiplex.

DAISY, is Bellis, and Consolidaminor.

DAMUSONIUM, is the Calceolus Mariæ, or *Ladies Slipper*. See Calceolus Mariæ.

DAPHNE Alexandrina, in *English* the *true Laurel* of Alexandria, but otherwise call'd Laurus Alexandrina,

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na genuina, is a Plant somewhat like that the Gardeners call the *Alexandria Laurel*, but larger; that which we have the most frequent in our Gardens, by the Name of *Alexandria Laurel*, is *Chamaedaphne vera Dioscoridis*; these have their Leaves double, like the Leaves of the *Hippoglossum*, or *Horse-Tongue*, or *Double Tongue*, bringing its red Berries in the middle of the great Leaf, like the *Butcher's-Broom*; it may be raised by sowing the Berries in *March*, but is best propagated by dividing the Roots, either in the Spring or in the Autumn. There are Cuts of these in *Gerrard and Parkinson*.

DAPHNOIDES, is *Mesereon* & *Laureola*.

DARIAN of *Parkinson*, he calls in *English*, *The Melon-like bearing Orange*, is a Fruit growing in *Sumatra*, as large as an ordinary Melon, bringing within it other Fruits, or rather Seeds, which are as large as Oranges, which taste like fresh Butter; these, if we could get them sound, might be put in the Earth, and would grow with the Benefit of a Bark Bed, and the Assistance of our best Stoves in the Winter.

A DATE is *Dactylus*.

DATURA, is *Stramonium Pomum Spinosum*, in *English*, the *Thorn-Apple*, of which we have divers Sorts; our own common wild Sort with white Flowers, a Sort with a single purple Flower from *Virginia*, and one with a double purple Flower from the *Caribbee Islands*; this last has black Stalks, like polished Ebony, and brings Fruit, tho' it has a double Flower, but it must be kept very warm all the Summer. This must be raised in hot Beds, early in the Spring, but the other Sorts may be raised in the natural Ground.

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DAUCUS, Off. is in *Greek* αἰώνος, in *English* *Dauke*, or *wild Carrot*; tho' indeed the Plant which we call *wild Carrot*, is more properly the *Pastinaca tenui folio Syvestris*, which signifies the *wild fine-cut leaved Parsnip*, or *small leaved Parsnip*, such as our *Carrot* is. These *Daukes*, however, are of many Kinds, growing wild and are to be raised from Seeds in the Spring.

DAUCUS Creticus verus Dioscoridis. The true *Dauke of Candy*. The true *Candy Dauke* hath sundry Stalks of winged Leaves, and finely cut as *Fennel*, but shorter set at Distance one against another of a whitish or hoary Colour, smelling somewhat sweet; from among which rise divers slender Branched Stalks, a Foot high, bearing at their Tops small Umbels of white Flowers, and after them small hoary greyish Seed, somewhat long and round, of a quick Scent and Taste. The Root is small, long and white, almost as quick and sharp, both in Scent and Taste, as the Seed, but will not abide our Winters with all the Care we can use.

DAUCUS Alpinus Cretico similis. Mountain leaved *Dauke*. This fine *Dauke* differeth little from the former, which is, in that it groweth in colder Places, the Leaves being somewhat longer and greener than the former, nothing so hoary or white, and grow not many or thick together. The Umbels of Flowers are white, and the Seed like also, but a little longer, and not so hoary, but somewhat near both in Taste and Smell; the Root also is quick and sharp as the other.

DAUCUS Montanus Pannonicus. Mountain *Dauke of Hungary*. This *Dauke of Hungary*, which *Clusius* calleth *Saxifraga pannonica*, and *Bauhinus* *Daucus Montanus multifido*.

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Multifido brevisque folio, hath sundry long Stalks of fine cut Leaves and short, somewhat like unto the Leaves of Fumitory, of a strong Scent and Taste, and somewhat sharp withal; among which rise up jointed Stalks, about a Foot high, with the like Leaves on them, and at their Tops Umbels of white Flowers; the Root is but short, and blackish, lasting, quick and sharp, drawing Water into the Mouth upon the chewing, and hath a Bush of Hairs at the Top.

DAUCUS Montanus pumilus. Linn. or Dwarf Mountain Dauk.

This dwarf Kind hath a few small Stalks, with fine cut Leaves, longer than the last, and but thinly or sparingly set thereon, somewhat resembling Sow-Fennel, but seldom exceeding fifteen Leaves on a Stalk; from among which Leaves riseth up a short thick Stalk, not a Foot high, branched from the Bottom upwards, with the like Leaves on them, but seldom exceeding nine on the Stalk, broadest below, and of the Smell and Taste of Carrots; the Top of each Branch and Stalk is furnished with many small Umbels of white Flowers, without any Scent at all, unto which succeed small Seed, like Parsley; the Root is small and short, brown and rugged on the outside, and white and spongy within, having a Bush of Hairs at the Head. *Clusius* calleth this, *Selinum Montanum pumilum*; but *Baobinus* referreth it to the wild Carrots, and calleth it *Daucus Montanus Multifido folio Selini femine*.

DAUCUS Selinoides Major. The greater leafed Dauk. The greater of these Dauks, which hath large Stalks, of somewhat broad pale green Leaves, bigger than the Parsley, and with Divisions of the

same Fashion and Manner, next the Ground, hath somewhat big Stalks, almost two Foot high, with the like Leaves at the Joints, but shorter, and at the Tops spiky Rundles of white Flowers, which turn into long crested Seed, bigger than ordinary Fennel-Seed, and of a yellow brown Colour; the Root is somewhat great, thick, long and white, with a Bush of Hairs at the Head, as many other umbelliferous Plants have, and of a hot and sharp Taste, as the Seed is also. There is Minor, another Sort hereof, as *Lobel* in his Observations saith, somewhat less than the former, but else agreeing therewith in all Parts, which he found in the Wood by *Narvum*.

DAUCUS Selinoides Maximus. The greatest Parsley leafed Dauk.

This greatest Kind, called by *Clusius* *Seseli alterum Pannonicum*, hath a Root sometimes as great as one's Arm, or being young, of the Bigness of one's Thumb, parted into several Branches at the Bottom, and covered with a rugged black Bark, of a clammy Taste at the first, but sharp afterwards, having at the Top many hairy Heads, from whence spring sundry very large and great winged Leaves, much divided and dented about the Edges, somewhat like the last, but larger, of a faint green Colour, somewhat shining on the upper side, and of a greyish Ash Colour underneath; among which riseth up a large, great crested Stalk, of a Finger's Thickness, with some Joints and Leaves at them, and with Branches also from between them; at the Tops whereof stand small Umbels of whitish Flowers, and somewhat larger, but like Seed as the last; both these two last Sorts may well be referred to the second *Daucus* of *Diocorides*, whose Leaves

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are like Selinum or Parsley, before any other.

DAUCUS tertius Dioscoridis *Bel-lo. Coriander leaved Dauk.* This Dauk, *Honrius Bellus* saith, groweth in Candy, and is referred by him to the third *Daucus* of *Dioscorides*, and both Leaf and Root eaten by the *Candits*, as a familiar Sallet Herb, hath sundry Stalks of fine cut Leaves, somewhat like to Corianders, but lesser and thicker; the Stalks are near two Foot high, with great and swollen Joints (and therefore called by some *Seseli nodosum*, but by *Baubinus*, *Daucus Creticus nodosus Umbella lutea*) and smaller Leaves at them; at the Tops whereof grow yellow Umbels of Flowers, but white within, which turn into bigger Seed than Fennel; the Root is great, thick and short, perishing yearly, the whole being Aromaticall.

DAUCUS Montanus Apii folio flore luteo. *Mountain Dauk with yellow Flowers.* This yellow flowered Dauk hath a crested, smooth Stalk, branching forth into sundry Parts, having Leaves like unto Smal-lage, but shorter, and not dented at all about the Edges, set on both Sides of the crested Rib; the Flowers are small that grow at the Tops, and yellow.

DAUCUS pratensis Apii folio Bauhini. *Meadow Dauk of Baubinus.* The Roots of this Dauk are long and reddish on the outside, smelling and tasting like Carrots, being hairy at the Top, from whence rise Stalks with many winged Leaves on both Sides, cut in on the Edges, and dented also round about, somewhat like unto the last, but much smaller, and of a pale green Colour; between which riseth a slender streaked Stalk, a Foot high, or seldom higher, with few Joints and Leaves, parted into some Branches, with Umbels of white Flowers at

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the Tops of them, which turn into blackish long Seed, smelling well.

DAUCUS Hispanicus. *Spanish Dauk.* The *Spanish* Dauk hath a thick, long Root, parted into thick long Strings, hairy at the Heads, from whence rise great winged Stalks of Leaves, parted into divers other winged or divided Leaves, set one against another, on a middle Rib, of a dark green Colour; among which riseth one or two Stalks as high as a Man, being somewhat reddish, crested and jointed, with the like Leaves at them, but lesser, branching forth diversly, and bearing large Umbels of yellowish Flowers, after which come flat and thin round Seed. This doth very well answer the *Daucus Allaticus* of *Baubinus*, in his *Prodromus*, in every Part, which, he saith, doth well agree unto the *Apium palustre* of *Damaus*, and to the *Thysselinon* of *Plinii* of *Lobel*, but that it giveth Milk, which this doth not, and that this riseth much higher than that; the Smell and Taste of this is wholly like unto a Carrot.

DAUCUS secundus Dalechampii. *The French Wild or Field Dauk.* This Kind of Field Dauk hath a long, round, white Root, like unto a small, long Carrot, sweet, and somewhat sharp, hairy at the Head, with long, slender Stalks of winged Leaves rising from it, which are whole, and somewhat thick, not gashed or cut in on the Edges, but dented, resembling Parsnip Leaves, but much smaller, seven for the most part set together one against another, somewhat close, and the odd one at the End; the Stalk is a Cubit high, or higher, with finer Leaves at the Joints than grow below, with store of white Flowers in Umbels, and small long Seed after them, somewhat sweet in Smell, and sharp in Taste.

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DAUCUS tertius Dalechampi.
Another French wild Dauk. This other
French wild Dauk hath a whitish
 yellow Root, short and slender, with
 hairs at the Head; the Stalks of
 the Leaves that grow next there-
 unto, are somewhat broad, like un-
 to the lower Leaves of Corianders;
 but those grow higher on the Stalks,
 are smaller and smaller, being as
 small as Fennel at the highest; the
 flowers are white, and the Seed
 somewhat long, like in Taste unto
 Dill or Cumin that is sharp.

DAUCUS pratensis Dalechampi.
Wild Dauk, with Water Milfoil
Leaves. This fine leaved Dauk,
 hath divers long Stalks, of most
 fine Leaves, set many together, at
 spaces one against another, very
 like unto the Water Yarrow, or
 Milfoil, being soft, and of a fresh
 green Colour; the Stalk hath some
 few Joints, and fine long Leaves,
 like Fennel set at them, with Bran-
 ches rising from thence; likewise
 bearing large Umbels of Flowers,
 which are reddish at the beginning,
 and white when they are open;
 somewhat bitter and sharp, but
 well smelling.

DAUCUS petroselini vel Corian-
ari folio five Eunium Dalechampi.
Lucky wild Dauk. The wild Dauk,
 that groweth in rough and rocky,
 or stony Places, riseth up from a
 small white branched, well smel-
 ling Root, hairy at the Head, with
 sundry long Stalks of Leaves, so
 nearly resembling Parsley, that
 many are deceived at the first Sight,
 until they better heed it; the stalk
 is square, tall, and of a Finger's
 thickness, with finer Leaves there-
 on, like the finer Leaves of Co-
 rianders, and Umbels of Flowers
 like Dill; the Seed is smaller than
 Fenbane Seed, of a good Scent.

DAUCUS Stellatus. Star-head-
d Dauk. This Dauk hath sundry
 leaves; at the Ground are some-

what like unto Parsley, but smel-
 ling well, like the Candy Dauk,
 and tasting hot; the Stalk hath
 sundry Branches, set with the like
 Leaves at them, and yellow Um-
 bels of Flowers, which are suc-
 ceeded by small Seed-Vessels, hav-
 ing five small Leaves, like Thorns,
 under them, representing little Stars,
 five or six small Threds rising from
 the Bottom to the Tops, making
 every Head seem like a Cone, each
 standing separate by it self, on its
 own Foot-stalk, something sweet
 and aromatical in Taste; the Root
 is thick and long, like unto a Par-
 sley, or Parsnip Root, and eaten
 familiarly by the Natives, either
 raw or boiled, and held good to pro-
 cure Urine, Womens Couries, and
 Venery.

DAUCUS Allaticus. Dauk of
Germany. This *German Dauk*
 hath a thick Root, somewhat long,
 with sundry great Strings thereat,
 and at the Head many Hairs; from
 whence come several large winged
 Leaves, made of many Parts, set
 one against another, among which
 one or two reddish Plants, seldom
 more, rise to a Man's Height,
 divided into many Branches, and
 they into lesser, with the like, but
 smaller Leaves at the Joints; and
 at the Tops stand large Umbels of
 yellowish flowers, and somewhat
 flat Seed succeeding them.

RED DAY LILY, is *Liliaspho-*
delus Phæniceus.

YELLOW DAY LILY, is *Liliaspho-*
delus luteus.

DALMATIAN CAP, is *Tulipa.*

DAMES VIOLETS, and DAMASK
VIOLETS, is *Hesperis.*

DANDELION, is *Dens Leonis.*

DANE. WORT, is *Dwarf Elder,*
i. e. Ebulus.

DARNEL, is *Lolium.*

DARNEL-GRASS, is *Phænix.*

DATE-TREE, is *Palma Dactyli-*
fera.

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DRUNKEN, or Wine *Date-Tree*, is *Palma Vinifera*.

DWARF DATE TREE, or *Dwarf wild Palm*, or *Palmetto*, is *Chamaeriphes*, or *Palma humilis*.

DELPHINIUM *Off.* or *Consolida Regalis* and *Calceris flos*, and *flos Regius*, in *English*, *Larkspurs*, *Lark-beets*, and by some are thought to be the Poets *Hyacinths*, or Flower of *Ajax*: We have vast Varieties of these in our Gardens, which are both single and double, and striped of all Colours; the Gardeners make a Distinction between the Quill'd and the Rose Lark-Spurs; the Leaves of the Flowers of Rose Lark-Spurs lie flat upon one another, but the others do not; the Flowers of most of them will keep their Colour when they are dry. The *Turks* call it *Sperone de Cavaliero*, or *Knight's Spur*; they are Annuals, and may be sown either in the Spring or Autumn, 'tis a very beautiful Flower.

DENDROBRYON of *Columna*, is *Muscus Arboreus*, *nodosus*.

DEAL, or *Fir-Tree*, is *Abies*.

DENDROLIBANON, is *Cedrus Libani*.

DENS Gramen, in *English* *Tooth-Grass*, and in *French*, *Chien dent*, or *Dog's-Tooth Grass*, is *Quick Grass*; a Plant not so much coveted in a Garden, as to require Directions for its Culture: 'Tis the same as the *Gramen caninum*, the Plague of the Gardeners, for 'tis hardly to be got out of the Ground: It may, however, be destroy'd by planting Cabbages upon the spot where it grows, and houghing them often, or by trenching the Ground pretty deep and picking out the Roots carefully; or as I did in part of my own Garden, I trench'd the Ground two Spit deep, and had it all screen'd, so that I was intirely free from it.

DENS Caninus, in *English*, *Dog's-Tooth*, or *Dog's-tooth Violet*; it has a

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long bulbous Root, and brings out two Leaves in the Spring, finely spotted; and the Flowers, which grow single, are somewhat like those of the *Cyclamen*; we have the white, the *Flesh-Colour*, and the *Purple*; we see them but in few Gardens, for they don't love to be disturb'd; they encrease by Offsets of the Roots, which should be taken off as soon as the Flower decay'd, and then must be presently put in the Ground again.

DENS Caninus flore albo. *Dog's-tooth Violet, with a white Flower.*

The white *Dog's-tooth* hath for its Root a white Bulb, long and small, yet usually greater than either of the other that follow, bigger below than above, with a small Piece adjoining to the Bottom of it, from whence rise up in the Beginning of the Spring, after the Winter's Frosts are past, two Leaves for the most part (when it will flower, or else but one, and never three together, that ever I saw) closed together, when they first come up out of the Ground, which incline the Flower between them: The Leaves, when they are opened, lay themselves flat on the Ground, or not much above it, one opposite unto the other, with the Stem and the Flower on it, standing between them; which Leaves are of a whitish green Colour, long and narrow, yet broader in the Middle than at both Ends, growing less Degrees each Way, spotted and striped all over the Leaves with white Lines and Spots; the Stem riseth up half a Foot high, or more, bearing at the Top one Flower, and no more, hanging down the Head, larger than any of the other of this Kind that follow, made, or consisting of six white long and narrow Leaves, turning themselves up again, after it hath

D E

the Comfort of the Sun, that they almost touch the Stalk again, very like unto the Flower of Cyclamen, or Sow-Bread; it hath in the Middle of the Flower, white Chives, tipt with dark purple Pendants, and a white three-ribbed Stile in the Middle of them; the Flower hath no Scent at all, but is commendable only for the Beauty and Form thereof: After the Flower is past, cometh in the Place a round Head, seeming three-square, containing therein small and yellowish Seed.

DENS Caninus flore purpurascente. *Dog's tooth, with a pale purple Flower.* This other Dog's tooth is like unto the former, but differ in all Parts, the Leaf whereof is not so long, but broad and short, spotted with darker lines and Spots; the Flower is like the other, but smaller, and of a delayed purple Colour, very pale sometimes, and sometimes a little deeper, turning it self as the other, with a Circle round about the Umbel or Middle; the Chives hereof are not white, but declining to purple; the Root is white, and like the former, but lesser.

DENS Caninus flore rubro. *Dog's-Tooth with a red Flower.* This is like unto the last, both in Form and Bigness of Flower and Leaf; the chief Difference consisteth in this, that the Leaves hereof are of a yellowish, mealy green Colour, spotted and streaked with redder Spots and Stripes, and the Flower of a deeper reddish purple Colour, and the Chives also more purplish than the last; in all other Things it is alike.

DENS Leonis, and Taraxacon, *in English, Dandelion and Piss-Bed,* is a wild Plant, but makes an excellent Sallad when 'tis blanch'd or whiten'd, by covering it with Earth for a Week or ten Days. See

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the Word *Blanch*. But we find a great deal of it blanch'd or whiten'd to our Hands in plough'd Fields; if we want it, it may be raised from Seeds, at any Time when the Weather is open; there are many Sorts of it.

DENS Leonis Vulgaris. *Common Dandelion.* Our common Dandelion is well known to have many long and deeply gashed Leaves lying on the Ground, round about the Head of the Root, the Ends of each Gash or Jag on both Sides, looking downward to the Root again, the middle Rib being white, which being broken yields Abundance of bitter Milk, but the Root much more; from among the Leaves, which always abide green, arise many slender, weak, naked Foot-Stalks, rather than Stalks, every one of them bearing at the Top one large yellow Flower, consisting of many Rows of yellow Petals, broad at the Points, and niched in, with a deep Spot of yellow in the Middle; which growing ripe, the green Husk wherein the Flower stood, turneth it self down to the Stalk, and the Head of Down becometh as round as a Ball; with long reddish Seed underneath, bearing a part of the Down on the Head of every one, which together is blown away with the Wind, or with the Blast of one's Mouth may be blown away at once: The Root groweth downwards, exceeding deep, which being broken off within the Ground will notwithstanding shoot forth anew again, and will hardly be destroyed where it hath once taken deep Rooting in the Ground.

DENS Leonis angustioribus foliis. *Dandelion with narrow Leaves.* This Dandelion is in all Things like the other, but that the Leaves are narrower, yet hath not fewer Gashes

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or Divisions on the Edges ; so that by this one Note it may be distinguished.

DENS Leonis tenuissimo folio. *Fine jagged Dandelion.* This Dandelion hath a thick reddish Root, full of Fibres, sending forth sundry, most finely cut, very green Leaves, each of a Hand's Breadth long, and two Inches broad, deeply jagged, and divided again into two or three other small Rents or Divisions, ending in a fine small Point : The Flowers are much smaller than stand at the Tops of naked Stalks, and yellow, turning into Down as the other.

DENS Leonis Minor raditis foliis five Trinciarella Itorum Camerarii. *Sweet Dandelion.* This sweet Dandelion (called by *Camerarius* *Trinciarella Itorum*) hath many Leaves spread on the Ground, of three Inches long, and half an Inch broad, cut in on the Sides, into sundry deep Gashes, whose Ends have each of them three very deep Dents, and each having divers Points standing like a Star or Spur ; the Foot-stalks whereof are a little hairy, among which rise up many smooth, slender, naked Stalks, one whereof standeth upright, scarce an Hand's Breadth high ; the rest are lower, and bend downwards, each of them bearing a small yellow Flower, like unto other Dandelions, turning into Down, and flying away with the Wind, carrying the Seed with it, which is somewhat long and broad, with hard Hairs, like Beards, at the Tops : The Root is small, and blackish without, and white within, very sweet in Taste, as the Leaves are also ; and so tender to keep, that it perisheth with the first Cold it feel-eth, and must therefore be housed, which then will endure many Years, giving Seed yearly.

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DENS Leonis Minor aspero folio. *Small rough Dandelion.* The small, rough Dandelion, sendeth forth sundry small Leaves, lying round about the Root, of two or three Inches long, and one Inch broad, divided or torn in on the Sides, each of them set with small smooth, sharp Pricks or Hairs, like as the prickly Sowthistle hath ; the Stalks are about two Inches high and bear each of them a large pale yellow Flower, like the rest and turned into Down ; the Root is small and whitish.

DENS Leonis Monspeliensum five Asphodeli bulbulis. *Bulbed or clogged Dandelion.* This Asphodel-rooted Dandelion spreadeth many large and bluish green hairy Leaves upon the Ground, unevenly waved or cut in on the Edges, but not deeply gashed, as the common Dandelion is ; of a bitter and sharp Taste, like unto it ; from which rise sundry bare or naked Stalks, with several Flowers at the Tops of them, larger and more double than it, and of a paler yellow Colour, which pass into Down like the rest : the Roots are sundry, long, tuberous and slender Clogs, like unto those of the Asphodil, but smaller, shorter, and more pointed at the Ends.

DENS Leonis Gadenfis. *Dandelion of Cadis in Spain.* This Plant is so like in Face to a Dandelion, that many place it in the same Rank with them ; it hath a Number of long Leaves, a Span long or more, rising from a long, white, tender Root ; the middle Rib of the Leaf is bare from the Root to the half Length of the Leaf ; and then it hath many Rents or Cuts on each Side, very much resembling the Leaf of the ordinary Dandelion, but smaller and narrower ; the Flowers likewise stand upon long Foot-stalks, as the Dandelion doth, being small and yellow, and turn into

D E

into Down, that is carried away in the Wind, with the Seed, which is small, long, and reddish, like unto some of the Hawk-weeds; it groweth in the Island of *Gades*, which we call *Cales* or *Cadis*, as *Guillaume Bel* saith, who brought it us out of *Spain*, and called it *Cichorium Gadense*: *Clusius*, it seems, not well marking the Plant being dry, and never having seen it green or growing, took from *Boel*, and calleth it in his *Curae Posteriores*, *Cichorium Sylvestre pumilum* five *Hedipnois*, and saith it is altogether like unto it, though less; but how like it is, upon this Description truly set down as before, I leave it to any judicious Person to determine; it flowereth in *July*, *August* and *September*, and the Seed is soon ripe after the Flower is past; the Root liveth all the Winter, if it be mild, or else it perisheth with the hard Frosts.

DENTARIA, *Off.* is also called *Dentillaria*, and *Coralloides*, and *Alabastrites*, in *English*, *Toothed Violets*, and *Coral-Wort*; is a Plant whereof there are many Sorts, some with bulbous Roots, or knotted Roots, which one would not be without in the Garden, tho' they are not of the greatest Beauty; we may either raise them from Seeds, or by dividing their Roots when the Seed-Stalks are decay'd.

Dentaria bulbifera. *Bulb-bearing toothed Violet*. This toothed Violet shooteth forth one or two winged Leaves, upon long brownish Foot-stalks, which in their rising up out of the Ground are, as it were, doubled or folded downwards, and then open themselves into seven Leaves most usually, and sometimes but five, each whereof is somewhat long, dented about the Edges, and pointed, of a sad green Colour, and set on both Sides of the middle Rib, one against ano-

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ther; the Stalk that beareth Flowers, riseth up in the same Manner with the Leaves, and is bare or naked of Leaves unto the Middle thereof, where it shooteth forth a Leaf, and to one or two more up higher, each consisting but of five Leaves, and sometimes but of three, having also the uppermost single; at each whereof cometh forth a small round Bulb, cloven, or as it were divided into some Parts or Cloves, of a sad purplish green Colour, which being ripe, and put into the Ground, will grow to be a Root, and bear Leaves, like as the Bulbs of a red bulbed Lily; about which, at the very Top, stand four or five Flowers in long Husks, upon short Foot-stalks, opening into four Petals, of a purplish Colour, very like unto the Flowers of Stock-July-Flowers, or Dame's Violet; after which come small long Horns or Pods pointed at the Ends, wherein lie such Seeds as are in the Cods of Dame's Violets, which will, as soon as it is ripe, break the Pod, and fall out: The Root is very white, smooth and shining, made of divers small, round Knobs set together, not growing downwards, but lying along, and encreasing under the upper Crust of the Ground, having very few Fibres thereat; the Taste of both Leaf and Root is somewhat bitter, hot, and sharp, like a Raddish, as all the rest of these Sorts are.

DENTARIA Pentaphyllos. *Cinquefoil Coral Wort*. The first of *Cinquefoil*, *Coral-Wort*, or *Tooth-Violet*, hath likewise one or two Leaves rising from the Root, upon long Foot-stalks, consisting of five Parts or Leaves, each of them somewhat like the former, and dented about the Edges, but they are longer, rougher, and harder in Feeling, and more closely set together, rising for the most part from one Joint,

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like as the Cinquefoils do: Upon the Stalks also are some such like Leaves, set one above another; at the Top four or five such like Flowers, but somewhat larger, of a purplish Colour, somewhat deeper than the former, which turn into such like Pods, with the like Seed in them, and hath no Bulbs on the Stalks; the Root hereof is greater, and made as it were into joints, not so white as the former, and with longer Fibres issuing from between the Joints.

DENTARIA Pentaphyllos altera. *Another Cinquefoil Coral-Wort.* The Root of this Coral-Wort is very like the first, consisting of many round, clear white Knobs, but more in Number, set together by Pieces, with divers long Fibres growing out of it, which shooteth forth a smaller and lower Stalk than the former, being not above a Foot high, with some Leaves set thereon; as also there is some of those very like the last, but narrower, more smooth and gentle, of a paler green Colour also: The Flowers that stand at the Top, like the others, are of a purplish Colour; after which come the like Pods, with the Seed in them, as the rest.

DENTARIA Triphyllus. *Trefoil Coral-Wort.* This Coral-Wort sendeth forth two or three Leaves, consisting of three Parts only, each whereof are rounder, and somewhat larger than the other Sorts, dented about the Edges, and of a dark green Colour; about the Middle of the Stalk, that beareth Flowers, the lower Part being bare or naked of Leaves, stand three Leaves, each of them standing by it self upon a Stalk, consisting of three Leaves apiece, nine in all, which are narrower and longer than those below, and longer pointed, the Flowers of a pale greenish Colour, hanging down their Heads, after

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which come such like Seed, in somewhat thicker Pods: The Root is composed of somewhat longer Pieces, set together, somewhat like unto the lesser Lungwort, which will turn blackish when it is a little dry.

DENTARIA Heptaphyllos. *Seven Foil Coral-Wort.* The Foil Coral-Wort riseth likewise with two or three Leaves from the Root, set upon long Foot-stalks, like unto the first Sort, consisting of seven Leaves, set all along a middle Rib in the same Manner, and sometimes but of five Leaves, of a paler green Colour on the upper Side, and more greyish underneath: The Stalk hath some such like Leaves thereon, but no Bulbs, and the Flowers at the Tops are in Form like the other, but larger, and in some white, and in others purplish; the Cods and Seeds are like the rest, but the Root hereof is not so much parted as the former, but more thick and tuberosus.

DENTARIA angustifolia *Bulbifera.* *Bulbed narrow leaved Coral-Wort.* This Coral-Wort riseth up with a Stalk or two, bearing long and narrow Leaves, dented about the Edges, of a sad green Colour, and pointed at the Ends, somewhat like the Leaves of Ptarmica Sylvestris, called the Wild Pellitory, every one standing singly by it self; and at the Joints therewith come forth such like scaly Bulbs as are in the first Sort, but thicker, and of a dark purplish Colour; but none among the Flowers, which grow many together, of the same Fashion with the other, that is, of four Leaves a-piece; but they are of a whitish Colour; after which come long Pods with Seed like the other: The Root is white, and somewhat short, growing aslope as the rest do, set together with joints, somewhat closer, and more even, with some Fibres at it.

DENTARIA minima five Alabasterites. *The least Coral-Wort.* Although I know that this Plant is referred by most to the Ranunculi, or Crow-Feet, and so have I done here before; yet considering the small Likeness it hath with any Sort of Crow-Feet, and the near Resemblance of it to these Kinds of Plants, makes me insert it in this Place, for the Name Sake, and Likeness of the Root.

DENTILLARIA, is Dentaria.

DENTICULATA Lugdunensis, is the Mulcatella of Cordus.

DESIDERIUM of Gaza, is the *Desiderium*, or Pothos of Theophrastus.

DEW-GRASS, is the same as Cock's-foot-Grass, which is Ischæmon & Gramen Dactylon, which see.

DEVIL'S-BIT, is Morsus Diaboli, and Succisa.

DEVIL'S-DUNG, is Asafoetida, Off.

DEVEBOHINI, is Narcissus medio purpureus.

DIABOLI stercus Germanicum, is Asafoetida, Off.

DIAPENSIA, is Sanicula.

DICTAMUS, & Diptamus albus, Off. is Fraxinella.

DICTAMNUS, Off. is the *Δίταμνος* of Dioscorides, and the *Δίταμνος* of Theophrastus, in English, *Dittany*, and the Pseudodictamnus, or *Bastard Dittany*, is in Greek, *γλήκων* *gleion*, which is Pulegium Sylvestre; the Dictamnus brings such Leaves as are very uncommon, rather seeming to be made of fine white Woollen Cloth, than to be made of any Part of a Vegetable; the Leaves are round, and the Flowers of a purplish Colour; we have it pretty frequent in our Gardens, as well as the Bastard Kinds, which may be all raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, and by Cuttings planted in the Summer, or by parting the Roots either in the

Spring or Autumn; the true Dictamnus is usually housed in Winter, but is almost hardy enough to stand abroad; we may see Figures of some of these in *Gerrard* and in *Parkinson*.

DIER'S-WEED, or Green Weed, is Genista Tinctoria, which see.

YELLOW DIER'S-WEED, or Wold or Weld, is Herba lutea, & luteola, which see.

DIGITATED Leaves. See Digitatum folium.

DIGITATUM folium, in English, *Digitated* or *Fingered Leaves*, are such as have many Leaves set upon one Rib or Foot-stalk; these are also called *Winged Leaves*, such are those of the Lupine, Hemp, Trefoils, Strawberry, and Pentaphyllum.

DIGITALIS, Off. is a Plant which in English is known by the Name of *Fox-Glove*, or *Fox-Finger*. It is also called *Alisma* & *Damasonium*, and by some, *Fistula Pastoris*. *Tragus* calls it, *Campanula Sylvestris flore purpureo*. *Columna* supposes it to be the *Ephemerum* of *Dioscorides*, and *Dalechampius* thinks it is the *Calathina Viola* of *Pliny*; but *Digitalis* is the Name it is generally known by with us. I have seen four Sorts of it, which make very agreeable Figures in a Garden, tho' some of them are wild Plants in our Woods and sandy Grounds; there is one Sort with white Flowers, another with Flesh-coloured Flowers, and a third Sort with purple Flowers; these are all raised from Seed sown as soon as 'tis ripe, in light natural Soil, for they do not love Dung, nor too much Sun; the fourth Sort is that which is called the *Iron-coloured Fox-Glove*, which is the most valuable of them all; and besides its extraordinary Manner of flowering, it is a lasting Plant, tho' now almost lost; this is propagated by dividing

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dividing the Roots at Spring and in the Autumn.

DIGITALIS maxima ferruginea. *Dun-coloured Fox-Glove.* The Leaves of this Fox-Glove are long and large, of a greyish green Colour, finely cut or dented about the Edges, like the Teeth of a fine Saw, among which cometh up a strong, tall Stalk, which when it is full grown, and with ripe Seed thereon, 'tis often seven Foot high; whereon grow an innumerable Company of Flowers, nothing so large as the common purple Kind, that groweth wild every where in our own Country, and of a kind of brown or yellowish dun Colour, with a long Tip at every Flower; after them come Seed, like the common Kind, but in smaller Heads: The Roots are stringy, like the Ordinary.

DIGITALIS major flore carneo. *Blush-coloured Fox-Glove.* This Kind of Fox-Glove hath reasonable large Leaves, yet not altogether so large as the common Field Kind; the Flowers are also smaller than the common Sort, but of a bluish Colour.

DIGITALIS media flore luteo rubente. *Orange tawny Fox-Glove.* As this Fox-Glove is none of the greatest, so also is it none of the smallest, but a Sort between both, having Leaves in some Proportion correspondent to the lesser yellow Fox-Glove; the Flowers are long and narrow, almost as large as the last, but nothing so large as the first; of a fair yellowish brown Colour, as if the yellow were overshadowed with a reddish Colour, and is that Colour we usually call an Orange tawny Colour; the Seed is like the former, the Roots perish every Year that they bear Seed, which is usually the second Year of the springing.

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DIGITALIS major alba. *The greater white Fox-Glove.* This Fox-Glove, is in all Things so like unto the purple, wild Kind, that it can hardly be distinguished from it, unless it be in the fresher Greenness and Largeness of the Leaves; the Flowers are as great in a manner as the purple, but wholly white without any Spot in them, the Seed and other Things agree in all Points.

DIGITALIS alba minor. *The lesser white Fox-Glove.* We have in our Gardens another Sort of white Fox-Glove, whose Leaves are like the last described, but not altogether so long or large, and of a darker green Colour; the Stalk groweth not so high as full three Foot; the Flowers are pure white, fashioned like the former, but not so great or large, in all other Things alike: the Roots hereof abide sometimes in our Gardens, and the Seed also.

DIGITALIS major lutea flore amplo. *The great yellow Fox-Glove.* The Leaves of this greater yellow Fox-Glove are in Form somewhat like the common purple Kind, but not altogether so large; the Stalk groweth to be 3 or 4 Foot high, whereon stand many long, hollow pendulous Flowers, in Shape like the ordinary purple; but somewhat shorter, and larger, and open at the Brims, of a fine yellow Colour, wherein are long Threads, like as in the others; the Root hereof is greater at the Head, and more woody than any of the rest, with many smaller Fibres, spreading themselves in the Ground, and abideth as well as our common purple Kind.

DIGITALIS minor lutea five pal- lida. *The small pale yellow Fox-Glove.* This small pale yellow Fox-Glove hath somewhat shorter, broad, smooth, and dark green Leaves, strip'd or dented about the Edges very finely; the Stalk is two

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Foot high, beset with such like Leaves, but lesser; the Flowers are more in Number than any of the rest, except the first and greatest, and grow along the upper part of the Stalk, being long and hollow, like the other, but very small, and of a pale yellow Colour, almost white; the Seed-Vessels are small, like the former, wherein are contained Seed like the rest, but smaller; the Roots are stringy, but durable, and seldom perish with any Injury of the extreamest Frost.

DIGITALIS *purpurea vulgaris.* *Common purple Fox-Glove.* This common Fox-Glove hath many long and broad Leaves lying upon the Ground, dented about the Edges, a little soft or woolly, and of a kind of hoary green Colour; among which rise up sundry Stalks sometimes, and but one very often, bearing such Leaves thereon, from the Bottom to the Middle; from whence, to the Top, it is stored with large and long hollow reddish purple Flowers, a little more long and eminent at the lower Edge, with some white Spots within them, one above another, with small green Leaves at every one, but all of them turning their Heads one Way, and hanging downwards, having some Threds almost in the Middle; from whence rise round Heads, pointed sharp at the Ends, wherein small brown Seed lieth; the Roots are many small husky Fibres, and some greater Strings among them; the Flower hath no Scent, but the Leaves have a bitter, hot Taste.

DIGITI *Citrini*, so called in the *Antidotarium Bonniense*, is the Ceterach, *Off.* or *Asplenium*, which see.

DIGITIS *Veneris*, is *Nymphæa*.

DILL *Anethum*.

DITTANDER, or *Pepper-wort*, *Lepidium* & *Peperites*.

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French DITTANDER, or *Scar-wort*, is *Lepidium*.

DITTANY, *Dictamnus*.

Bastard DITTANY, or *Fraxinel*, is *Fraxinella*.

DIOSANTHOS, and *Jovis Flos*, is by some taken to be the *Lichnis Coronaria*, or *Rose Campion*, but by others the *Carnation*, which is *Caryophyllus*.

DIONYSIA, or *Hedera Dionysias*, is also called *Chrysocharpos*, is the Ivy wherewith the Poets used to be crown'd; has smooth long Leaves pointed, and a brighter Colour than other Ivies; the Berries are of a bright Gold Colour, growing more brown when they are full ripe; it is propagated by Cuttings, planted in the Spring, or in the Autumn. See *Hedera*, for a more ample Account of its Culture.

DIONYSIONYMPHAS, according to *Pliny*, *Lib. 24. cap. 9.* is a Name given the Plant *Pimpinella*, which is *Burnet*, because it is excellent in Wine. See *Pimpinella*.

DIOSPYROS five *Jovis Triticum* of *Dioscorides*, i. e. *Lacryma Job.*

DISCUS is a Term used for the middle Part of a Composite or Compound Flower, made up of Flowerets, so compressed, and standing so close together, that they seem to make but one Superficies, as in the *Calthea*, the *Flos Solis*, &c. This part of the Flower is called *Discus*, or *Disk*, from its round Figure.

DIPCAD, is *Muscari*. See *Hyacinthus*.

DIPETALUS, is made *English* *Dipetalous*, signifying any Flower which has only two Flower Leaves or Petals.

DIPSACUS, *Off.* or *Carduus ful-ionum*, in *Greek* $\Delta\psi\alpha\chi\omicron$, in *English* *Teasel*, or *Fuller's-Thistle*, is a Plant of great Use in the Dressing of Woollen Cloth; insomuch that many Fields are cultivated for it in

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in several Parts of *England*; it likes wet Ground, and turns to good Account; it is raised from Seeds sown in the Spring or in Autumn.

DIPSACUS Sativus. *The Garden Teasel.* The manured Teasel hath the lower Leaves, for the first Year, very large and long, fashion'd somewhat like to Lettice, of a pale green Colour, more gentle, or not so hard as those that are set on the Stalks, but dented about the Edges and the middle Rib, on the back or under side, set very thick with short Prickles, among which rise up the Stalks three or four Foot high, armed from the Bottom to the Top, with hard, short, and sharp Prickles jointed in several Places, and two such Leaves set thereat, both of them so joined together at the Bottom, and so compassing the Stalk about, that they contain the Rain and Dew that falleth, and are somewhat harder and stiffer, and more prickly than the lower from between the Leaves and Stalks; on each Side rise Branches prickly also, and jointed with the like compassing Leaves, but lesser on them; and from their Joints rise long Stalks, bare of Leaves but not of Prickles, bearing on each of them a round Head, somewhat long, armed with stiff, short, and crooked Prickles, fashioned like Hooks, bending downward, green at the first, and white being ripe; from about which come forth whitish hooded Flowers, appearing in Circles, flowering by Degrees, for the most part beginning in the Middle; and so downwards and upwards; in the several Cells whereof, which contain the Flowers, grow small and whitish round Seed, somewhat long, the middle Part of the Head being often hollow, and containing sometimes small whitish Worms; the Root is white, long, and great at

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the Head, with divers long Strings, and small Fibres set thereat, and dieth every Year after the Heads be ripe.

DIPSACUS Sylvestris. *The wild Teasel.* The wild Teasel is in all Things like unto the manured, saving in the Heads, whose Prickles are small, soft and upright, not hooked or stiff (which is contrary to the Nature of all other wild Plants almost, which are harsher, and more prickly than the manured) and in the Flowers, which are of a fine Blush, or pale Carnation Colour.

DIPSACUS Sylvestris. *Wild Teasel, with jagged Leaves.* This wild Teasel is in all Things like the last, saving in the Leaves, which are dented about the Edges, and deeply cut in on both Sides into deep Gashes.

DODARTIA Orientalis flore purpurascente. Corol. Inst. Rei. Herb. *Tournefort.* This Plant sends out Stalks of a Foot and a half high, strait, firm, smooth, woody, of a bright green, two Lines thick, branched from the Bottom round, like a Bush, and furnished with Leaves of an Inch, or fifteen Lines long, and two or three wide; a little fleshy, jagged on the Sides, especially towards the Bottom of the Plant, for higher they are less indented; some of them are even as small as the common Linaria or Flax-weed; the Tops of the Branches are adorned with Flowers, growing out of the Knots of the Leaves. Each Flower is a Head of a deep Violet Colour, of eight or nine Lines long; the Bottom is a Pipe of one Line Diameter, opening into two Lips, the uppermost of which is in the Shape of the Bowl of a Spoon, the convex Side being turn'd up, and about one Line and a half long, cleft in two Parts, pretty much pointed; this

Lip

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Lip is raised toward the Middle, with a sort of white Hair or Down; the Calix is a smooth Cup of two Lines high, divided into five Points; it sends out a Pointal that is Spherical, and near a Line in Diameter, which is inserted in the Pipe of the Flower, as it were by Gomphosis, and has at the Top a very fine Thread, and passes into a Spherical Cod of three Lines diameter, ending in a Point. This Cod is reddish, hard, divided into two Cells by a middle Partition, which are furnished with each a fleshy Placenta, or divided into little Hollows, which hold a small Brown Seed: This may be raised from Seeds in *March*, but must have an hot Bed.

DOCK, *is* *Lapathum*.

WATER DOCK, *is* *Hydrolapathum*.

DODDER, *is* *Cuscuta*.

DODDER of Thyme, *is* *Epithymum*.

DODECATHEON Plinii, *is* *Prima Veris*.

DOG'S-GRASS, or Couch-Grass, *is* *Gramen Caninum & Dens graminum*.

DOGBERRY-TREE, or Garter-tree, *is* *Cornus scemina*.

Sea DOG-GRASS, *is* *Gramen Caninum Maritimum*.

DOG'S-BANE, *is* *Apocynum*.

DOG'S-COLE, or Mercury, *is* *Mercurialis Sylvestris*, and *Cynocrambe*.

DOG'S CHERRIES, or upright Woodbind, *is* *Periclymenum rectum*.

DOG'S-ROSE, or Wild Bryer-Bush, *is* *Cynorrhodon & Rosa Canina*.

DOG'S-STONES, *is* *Cynosorchis*, which see.

DOG's, or Hound's-Tongue, *is* *Cynoglossum*, which see.

DOG-WOOD, *is* the Dogberry-Tree, *is* *Cornus scemina*, which see.

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DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET, *is* *Dens Caninus*, which see.

DOLICHUS, *is* *Phasiolus*.

DORE Indorum, *is* *Cardamomum*.

DORELLA, *is* *Myagrum*.

DORIAS Woundwort, *is* *Herba Doria*.

DORIONE and Duriones, is called by *Parkinson* in *English*, *The Prickly Fruitful Melon*; it appears by what *Parkinson* says of it, that it is an *East-Indian* Plant, for he tells us, that if any one should be in Danger of Surfeiting with eating this Fruit, a Leaf of Betre being laid upon the Parties Stomach, will immediately preserve him from Danger; the Betre being an *East-Indian* Plant, explains to us that the other is so; the Fruit of the Doriones, we are told, are as large as Melons, bearing within them three or four white Fruits, as big as Hen Eggs, which have Nuts in them like Peach Stones, which, if we could get sowed, may be raised in Beds of Tanner's-Bark, and preserved in our warmest Stoves in the Winter; this Plant makes a Tree, the Figure of it is in *Parkinson*.

DORONICUM, *Off.* is a Name derived from the *Arabian* *Durungi*, as *Parkinson* says, in *English*, *Wolf's-Bane*; is of several Sorts, bearing Star-like Flowers, with a Dish in their Centers; these make large Plants, and flower very freely, and make a good Shew in the Garden: They are propagated by sowing the Seeds in *March*, and by parting their Roots at that Time or in Autumn. We are to consider in the Culture of these Varieties, that some will require shelter in the Winter; so must we enquire what Latitude they come from, and humour them accordingly; but any Plant that grows as far distant from the Line as forty Degrees, will stand abroad with us. Do-

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DORONICUM Vulgare. *The most common supposed Wolf's-Bane.* The most common *Doronicum* of our Gardens hath divers Leaves rising from the Root, every one standing upon a long Foot-stalk, which are somewhat round, greater than the Roman Sow-Bread Leaves, soft and gentle in the handling, somewhat hairy, and of a fresh green Colour; from among which riseth up divers green, roundish Stalks, about a Yard high, or more, parted at the Top, sometime into one or two Branches, every one carrying a large Flower, somewhat like the Corn-Marigold, but much larger, having many narrow, long, yellow Leaves, as a Border set about a middle Thrum, somewhat yellower, which, when it falleth away, turneth into small whitish Down, with very small, blackish Seed, which is carried away with the Wind; the Roots are small, thick and short, creeping or lying under the upper Crust of the Earth, with divers small Fibres, shooting from them down into the Ground, and encreasing divers such like tuberous Roots round about it, which are tender and not hard, somewhat whitish, and with some Joints therein, and greenish on the upper Side, next unto the upper Face of the Ground; some would make these Roots to resemble a dead Scorpion, because of the Joints, which are like Scales therein; the former Part, next the Leaves, being thick towards the Body, and the other Part being small to be the Tail, which is somewhat sweet in Taste, and a little bitter, with some Clamminess joined therewith.

DORONICUM minus. *The lesser supposed Wolf's-Bane.* The lesser *Doronicum* hath divers Leaves, longer and narrower than the former, somewhat like Ribwort Plantain, but hairy, and of a yellowish green

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Colour; the Stalks are slender, and rise nothing so high, nor are much branched, but carrying the like yellow Flowers as the former, somewhat paler; the Root is small, not like the former, being without those Joints so plain in them.

DORONICUM brachiata radice. *Scorpion rooted supposed Wolf's-Bane.* This Scorpion rooted *Doronicum* hath large, round, hairy Leaves, like the first, somewhat waved, or unevenly dented about the Edges, of a dark green Colour, and somewhat bigger; the Stalks have divers narrower Leaves thereon; the Flowers are yellow, and the Leaves thereon dented at the Ends; the Seed is like unto the other, but the Root creepeth not so much, but is somewhat longer, thrust down into the Ground, with Joints growing upwards, branched as it were on each Side with young Roots, and ending in a small Point, with divers long Fibres set unto them.

DORONICUM Austriacum angustifolium. *Small supposed Wolf's-Bane of Austria.* This small *Doronicum* of *Austria* hath fewer Leaves than the second, but soft, long, narrow and hairy like them, green, and somewhat shining on the upper Side, and of a paler green underneath, of a sharper biting Taste; the Stalk is shorter than it, hairy also, but smooth, and striped all along; whereon are set divers narrower Leaves, compassing it at the Bottom up to the Top, where there standeth but one large Flower, for the most part like to the other *Doronicum*, but of a deeper yellow Colour, which turneth into Down, with small black Seed therein, and carried away with the Wind in the like Manner; the Root is small, and jointed somewhat like unto it, but not encreasing so fast, with divers long Fibres thereat.

DORONICUM humile Stiriacum *mulii. The low Stirian supposed Wolf's-Bane of Clusius.* This low Doronicum hath many large, and somewhat round Leaves, dented about the Edges, like the third Sort before expressed, standing upon high Foot-stalks; the Stalk is lower than it, having some Leaves thereon, longer and narrower than those below, and at the Top one lower larger than any of the former, but else like unto them, with many long yellow Leaves, set about middle brownish yellow Thrum; the Root is somewhat long, blackish on the outside, and jointed, but not plainly to be discerned, the joints rising upwards, and not downwards, as they do in most of herest; but some other Roots grow from it, and having many long, white Fibres underneath it.

DORONICUM Germanicum. *The supposed Wolf's-Bane of Germany.* The Doronicum of Germany hath divers broad hairy Leaves, of a yellowish green Colour on the upper Side, and whitish and smooth underneath, lying on the Ground, somewhat like broad Plantain-Leaves, or rather like unto the Cross-wort Gentian, having some long Fibres therein; among these Leaves rise up a Stalk, and sometimes many, bearing long Leaves at every Joint; at the Top it brancheth forth into two or three, or more Parts, sometimes bearing every one a fair large Flower, set as it were in a rough Cuff, which consisteth of many pale yellow Leaves, dented at the Ends, as a Pale, or Border about the Middle, which is made of many small Flowers, of four Leaves a-piece, of a deep yellow Colour, as it were the Thrum: *Baubinus* saith, That there hath a Sort hereof been found in *Stiria* with blue Flowers, which being past, the Head turneth in-

to Down, and is carried away with the small blackish Seed therein; the Root is small, yet jointed like the former Sorts, but not so plainly to be discerned, of a sweet Scent, and bitter biting Taste, having many Fibres underneath it, and giving many Offsets, whereby it is encreas'd.

DORONICUM Maximum Austriacum. *The greatest supposed Wolf's-Bane of Austria.* This great Doronicum of *Austria* shooteth forth many fair green Leaves from the Root, lying round about it, which are broad, hairy, rough, and somewhat round, pointed at the Ends, every one standing upon a long Foot-stalk; but those which are set upon the Stalks, which rise three or four Foot high, or more, are larger and longer than those below, set without Order, and compassing it at the Bottom, like Tobacco Leaves; all of them a little unevenly dented about the Edges; the Flowers upon the Tops of the Leaves of the several branched Stalks are large and yellow, like unto the common Doronicum, which after they are past, the greenish Seeds that lie among the Down are conveyed both away together with the Wind; the Root is thick, and jointed like the rest encreasing as much as any other.

DORONICUM Helveticum Incanum. *The hoary Helvetian supposed Wolf's-Bane.* The hoary Doronicum of *Helvetia* riseth up with a round, hollow, green Stalk, a Foot high, or more, bearing thereon divers Leaves somewhat longer and more pointed than those that grow next to the Ground, some whereof are round, and others long and round, yet all dented about the Edges, of a pale green Colour on the upper Side, with a white Rib in the Middle, and of a mealy Hoariness underneath, as the Foot-stalk is also; the Flower is great and yellow, that standeth on the top of the Stalk,

Stalk, with many long, narrow Leaves, not dented at the Edges, but smooth, compassing the middle Thrum; the Seed is carried away with the Down, like unto others; the Root is small jointed, and as it were scaled like the rest.

DORONICUM *Helveticum* humile. *The low supposed Wolf's Bane of Helvetia.* This low *Doronicum* of *Helvetia* or *Switzerland* hath many thick, dark-green, hairy Leaves, and of a paler green underneath, lying next the Root; being somewhat long and round, and dented about the Edges; from among which riseth up a short hairy Stalk, not half a Foot high, with very long and narrow Leaves set thereon, parted at the Top into two or three small Branches, bearing yellow Flowers, of a mean Size or Bigness like the rest.

DORONICUM *Americanum*. *Supposed Wolf's Bane of America.* This strange *Doronicum* hath divers very large Leaves next the Ground, somewhat rough and hairy, divided into five Parts, each Part being five or six Inches long, and two broad, pointed at the Ends, and deeply dented on the Edges, into three Parts; among which riseth up sundry smooth round Stalks, set with the like Leaves, but somewhat lesser, and less divided, and some little or not at all: At the Top standeth one large yellow Flower, like unto the former, the bordering Leaves being long and narrow, and the middle Thrum brownish, and made as it were of many Flowers set thick together: The Root is great, thick and hard, fasten'd with many long Strings.

DORONICUM *genuinum Arabum* a *Pona* Exhibitum. *Doronicum* of the *Arabians*, as *Pona* thinketh. *Pona*, in his *Italian Baldus*, gives us the following Description of a Plant which he supposes to be the

true *Arabian Doronicum*, I know no other Root, says *Pona*, more properly doth represent that *Doronicum*, than this Sort of *Mechinus*, which is often found among the *Mechinus* or black Ginger that is brought us chiefly from *Brage*, which *Lobel* calleth *Mechini* *varietas*, having divers circular knotted Lines, as it were, like Joint on the out Side, and is firm and heavy, full of white Veins there when it is broken. It is also very sharp, quick, biting and aromatic in Taste; and therefore, say he, having all the Marks of the *Arabian Doronicum*, I know not well how to dissent.

DORYCNium of *Dioscorides*, I thought to be the same with the *Pisum Cordatum vesicarium*, but *Cordus*, or the *Bladder Heart-like spotted Pea* in *English*; this is raised from Seeds, which should be sown early in the Spring, and gently forwarded by an hot Bed, or else it will not ripen its Fruit with us; it comes to be a large spreading Plant.

DORYCNium *Supposititium* *Montspeliense* & *Hispanicum*. *The white Shrub Trefoil of Montpellier and Spain.* The Shrub Trefoil, which *Rondeletius*, and other learned Men of *Montpellier* (as *Pena* saith) calleth *Dorycnium*, shooteth forth many woody Branches, brown at the Bottom, and whiter towards the Top, somewhat flexible to the Height of three or four Feet (as I have observed in my own Garden) whereon, at several Distances, come forth divers small whitish Leaves, three or five, or more together at a Joint round about the Stalk; at the Top of the Branches stand many small whitish Flowers, in Tufts like unto the Flowers of other Trefoils, but smaller, which turn into small long Pods, with small, round, blackish grey Seeds within them: The Root is great, woody, very long,

and branched into many Parts under Ground, of a pale reddish, or Flesh Colour on the inside, covered with a dark brownish Bark, which abideth divers Years, although the Branches die down to the Ground. If there be not Care taken to defend it from the Extremities of the Frosts in Winter, for want whereof mine perished, it hath little or no Taste at all.

DORYCNIO Congener Clusii. *A. Another Trefoil, like unto the former.* This other, as *Clusius* saith, is very like the former, but more white or hoary, having shorter and broader Leaves set in the same manner, three or five together, upon the small spreading Branches, which are whiter and slenderer than they; the Flowers are greenish, and larger than the former, standing many together, on a slender bare Twig. *Anguilara* and *Camerarius* say, the Flowers are purple, or of a whitish purple Colour; this hath a saltish Taste, with some Acrimony in it also.

DORYCNIMUM Dioscoridis forte Pona. *Pona his supposed true Dorycnium of Dioscorides.* This strange Plant, saith *Pona*, that was increased from the Seed sent out of *Cauchy* to *Signor Contarino*, and grew in his Garden, rose to the Height of a Foot and a half, spreading forth into many Branches, whereon grew many small, long, and narrow rugged Leaves, full of Veins, lesser than the Leaves of the Olive-Tree, set without Order upon them; the Flowers were fashioned like unto the Blossoms of Pulse or Peas, sometimes of a white Colour, and sometimes of a more yellowish Colour; the Seed he said he did not see but we may reasonably suppose it must give Seed in Cods or Husks; (for there are very few Plants that bear Peas or Pulse like Flowers, but they bear

their Seed in Cods) the Roots are many small Strings and Fibres shooting from a Head, which whether it die every Year, or abide, we have not yet learned. But *Dioscorides* saith, That his *Dorycnium* hath a Root of the Length of a Cubit, and of the Thickness of a Finger when it is grown old, which this, as you hear, hath not, and therefore, if for nothing else, it agreeth not with the right *Dorycnium* of *Dioscorides*, and yet *Pona* saith he hath not seen any Plant that doth so nearly resemble the true *Dorycnium* as this doth.

DORYCNIMUM Creticum Alpini. *The supposed true Dorycnium of Candy.* This Plant doth so differ from the others, that every one is ready to apply it to a several Plant, as his Judgment to some particular Part thereof draws him, because it partakes of divers Plants: It riseth with divers strait, upright, woody Stalks, yet very flexible, divided into many Branches from the Bottom, all white or hoary, whereon grow many long, thick, and somewhat narrow, white, Silver-like Leaves, set without Order; at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, come forth many Flowers together in a Tuft or Umbel, with some Leaves with them; every one whereof is broad, open at the Brims, and round, consisting of one whole Leaf, like unto a Bell-flower or Bind-weed, which open by Degrees, one after another, and not altogether, whereby it continueth the longer in flowering; after the Flowers are fallen, come small, rough Husks, wherein is contained black Seed, like those of the Bind weed, somewhat thick and great; the Root also is large and thick, not growing down deep into the Ground, but has many Fibres, which abideth many Years in the warm Countries, yet the

R Branches

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Branches lose their Leaves in Winter, yielding new, and budding fresh in the Spring, but hardly endureth a Winter with us, unless special Care be had to preserve it by keeping it in a Pot, and housing it till the Spring.

DOVE'S-FOOT, or *Crane's-Bill*, is *Geranium*.

DOUBLE-LEAF, or *Tway-Blade*, is *Bifolium*.

DOUBLE-TONGUE, or *Horse-Tongue*, is *Hippoglossum*.

DOWN, or *Cotton-Thistle*. See *Carduus*.

DRABA, or *Arabis*, in *Greek*, *δραβή* ἢ ἀράβις, in *English* is called *Arabian Mustard*, is of several Sorts, which for Curiosity only may be sown in the Garden, but they make an indifferent Shew; we must sow their Seeds in the Spring.

DRABA vulgaris. *The most common Arabian Mustard*. This *Arabian Mustard*, from a creeping, white Root, shooteth up in divers Places, many strait streaked Stalks, set about with greyish green Leaves, somewhat broad, and not very long, a little pointed at the End, and broad at the Bottom, compassing them; but those that grow at the Foot of them, have every one a short Foot-stalk, and dented unevenly about the Edges; the Tops of the Stalks are spread into many Branches, all of them rising to an equal Height, with many small white Flowers set thereon, of four Leaves a-piece, forming a Tuft or Umbel, where, after they are past, stand small round Seed-Vessels, divided into two Parts, like some of the former *Thlaspies*, with a small Pointel at the End, containing in each Part one Seed, somewhat sharp, as the Leaves are a little also; this, by the creeping Roots, maintaineth it self in the Winter, and perissheth not.

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DRABA minor Capitulis Orbicularibus. *The smaller Arabian Mustard*. This smaller Sort hath divers hairy Leaves rising from the Root, somewhat dented about the Edges, and standing upon long Foot-stalks; from among which springs up a small slender Stalk, about an Hand's Breadth high, having a few Leaves, much longer and narrower, set thereon, and from the Middle thereof plentifully studded with small Branches and Round on them, parted by a thin Skin containing one Seed in each Part. The Root is reasonably great for the Smallness of the Plant, with small Fibres annexed thereunto and living many Years.

DRABA tenui folio. *Thin leaved Arabian Mustard*. From a small long, white Root, rise brittle, short Stalks, about a Foot long, with small Branches towards the Tops, set with a few pale green Leaves of two Inches long, and one broad dented about the Edges, and compassing them at the Bottom, of a hot and sharp Taste; the Flowers stand at the Tops, as it were Spike Fashion, small and white, which afterwards give small round Heads, every one set upon a long Stalk.

DRABA Alba filiquosa repens. *The more creeping coddled Arabian Mustard*. This more creeping, squarish coddled *Arabian Mustard*, sendeth forth many Heads of Leaves, compassing one another Circle-wise, thick, full of Juice, somewhat broad, dented about the Edges, and of a dark green Colour, sharp and pricking upon the Tongue, and from the midst of them several weak Stalks, a Foot or more long upon which grow smaller Leaves and broader at the Bottoms, where they compass them, set at several Distances; at the Tops where come forth divers white Flowers in a small Tuft, standing one above another.

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other, more separate as they flow-
making a long Spike, and give
all, long, and round Cods,
which parting into two Parts, shew
reddish Seed within them cleav-
to each Side: The Root is small,
and creepeth, spreading far about.

DRABA Alba filiquola minor. The
Hooded Arabian Mustard. This
smaller Sort hath divers Branches
Leaves rising from the Root,
which lying on the Ground, or a
little covered with Earth, shoot
up small Fibres, whereby it creep-
eth far about; the Leaves are
oval at the Point, and small-
er at the Bottom, dented into
deep Dents or Notches, the
lowest whereof are lowest, of a
greenish green Colour, which so a-
bout the first Winter, and then
somewhat early, before the Begin-
ning of Summer following, from
among them rise sundry upright,
hoary, hairy Stalks, half a Foot
high, set with lesser Leaves, which
surpass the Stalks at the Bottom;
from which come slender, long and
round Cods, like to those of the
Common Mustard, containing with-
in them a double Row of small red-
dish Seed: The Root is small and
oval, sending forth such like
Branches of Leaves yearly, abid-
ing all the Winter.

DRABA Erysimi flore & filiquis.
Hard Arabian Mustard. This
small Plant hath divers such like
Branches of hairy whitish Leaves,
growing about the Root, slightly
dented about the Edges, every one
on a small Foot-stalk; from among
which rise up weak and slender
Stalks, set with the like Leaves,
bearing sundry small yellowish Flowers
at the Tops, followed by small,
round Cods, containing small sharp
Seed: The Root is of the Bigness
of a Finger, white and long, set
with very few Fibres.

DRABA Lutea. Yellow Arabian
Mustard. This Plant is large, shoot-

ing forth square, but weak Stalks,
four or five Foot long, or more,
not able to stand upright, but lie
on the Ground oftentimes, set or-
derly with long, and somewhat
broad green Leaves, a little hairy,
and dented about the Edges, spread-
ing many long Branches, all of
them stored with very small yellow
Flowers, growing scatteringly at
the Tops, with some small Leaves
among them, which turn into very
slender and limber long Pods, with
very small yellowish Seed in them,
very sharp and biting upon the
Tongue: The Root groweth to be
very great, and somewhat woody,
very strong both in smell and Taste,
abiding under Ground many Years,
but losing all Stalks and Leaves
above Ground every Year.

DRABA flore caeruleo galeata.
Hooded Arabian Mustard, with blue
Flowers. The Roots consist of ma-
ny long white Strings and Fibres,
like unto the Asclepius, or *Swal-*
low-wort, of an hot, but aromati-
cal, and spicy Taste, which usually
sendeth forth but one Stalk, yet
sometimes two, strait, smooth and
streaked, about half a Yard high,
spread into some few Branches,
bearing hooded blue Flowers, like
those of Orchis or Dog's-stones, of
an Inch long, standing on each Side
of them to the Tops; the lower
green Leaves are about two Inches
long, and scarce one broad, smooth
and dented about the Edges, but
those that grow up higher, and
but few upon the Stalks, are nar-
rower and more pointed.

DRACO herba, or *Trachon*, is
Dracunculus hortensis, which see.

DRACO arbor, in *English*, *Dr-*
gon-tree, or *Dragon's-blood Tree*, is
a Plant said to grow in *Brasil* and
the *Canary Islands*; 'tis a large Tree,
growing somewhat like a Date or
Palm-Tree, producing that red
Gum which is call'd *Cinnabaris*,

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or Sanguis Draconis, which in *English* we call *Dragon's Blood*. I have seen a Branch of this Tree, in the fine Cabinet of Curiosities, collected by Dr. *Frederick Ruysch*, at *Amsterdam*, with the Dragon's-Blood upon it, but his Branch is different from that Tree which is given us in *Parkinson*; and the Plant which we find in some Gardens, which the Gardiners shew us for this Tree, is not at all like it: If we had some Nuts or Stones of the true Sort, we must set them in our Bark Beds, and give them the warmest Stoves.

DRACO Arbor. *The Dragon-Tree.* This Plant is a great Tree, rising as high as a Pine-Tree, with a great Body, covered with a rugged Bark, full of Chaps and Cliffs, bearing eight or nine great Arms, equally spreading from the Top of the Trunk, or Body thereof, each of them bare for a Cubit's Length, and then thrusting forth at their Heads, three or four smaller Branches, yet of an Arm's Thickness, and bare also for a certain Space; and bearing, at the Tops of each of them, divers very long and narrow Leaves, joined together at the Bottom, and compassing one another, like as the Flower-de-Luces do, each of them being a Cubit in Length, and an Inch in Breadth, growing narrower to the End; where it is pointed with a thick middle Rib, running through the middle, all the Length of them, and being reddish about the Edges, which are sharp, like the Iris Leaves, abiding always green; from among the Leaves at the Heads, come forth long Foot-stalks, of about a Foot's Length, branched forth into other lesser Stalks, bearing at certain Spaces divers Fruits or Berries in Clusters (for the Flowers have not been observed) each of them like unto a small Cherry, of a sourish

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or tart Taste, and of a yellowish Colour when they are ripe, with a Stone within them, very like a Cherry-stone, and a like Kernel also (but here is no Shew of a Dragon herein to be seen, as *Nardus* fableth; and others that find him have set it forth: Which sheweth how necessary it is to have judicious and conscientious Men to be the first Relators of strange or unknown Things). Out of this Tree being slit or bored, cometh forth a thick (not clear, as *Matthioli* saith) dark red Gum or Rosin, which hardeneth quickly, and will melt at the Fire, and Flame, being therein, yet somewhat drily; being bruised, it sheweth a very elegant crimson or bloody Colour, it is very hardly mixt with any liquor, either Water or Oil: The Wood is very hard and firm, and can hardly be cut; but the younger Branches are more tender.

DRACONTIUM, Off. & Draconculus, in *English* called *Dragons*, a very beautiful Plant in every Place when the Stalks first appear above Ground in the Spring, they resemble so many Snakes, dappled with reddish and purple, without shewing any Leaves till they are eight or ten Inches high; then the Leaves come forth, which are edged with White; and the Flowers follow very large, and shaped like that of our common Arum or Cow-Pint, green on the Outside, but of a beautiful Purple within, and the Pistillum somewhat dark. This Plant is encreas'd by dividing the Roots about the Beginning of *March* or in *September*; but the Offsets will hardly blow till the second Year; they do not love transplanting, and require Shade in the Garden. There is also the *Draconculus aquaticus*, which see.

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DRACUNCULUS Hortensis, Off.
 also *Draco Herba* and *Trachon*,
English is *Tarragon*; is a Plant
 which grows somewhat like Hyssop,
 but with softer Leaves, of a strong
 scent like Fennel; a little of it,
 that is a few Leaves, are good in
 Sallad, they will warm the cooler
 Herbs: 'Tis encreas'd by Cuttings
 the Summer, or by Slips from
 the Root, planted in *March*: It
 loves a light Soil.

DRACUNCULUS aquaticus, in
English, *Water-Dragons*, is one of
 the most beautiful Water Plants
 that I have seen, bringing a white
 flower, like that of the Arom in
 figure; it is to be transplanted
 any Time, when we find it in the
 Summer, into our Water-Tubs,
 leaving about six Inches of Water
 above the Earth; they are planted
 in Sea-Water Tubs.

Garden DRAGONS, is *Dracon-*
um.

DRAGON-FLOWER, is *Galeop-*
is Maxima Pannonica.

DRAGON-TREE, is *Draco Arbor*.
Water DRAGONS, *Dracunculus*
aquaticus.

Wild DRAGON, or *Tarragon*, is
Dracunculus Hortensis.

DRAKENA Radix, is *Contrayer-*
ra, which see.

DRAKE, or *DRAVICK*, is *Wild*
Oats, or *Barren-Oats*, in *Latin* *A-*
vena Sterilis.

DRODA, and *DRODELLA*, is *My-*
ogram.

DROPWORT, is *Oenanthe* & *Fi-*
pendula.

DRYOPTERIS, in *English*, *Oak*
Fern.

DRYOPTERIS Repens, *Creeping*
Oak Fern. This small Fern sendeth
 forth divers slender blackish Stalks,
 little more than half a Foot high,
 bearing many small winged Leaves,
 each against the other, somewhat
 like unto those of the Female Form,
 but much smaller and finer, and of

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a darkish green Colour, the back-
 side of which have not brown, but
 white Spots on them, set in a dou-
 ble Row, as *Lobel* saith, which o-
 others mention not; the Root is
 small and blackish, creeping under
 the upper Crust of the Earth, with di-
 vers small black fibres growing from
 them, and are somewhat like unto
 the Roots of Polypody, but much
 smaller and slenderer, and of a more
 austere, harsh, and stiptick Taste,
 than Polypody.

DRYOPTERIS alba. *White Oak*
Fern. This other Fern groweth
 not much higher than the former,
 but the Leaves are broader, short-
 er, and more deeply cut in on the
 Edges, and of a paler green Co-
 lour, spotted also on the backside
 of them, like unto the Male Fern;
 the Root is composed of many
 blackish Threads or Fibres issuing
 from a thick Root.

DROSERA of *Cordus* and *Drosum*,
 is *Alchymilla*.

DROSOMELI, from the *Greek* *δρ-
 σόμελι*, and sometimes *αίεγμα*, and
 as *Pliny* says, *Mel ex Acre*, is meant
 for *Manna*, which see.

DUCK'S-MEAT, is *Lens palustris*
 & *Lenticula palustris*.

DUDAIM, i. e. *Mondragoras*,
 which see.

DUGG-TREE, is *Mamocra*.

DULCAMARA, or *Solanum Lig-*
nosum, or *Solanum arborescens*;
 but tho' we do not find any of the
 ancient *Greek* Authors have taken
 Notice of it, yet we find *Strych-*
nodendron the same with the
Greek, which signifies *Solanum ar-*
borescens, put for this Plant by
 some modern Writers; as well as
γλυκύπιπρον, or *Glycypicron*, for
 the *Bitter Sweet* which we call it
 in *English*, and also *Fel n-wort* and
Wood Night-shade; 'tis a Plant
 which grows in blue Flowers and
 red Berries; there is one Sort with
 variegated Leaves, very beautiful;

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they are both raised from Cuttings in the Spring.

DULCICHIMUM, *i. e.* *Trafi-dulcis*.

DUNG, is *Stercus*, from whence the Word *Stercorare*, to *stercorate*, or dung Land, which is for its Improvement for the Production of Corn or other Plants. Of Dungs generally used, there are the Dung of Horses, Asses, Cows, or other Kine; of Sheep, Goats, and even of Hogs, tho' that is much the worst, and what I do not approve of, tho' the other Authors in this Way recommend it; the Dung of Pidgeons is of great use in cold and wet Grounds gently sprinkled over; and the Dung of all other Poultry which do not use the Water, is likewise of good Benefit, but the Dung of Water-Fowl is of no Value, but nothing more valuable than humane Dung, when it has lain a due Time to sweeten; the Horse-Dung, when it is fresh, is subject to ferment and Heat, see the Word *Fermentation*, and hot Beds, to know the use of Fermentation in Dungs; and so the Dung of Asses or Mules, if they have the like Treatment of Horses, will produce Fermentation and Heat; but for the enriching of Grounds, see the Word *Manure*.

DUTROY, *Stramonii*, seu *Daturæ Indicæ* Species. See *Datura*.

DWALE, or deadly Night-shade, is *Solanum Lethale*.

DRYMOPOGON, *i. e.* *Ulmaria* major.

DWARF-TREES, are such Trees, according to the Gardeners and Nursery-Mens Dialect, as are budded or grafted near the Root, so that their bearing Parts may begin to shew themselves four or five Inches above the Ground; and this is done, because these are never designed to grow tall, as others will do, which are grafted six

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Foot high, and are called Standards; between these Dwarfs and Standards, there is a Size which they call Half Standards, which are budded or grafted about two or three Foot from the Ground, but they are seldom used: These Dwarf Trees are fit to be planted against Walls, to be the better kept under the Management of the Pruning Knife; and so those which we design to keep low and in little Compass in the open Ground, are of this Kind; for the better Management of the Gardener, they are made by Pruning to imitate Shrubs, and where there is a skilful Hand they will produce Abundance of Fruit, and may be kept in good Order and Figure; but where shall we find such a one. What is called a Dwarf in the Nursery, is proper for Espaliers also, and there they are best managed for bearing, for the Pruning is less difficult. All Trees delight in Liberty, and therefore Pruning is so difficult, because we have very few who know the Difference of natural Liberty, and Liberty under Laws, or at least know how to bring regulated Designs to any Thing more than Harmony of Parts, when Liberty, which is really productive, is in View, they aim at both, and seldom do either as it should be, which has made me, rather than our Dwarf Trees should run the Hazard of being pluck'd up, for being made sterile by bad Pruning, advise the laying or spreading them in Espalier, where the bearing Shoots have more Liberty to spread themselves, and the young bearing Wood is not so subject to be cut off. We have more of this under the Words *Wall-Trees*.

DRYOPHONO Plinii, *i. e.* *Myrtus Brabantica*.

DRYOPTERIS, in Greek *Δρυοπτερίς*, in English, *Oak-Fern*. This is very

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very different from the Polypody, but is a very beautiful Plant in its Kind; it is called also in *Latin*, *Filix Querna*, but *Oribasius* makes it *Βρυοπτερίς*, i. e. *Bryopteris*, which signifies *Moss-Fern*, from growing among the Moss upon Trees; but whether we take one Name or other, I have seen it growing upon other Trees besides Oaks, and have propagated it, by taking off its Root with some of its Bark which the Roots grow in, and planting it in Pots of Rubbish of old Walls, mix'd with rotted Wood and Earth, and keeping it in the Shade.

DRYPIS, in *Greek* is properly *Ποικύλινθος*, from its many Thorns, is in *English* called *Launcing Thistle*, is our common Thorny Thistle; for its Culture see *Carduus*.

DUDASALI of *Acosta*, is a Species of *Lignum Colubrinum*, or *Snake-wood*. See *Lignum Colubrinum*.

DULCISIDA *Plinii*, is *Pæonia*.

DURIONES, is *Doriones*, which see.

DUTROA, i. e. *Datura*.

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EARTH, the Mother of Vegetables, in which all Seeds are hatched or made to germinate; it models and prepares the Nourishment for Plants, cooking as it were the proper Dish for every Plant, according to the Nature and Disposition of each Particular; so that no Plant, if she be left to her self, will receive any disagreeable or unwholesome Food from her. Each is of several Kinds, beginning with Sand, and ending with Chalk, first the white Sand, second black Sand, third grey Sand, fourth yellow Sand, fifth red Sand, sixth Gravel, seventh Marle, eighth Loam, ninth yellow Clay, tenth blue Clay, eleventh red Clay, twelfth white Clay, thirteenth Chalk.

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EARTH Nut is the *Lathyrus Sylvestris Lignosior*, or *Wood Earth-Nut*, says *Parkinson*; but what is meant by this Earth Nut, is the *Nucula Terrestris*, or what is called the *Bulbocastanum*; the Root is pleasant to taste; 'tis a wild Plant, and may be raised from Seed sown in *March*, in sandy Soil. See *Bulbocastanum*.

EARTH Chesnut. See *Bulbocastanum*.

EARTH Gall. See *small Cento-ry*.

EAGLE Flower. See *Balsamina Fœmina*.

EBULUS, *Off.* the same with *Sambucus humilis*, or *Dwarf-Elder*, which is also called *Dane-wort*.

ECHINUS, a *Bar*, or a Term used for any Fruit that is prickly, like an *Hedge-Hog*, we say is *Echinated*.

ECHINOMELOCACTUS, or *Melon Carduus*, is in *English* called *Melon Thistle*; we have several Kinds of this Plant brought us from the hotter Climes, and therefore require our warmest Stoves in Winter, and the Bark Beds in Summer; the largest Sort of this Plant is cut in my *Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*, the Body of the Plant being like the Fruit of a Melon, ribbed, and thick-set with Spines; on the Top of this there grows a Head of a pale Cinamon Colour, full of Cotton like Substance, in which are enclosed the Fruit, which never appear but when they are full ripe, when they burst out, and are then like the Fruit of the *Barberry* in Colour and Shape; the Flowers are blue, and appear about six Weeks before the Fruit; this wonderful Plant has neither Leaves nor Branches. There is a smaller Sort of this, which is more hardy, and need not have the Bark Bed in Summer; it is cut in *Dr. Commelin's Book of Amsterdam Plants*, and

there described. The Earth for these must be better, half Rubbish of old Building, finely sifted, and mixed with sandy Soil, and must have very little Water, and that only when the Weather is very hot; if we cut off the Tops of these Plants, they will put out small Heads, which we may cut off, and when they have lain a Day or two to dry, may be planted in such Earth as before directed.

ECHINOPUS, is a Name given by *Gesner*, as some Authors imagine, to that Plant which *Cordus* calls, *Cardus Sphærocephalus*, or *Globe-beaded Thistle*; which Plant has Leaves somewhat resembling other Thistles, but the Flowers on the Tops are intermix'd with Spines, and are of a bluish Colour; it makes a good Variety in a curious Garden; it is raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, or in Autumn; there is a Cut of this in *Parkinson*, it flowers all the Summer.

ECHIU, Off. is *Vipers Bugloss*, called in Greek *Ἐχίον* and *Ἀλκίβιδιον*, that is *Echium* and *Alcibiadion*; there are many Sorts of it growing wild in *England*, one Sort particularly, which bears blue and red Flowers at the same Time; 'tis raised from Seed in the Spring, or in Autumn; 'tis a beautiful Plant, but 'tis too common in a Garden; *Gerrard* and *Parkinson* have both given Cuts of it: This is said to be an excellent Remedy against the biting of a Viper, it flowers all the Summer.

ECHIU, vulgare. *The common Vipers Bugloss*. This common *Vipers Bugloss* hath many long, rough Leaves lying on the Ground; from among which rise up divers hard round Stalks, very rough, as if they were thick-set with Prickles or Hairs, wherein are set long, rough, hairy, or prickly dark green

Leaves, somewhat narrow, the middle Rib for the most part, being white; the Flowers stand at the top of the Stalks, branched forth into many long spiked Leaves of Flowers, bowing or turning like the Turnsole, all of them opening for the most part on the one Side, which are long and hollow, turning up the Brims a little, of a purplish Violet Colour in them that are fully blown, but more reddish while they are in the Bud, and not blown open, as also upon their Decay and Withering; but in some Places of a paler purple Colour, with a long Pointel in the Middle, feathered or parted at the Top; after the Flowers are fallen, the Seeds growing to be ripe, are enclosed in round Heads, blackish, cornered and pointed, somewhat like the Head of a Viper; the Root is somewhat large and blackish, and woody when it groweth toward Seed-time, and perisheth in the Winter.

ECHIU, vulgare flore albo. *White flowered Vipers Bugloss*. There is little Difference in any Thing, between this and the former, but in the Colour of the Flowers, which in this is of a white Colour, and the Leaves of a little fresher green Colour, and in some Places groweth greater.

ECHIU, flore rubro. *Red flowered Vipers Bugloss*. The red wild Bugloss is also like the former, but that its hairy Stalks are sometimes marked with purplish Spots, and the Leaves thereof somewhat broader; the Flowers, which stand in the same crooked and bowing Manner, upon short Foot-stalks, of a brave red Colour, and in some a little paler; the Seeds and Roots are alike, and differ not.

ECHIU, flore pullo. *Vipers Bugloss, with dark reddish purple Flowers*. This wild Bugloss hath shorter

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shorter Stalks, and not so rough, but rather soft and woolly, whereon stand Leaves more thinly plac'd, and without Order; toward the top of the Stalks, it brancheth forth into divers short Sprays; with some Flowers on them, but not so plentifully as in the former, and are of a dark blackish purple Colour; there is no Disagreement either in Root or Seed.

ECHUM Creticum latifolium rubrum. *Red flowered Vipers Bugloss of Candy.* This Candy, wild Bugloss, hath large rough Leaves, lying on the Ground, of a Size between Bugloss and Plantain Leaves, between which rise up round, rough Stalks, two Foot high, sometimes divided into many Branches, with divers rough, smaller Leaves on them to the Tops, which are bowing in the same Manner with the former; from whence grow hollow Flowers, ending in five cornered Brims, like unto the rest, of an excellent pale red, or blush Colour at the first, and more purplish afterwards, standing in rough Husks, made of five small Leaves a-piece; the Seed that followeth, is like the rest.

ECHUM Creticum Angustifolium rubrum. *Spotted Vipers Bugloss of Candy.* This spotted wild Bugloss hath rougher Leaves and Stalks than the last, rising not fully so high, but both Stalks and Leaves marked with red Spots, almost as much as the Stalks of Dragons, but the Spots on the Leaves, are paler than on the Stalks; the Leaves are very long, but narrower than the last; the Flowers stand in the same Manner that the others do, of so orient a red Colour, that they will not lose it after many Years keeping dry; in the rest it is like the former.

ECHUM Pumilum flore luteo. *Dwarf yellow Vipers Bugloss.* The

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dwarf Kind is in all Things like the former Vipers Bugloss, but in the Smallness of the whole Plant, not growing to be a Foot high; the Leaves are likewise answerable, and so are the Flowers, also of a pale yellow Colour, but not so bushy as it.

ECHOIDES lutea minima. *The least yellow Bastard Vipers Bugloss.* This little Bastard, wild Bugloss, hath divers Leaves lying upon the Ground, not above two Inches long, and not full half an Inch broad, thick, rough, and a little hard; but those that grow upward upon the Stalk, which is a Foot high, are somewhat broader, rough and whitish; the Leaves that grow towards the Tops being marked with yellowish purple Spots; the top of the Stalk, if branched, beareth small, yellow, long, hollow Flowers like the other; the Seed contained in the Husks are small, four for the most part set together in a Head or Husk, and somewhat like the rest; the Root is small, and somewhat long, brown on the outside, and white within.

ECHUM Hispanicum flore Calcaridonato. *Small Spanish Vipers Bugloss with Spurs.* This small Plant, which *Baubinus* referreth to the Kinds of wild Bugloss, because I am not well acquainted with it, must pass as he hath called it; and that you may know it, he thus describeth it; from a woody, fibrous, brown coated Root, rise divers round, and somewhat hairy Stalks, some of an Hand's Breadth long, and others shorter, bending downwards, compassed with a few thick Leaves, like unto the Mountain Speedwell, but thicker and rougher; the Flowers that grow at the Tops, are long, hollow, and ending in four Brims, like unto the other Sorts, but of a blue Colour, having a Spur or Tail behind, like those

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those of Toad-Flax; the Seed is long, black and rough, like the other.

ECHUM Creticum album. *Hoary Vipers Bugloss of Candy.* This Candy Plant hath many thick and long, narrowish, hoary Leaves, somewhat like those of Alkanet, set full of sharp Hairs; from whence rise many small, hard, high Stalks, round and rough likewise, with a few smaller Leaves sparsely set thereon, at whose Tops stand Tufts of yellow Flowers, in some small, long, rough Husks, with small white Seed, of the Likeness of Vipers Heads, and of the Bigness of Wheat-Corns; the Root is long, black, small and woody, divided into other smaller Parts.

ECHUM Creticum nigrum. *Black Vipers Bugloss of Candy.* This Candy Bugloss groweth high, with many sharp, prickly, thick Stalks bending downwards, full set of thick long Leaves, as sharply set with prickly Hairs as the Stalks, and ending in a sharp Point at the Tops of the Stalks, and likewise at the Joints; with the Leaves come forth fair, large Bell-Flowers, with open Brims, some of them being blue, either pale or deep; others more purple, with four or five small Threds in their Middle; after whose fading rise black Viper-headed Seed, in long Cods or Seed-Vessels, from whence the Name of that was imposed, to distinguish it from the other with white Seed; it hath a single, long, white Root, of a Thumb's Bigness, and small at the End; the whole Plant is of little Scent, but of a sweetish sharp Taste.

ECHUM Orientale Verbasci folio, flore maximo campanulato, Corol. Infl. Rei. Herb. *Turne-fort. Oriental Vipers Bugloss, with Mullein Leaves.* Its Root is above

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a Foot long, and two Inches thick accompanied with great whitish Fibers; it is within, mucilaginous soft, covered with a brown Bark the Stalk, which is about three Foot high, is as big as a Man's Thumb, pale, green, hard, solid, and full of Pulp, viscous, and as it were slimy; the under Leaves are fifteen or sixteen Inches long, and four or five broad, pointed, whitish, green, soft, sweet, hairy, as it were lattiny a top, cottony beneath, heightened with a great Rib, which furnishes a Nervure pretty like that of the Leaves of the Wool-wort; these Leaves diminish considerably along the Stalk, where they are not above half a Foot long, bristling with pretty stiff Hairs, like the top of the Stalk, accompanied with Leaves about an Inch and a half long; all these Branches are divided into little Slips, twined like a Scorpion's-Tail, laden with bigger Flowers than any hitherto observed upon the Species of this Kind. Each Flower is an Inch and a half high towards the Bottom; 'tis a Pipe four or five Lines Diameter, and just perceptibly crooked, which afterwards dilates it self in manner of a Bell, the Mouth whereof is divided into five equal Parts, cut like a Gothick Arch. This Flower is pale blue, approaching a little to pearl Colour; but three of its Cuts are streaked Lengthways, with two Stripes of deep red, upon a Ground of very bright purple; from the inner Rims of the Pipe, grow five white Stamina, crooked, like a Hook, each laden with a yellow Summit. The Cup is almost as long as the Flower, and slash'd in five Parts, almost to the Bottom; each of which Parts is but about two Lines broad, pointed, pale green, roughned with very thick Hairs. The Pistile rises from the Bottom of this Cup, formed

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formed by four Embryo's, rounded and greenish, from the Middle whereof grows a Thred almost as long as the Flower, slightly haired, purple and forked; the Seeds, tho' very backward, were pretty like those of a Viper; the Flower has no Smell; the Leaves have a grassy Taste, agreeable enough.

EGANO. See Laburnum.

ELDER-WORT. See Dragons.

EGYPTIAN'S HERB. See Water-Horehound.

EGLANTERIA Rosa, is the Eglantine or Sweet-scented Wild Rose, commonly call'd Sweet-Bryar; it is of two Sorts, one bearing a single Flower, of a Rose Colour; and another bearing double Flowers; but this last Sort is scarce. The chief Use of this is to make Hedges in large Gardens, which, when they are raised from Seed, may be so trained up as to appear well enough if they are kept cut; the green Leaves of this Plant are very pleasant to the Smell, for which the Plant is chiefly admired; it is raised either from Seeds sown in Autumn or Spring, or else from Suckers, which spring plentifully from the Root planted at the same Seasons; it will grow any where, but best in moist Places.

EGLANTINE, or Sweet-Bryer. See Eglantaria.

ELÆPRINUS. See Alaternus.

ELAHOBOSCUM of *Matthiolum* and *Deodonæus*, is the *Pastinaca Latifolia Sativa*, or *Garden Parsnip*; it yields one of the most pleasant Roots of the Garden; it loves a light tender Soil, and should be sown early in the Spring, and must be hough'd about three Weeks after the Plants appear above Ground, so as the Plants may stand about ten Inches a-part; these Roots are not to be drawn for Use, till about December.

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ELATERIUM, is the dry'd and harden'd Juice of the *Cucumis Sylvestris* or wild spirting Cucumber.

ELATINE, Off. from the Greek *Ελατίν*, is also called *Veronica fœmina Tiluellin*, or *Female Speedwell*, is of two Sorts; one with round Leaves, and the other with cornered Leaves, bearing Flowers somewhat shaped like those of the Toad-Flax, having the upper part of the Flower yellow, and the lower part of a purplish Colour; 'tis an annual Plant, and may be raised from Seed sown in March, but it is not much worth our Trouble in a Garden, unless 'tis design'd for Physical Use; they flower about July, in the Corn-Fields; the Figures of them may be seen in *Parkinson's Herbal*. These are of a cooling and drying Quality.

ELÆOSELINUM, is *Apium vulgare*.

ELDER. See Sambucus.

ELDER-ROSE. See Gelder Rose.

ELDER-DWARF. See Ebulus.

ELIOCHRYSUM, or *Heliocrysum* of *Matthiolum* and *Camerarius*, is the *Achillea Sideritis Lutea*, or *Achilles's yellow wound-wort*; the Virtue of which is said to close and heal Bleeding Wounds; this is said to grow wild upon the High Hill in *Narbonne* in *France*, and may be raised by Seed sown in Spring, for it will bear our Climate to stand abroad; its Leaves are somewhat cut, like the Southern-wood, and the Flowers are of a golden Colour; there is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

ELECAMPANE. See *Enula Campana*.

ELFEDOCK. See Elecampane.

ELLEBORINE Alpina *Saniculæ & Hellebori Nigrifaciæ* of *Lobel*, is the *Epipactis* of *Matthiolum*, or his Bastard Black Hellebore; the Flowers are composed of six pale coloured Leaves; it makes a pretty Plant, and may be raised from Seed sown

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sown in Autumn, and also propagated like the Hellebore, by Offsets springing from the Roots; the Word *Elleborine* properly signifies Bastard Hellebore: We may see a good Figure of that I have described in *Parkinson's Herbal*.

ELEPHAS, *i. e.* Scordio Affinis, is a Germander-like Plant, which we may call *Elephant wort*.

ELEPHAS *Orientalis flore magno probosce incurva. Corol. Inst. Rei. Herb. Tournefort.* Its Root, which is about two or three Inches long, is but a Line and a half thick, hard, reddish, hairy, and puts forth a Stalk nine or ten Inches high, square, and purple towards the Bottom, slightly haired, accompanied with Leaves opposite Cross-ways, two and two, from an Inch to 15 Lines long, and 9 or 10 Lines broad, like those of the pedicular yellow, and hairy about the Edges, and indented, veined; from their Junctures rises a Flower on each Side, made like a Pipe behind, greenish, but a Line and a half, or two Lines long: This Pipe afterwards opens into two Lips, the uppermost whereof is dilated into two Kinds of Ears, pretty much rounded, between which grows a Trunk or crooked Pipe, nine Lines long, one Line thick, ending in an oval Lip, a Line and a half Diameter, curl'd, edged with little Hairs; and beyond this juts out the Thred of the Pistile; the under Lip is an Inch long, and an Inch broad, and flashed into three Parts, the two Side ones being shaped like two great Ears; the under Part is reflash'd into three Pieces; the side ones are rounded also, but the middlemost is only a little Beak, very sharp-pointed. This whole Flower is of a Saffron yellow, except the Bottom of the upper Lip, which is whitish; the Stamina are very

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short, and concealed under the Wings of the upper Lip; their Summits are two Lines long, and a Line broad, flattened, pale yellow; the upper Lip represents the Trunk of an Elephant when he is bending it to bring something to his Mouth: Whereas in the other known Species of this Genus, the Lip turns up; the Cup is of one single Piece, three Lines long, slightly haired; the upper Lip is obtuse, hollowed, the under is more deeply cleaved into two Pieces; each Flower is fastened to a Stalk half an Inch long, and very slender. The Pistile, which is a Button somewhat oval, is but a Line long, and comes to be a Fruit half an Inch long, almost square, with rounded Corners, pale, green, membranous, about two Lines and a half thick, divided lengthways into two Apartments, which open Sideways, and enclose Seeds a Line and a half or two Lines long, and one Line thick, channelled lengthways, and of the Form of a little Kidney.

ELLEBORUS, or Hellebore, or Bear's-Foot; there is one Tribe called Black Hellebore, and another called White Hellebore; this Distinction has no regard to the Colour of the Flowers, but rather to the Roots; of the black Hellebore, or *Elleborus Niger*, there are many Sorts; one which is very common in our Gardens, makes a large Plant, blossoming with Bunches of greenish Flowers, about *Christmas*, this is perennial: There are also two other Sorts, which are lasting in their Roots, and are vivacious in their Leaves, springing with their Leaves and Flowers, out of the Ground, about *Christmas*; the one bringing a large white Flower, like a single Rose, and the other bearing green Flowers: There is also another Sort, bearing

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bearing yellowish Flowers, which blossom in *May*; these are all pleasant Flowers for a Garden, and love a light Soil, and may be raised from Seed sown as soon as they are ripe, or from Offsets, which grow plentifully about their Roots, and should be transplanted when they are in flower. The white Hellebore, or Helleborus Præcox of *Gerard*, makes a tall Plant, and a good Shew in a Garden, bearing long Spikes of Flowers, of a very dark Colour, about *May*; but the Leaves of the Plant are very beautiful, finely ribb'd and pinch'd, like the Folds of a Fan: This is raised of Offsets, taken from the Root as soon as they appear above Ground; they love a light Soil, there is a good Cut of this in *Gerard's Herbal*.

ELM. See Ulmus.

ENDIVIA, *Off. Endive* is a Plant bearing Leaves, tender as those of Lettice, but more notched on the Edges: The Sort generally used in Gardens, to be eaten in Salads, is what is commonly call'd curl'd Endive; it is raised from Seed sown either in the Spring, or early in the Autumn, and is planted from the Seed-Bed, as soon as it is grown a Finger's Length, into other Beds, about eight or ten Inches asunder; these Plants must be well watered, and when they are grown pretty large, must be tied up with Bast Strings in a dry Day, to blanch; and in a Fortnight they will be white, and make an excellent Salad.

EMPLASTRATION, is a kind of Budding or Inoculating, used by the Ancients in taking off a large Share of Bark, with a Bud, and baring the other Tree of its Bark to receive it, and then daubing the whole over with a Sort of Mortar they had, of Lime mix'd with Straw.

E N

ENCREASING of Plants, or Multiplying of Plants, is done several Ways, viz. by Cuttings, Layers, &c.

I shall begin with encreasing of Plants by Cuttings: By a Cutting, I mean a young tender Twig of the last Growth, to be cut from a Plant, in order to make it strike Root, by burying Part of it in the Earth, by which Way many Sorts of Plants may be encreated; especially those whose Shoots are the most juicy or succulent, or contain the most watery Juices; for I have observed in another Place, that such Plants as are filled with gummy or resinous Sap, will rarely take Root from a Cutting.

When we find such as are for our Turn, we must cut them from the Mother Plant, either in the Spring, just as the Sap is beginning to move in them, or else about *Midsummer*, when they have just finish'd their first Shoot, always observing that they are tender; for an Example, we shall propose the Myrtle, whose Cuttings at these Seasons are tender, and little inclining to be woody; the Cuttings of this Sort may be about four Inches long, because there will be as many Cuts in that Length of a Myrtle Shoot, as one may find in a Shoot of a Vine, and other such like Plants, of a Yard long; and the more Buds we bury, so the more Roots we shall have; and the greater Number of Roots will gather a greater Quantity of Nourishment, and consequently the Buds above Ground will be better fed, and be more vigorous in their Growth; the Myrtle Cuttings will presently strike Root, if the Earth we plant them in be made very fine, and well closed about them, both by the Hand and by Watering. But it must be observed, That the Leaves must be taken off with a Knife carefully

E N

fully from that Part of the Cutting which is to be buried in the Ground, which in a Myrtle Cutting of four Inches long should be near three Inches, that we may leave little more than an Inch above the Surface of the Earth.

In planting of Vine Cuttings, I prefer the *French* Way before the common Method practised by our *English* Gardeners; the *French* never plant Vine Cuttings less than a Yard in Length, and then leave only two or three Buds out of the Ground, so that the first Shoots are always strong; their Way is to open a Trench about *October*, and set their Cuttings in it, about a Foot distant from one another, and then fill in the Earth, and tread it down hard. Of these Cuttings perhaps, nine or ten Buds of each may only be buried for making Roots; but in *England*, our Vine Cuttings are seldom longer than a Foot, and perhaps not above two or three Buds of each are covered with the Earth; so that the first Shoots are weak, and will require several Years to gain Strength enough for bearing.

In making Cuttings also of the Jessamine, and the Hony-suckle, whose Wood is tough and hard; it is the common Practice to let their Leaves drop before we prepare them for Planting; in these the Buds stand wide asunder, and therefore their Cuttings should be of such a Length, that we may bury them a Foot in the Ground at least; but I find that if we plant our Cuttings in the Summer, as soon as they finished the first Shoot, they will answer our End much better, but then they must be well followed with Water, and be set in a shady Place; or to save that Trouble, we may open a Trench, and fill it up with fresh Cow-Dung, and upon that lay three or four Inches of

E N

good sifted Mould: In this prepared Bed our Cuttings will prosper exceedingly; for the Cow-Dung will keep them constantly moist, and keep the Air from them, and nourish them. It is also to be observed, That all Ever-greens will do best from Cuttings, if we plant them about *October* or *November*, for then their Juices are in Motion. Again, we must remark, That when we collect Cuttings of those Plants, which are very succulent, such as the several Sorts of *Cereus*, *Ficoides*, *Sedums*, *Indian Figs*, and such like, we must, in Proportion to the Succulency of such Cuttings, let them lie some Days exposed to the Sun before we plant them, that the wounded Parts may be thoroughly dry; for otherwise their own Moisture, mixing with the Moisture of the Earth, would rot them. The Time of making Cuttings of these, is always when we find them inclinable to grow, which is at different Seasons, as the natural Springs of their several native Countries happen to fall out; for Plants of every Country in the World will always preserve their natural Time of Shooting wherever they happen to be stationed. The great Point to be considered in planting of Cuttings is, That we keep the Air from drying the Pots under Ground as much as possible; and in such as are very succulent, to plant them rather upon the natural Earth, than in Parts; for from the whole Body of Earth there will exhale continually a Vapour gently moist, which will dispose them for drawing Root; but in Pots we must be obliged to water them frequently, which often occasions them to rot; and if we give them too little Water, then the Earth in the Pot will become so dry at particular Times, that the Cuttings will be put aside from

E N

in the drawing of Roots, tho' the Moisture it had at other times, it was disposed to make Roots; for according to the following Experiment, it is a continued gentle Distribution of Moisture to Cutting, which will occasion it strike Root; and when it is once that Method, if we suffer it to stay, the Intent of making Roots stop'd. The Experiment I mean is that if we take a Branch of the *Edum Arborefcens*, or Tree House-leek, and hang it up in the House, we shall see it put out Roots when the Air comes to be of a certain density or Thickness; and as soon as the Air becomes dry, and more rarified, those Roots dry and shrink away; but if we keep this Plant in some Place where the Air is continually moist, the Roots will be constantly growing as long as there is any Moisture in the Plant, which justifies my planting of Trees without pruning the Heads, till they have got Root; but the Head or top Bud of the Plant, will not grow at all, for that the Roots cannot draw Nourishment enough from the Air to feed it. What I have remarked concerning the planting of Cuttings of *Ficoides*, *Gera-niums*, *Cereus*, *Euphorbium*, *Indian Figs*, aloes, and such like, in the natural Ground, I have experienced to be much the best Way; they will soon draw Root, and make good Plants, so that we may cut them about the middle of August of the same Summer, in order for the Green-House.

The Directions I have given for the raising of Plants by Cuttings, may in a great Measure serve for the raising of Plants by Layers; that is, we must take care to bury Buds enough in the Ground when we make Layers, provided they are such as are found upon a tender Shoot of the last Growth; but the old Wood

E N

of such plants whose substance is hard such as Oak, and the like, will not make Roots, tho' we lay them many Years in the Ground. The Season, when we commonly make our Layers of Trees, is in *September*, *October*, or *November*, because they may have Time enough to be acquainted with the Earth before the Spring comes on; that is, that their gummy or resinous Juices may be, by Degrees, impregnated with the watery Parts of the Earth, and by that Means facilitate their Change. It is a Practice among the Nursery-Men, to cut off the Heads of such Trees as they design to encrease by Layers, in order to make them produce Suckers or young Shoots near the Ground, that they may be buried more easily in the Earth. These Mother-Plants they call *Stoles*, I suppose from *Stolo*, mentioned by *Varro*, signifying a Shoot or Twig of a Tree, springing from an old Stock, such as by some of the Ancients was called an unprofitable Branch, because it brought no Fruit; and so the Gardeners use the Word *Stole* for the old Stock, which produces such Branches; but whatever Layers we make from such Twigs, must, when they are bent to the Ground, be carefully pinned down with hooked Sticks, that when we have once fix'd them, they may not spring or start from their Places.

In making of Layers to be taken from the Stocks, and transplanted without losing Time, I have practised the drawing young Shoots of Plants thro' the Holes at the Bottom of Garden-Pots, and then filling the Pots with Earth, they will take Root in the Pots, but in the drawing such Roots thro' the Holes of the Pots; we must take care that we do not break off the Buds from the Shoots: This almost every

every Gardener has now in Practice. These Layers, when they have taken Root in the Pots, may be taken from the Mother-Tree, and with all their Earth be turned out of the Pot, and set directly in a Place for bearing; some Sorts, as Vines for Example, will strike Root in five or six Months: We may lay them in *November* or *December*, and we may cut them from the Vine when their Grapes are ripe; but some Sorts of Plants require to be buried till the second Year before they take Root; and indeed Vines may be cut from the Mother-Plant much sooner, but then their Fruit will not be so perfectly good as if we let them feed from the old Stock, till their Fruit is ripe; and then we may bring the whole Plant, with its Fruit, upon the Table, before we plant it in the natural Ground. I cannot well pass by an extraordinary Observation of Dr. *Agricola*, a Physician of *Ratisbone*, who was curious in this Way, relating to the raising of Plants from Cuttings, That our first Regard ought to be, how to preserve them from shrinking by the Air; and he even proposes to plant Cuttings, and make Layers of Plants while they are shooting, and are in the most tender State; for which End he prescribes several Preparations of Gums to dip that End of the Cutting in, which is to be buried in the Ground, which by Experience, I find, will nourish the Cutting, and will preserve it from rotting, and keep it from shrinking by the Air; this I have try'd: As also to plaister the Cuttings with Soap, and have found them both successful, even in the Cuttings of Peach-Trees, Plums, Vines, and several Ever-greens.

There is also a Method of encreasing of Plants by the Leaves,

but then they must be such as are ever-green, like those of the *Holly*, *Bay*, *Orange*, *Lemon*, &c. which being taken from the Plants while they are justly perfected, without any Buds adhering to them, and then immediately dipt in a Mixture of Gums, as I related under the Word *Grafting*, while the Mixture is blood-warm, and put into the Earth, as deep as the Composition of Gum has covered them, which may be about an Inch. The Earth must be press'd close about them, and very well watered. This I have seen practis'd, and will bring us very fruitful Plants for out of the extreame Parts of the Foot-stalks of the Leaves, will sprout a Bud, which will bring Blossoms and Fruit, if the Leaves are taken from such Places where the Buds adjoining to them have produced Blossoms. This is one Reason, why I say that a Leaf is a perfect Plant which grows upon another Plant.

As to what regards the raising of Plants from the Fruit, concerns only the *Indian Fig*, whose Fruit, while it is green, being separated from the Mother-Plant and set in the Earth will grow; as I have experienced, that if after we have given it Time to dry its wounded Part in the Sun, it will produce a Plant as perfect as that we took it from; but it is to be observ'd that the Fruit of the *Indian Fig* is always in its full Growth before the Blossom is open; and yet this must not be taken as an Instance to contradict the System of the Generation of Plants: Because this is yet green, and the Seeds in it are imperfect, so that it has the same Liberty of acting in the Ground as any other Part of a Plant. It is also observable, that this Sort of Fruit in our Climate, with the Shelter of a Greenhouse, will not change

E N

change its Colour towards ripening, till the Summer after the Blossom: And it is also observable, that this Sort of Fruit is to be set with Buds on every Side.

It next follows, that I mention the Manner of Encreasing Plants by their Roots, which is the last Way we have Recourse too, when we are not provided with the Seeds of a Plant: This is done by severing or cutting some of the larger Roots near the Surface, from the Trees, without disturbing any of the Fibres which belong to such Roots; to raise the wounded End of the Root gently, till we can bring part of it above Ground to stand upright, the more of it the better. This, by being exposed to the Air, will, in Process of Time, be disposed to put forth Buds for Leaves and Shoots, and make a Plant, which may afterwards be removed; but some Plants are so stubborn, that after a Year or two such Roots will not shew any Buds, tho' we may find them then alive: When this happens we may graft a Cion from the Head of the Tree, upon the Root thus prepared, and we shall presently have a Plant for our Purpose; or we may graft upon such Roots about six Months after they have been disciplined after the Manner before directed.

ENTHULICUM, Plinii, *i. e.* Cefolium.

ENDIVE. See Endivia.

EN-EYE, or In-eye, that is to inoculate, or to bud.

ENULA Campana, *Off.* or Helenicum, from the Greek *ἐλενιον*, is the Plant Elecampane. This is frequently cultivated in the Garden, for the Sake of its Root, which makes an excellent sweet Meat, and of good Use to those who have cold and windy Stomachs. The Plant makes a good Appearance, and

VOL. I.

E Q

bears large Flowers, like those of the Corn Marygold; 'tis, however, wild in many Places in England; it loves such Land as is rather moist than dry, and flowers in June and July; it may be raised from Seed sown as soon as 'tis ripe; we have a good Cut of it in Parkinson. The Root should never be dug up, but when it has no Leaves upon it.

EPHEMERUM Columnæ, *i. e.* Digitalis, which see.

EPIMEDIUM, from the Greek *ἐπιμεδιον*, is called in English, Barrenwort. Dioscorides says, Its Virtue is moderately cold and moist: It is a mountainous Plant, and may be propagated from Seed sown as soon as ripe, and in the Spring; 'tis a Plant fit for a Botanical Garden; it delights in shady Places. There is a Cut of it in Parkinson.

EPITHYMYM, *Off.* the lesser Dodder, or Dodder of Thyme, because this Sort is only found upon Thyme, as the larger grows upon Nettles, Flax, Tares, &c.

EQUATICUM Gaze, *i. e.* Hippocelinum, which see.

EQUISETUM, is called in Greek, *ἵππεσις*, and also Hippuris in Latin, in English, Horse-Tail, or Jointed Reed. There are several Sorts of it mentioned by the Botanical Authors, with their Figures, of which we may see several in Gerard and Parkinson; these generally grow in wet Grounds, but some of them only in the Waters; these have a bitter binding Quality in them; the young Buds are dressed by some like Asparagus, and eaten; they may all be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, either in Earth or in Waters, as their Mother-Plants grow.

EQUISETUM majus Palustre. The great Marsh Horse-tail. The greater Horsetail, that groweth in wet Grounds, at the first springing, hath Heads somewhat like to those of Asparagus,

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E Q

and after grow to be hard, rough, hollow Stalks joined at many Places up to the Top, a Foot high, so made as if the lower Part were put into the upper, whereon grows on each Side, a Bush of small, long, Rush-like, hard Leaves, each Part resembling a Horse tail, whereof it came to be so called; at the Tops of the Stalks come forth small Catkins, like unto those of Trees; the Root creepeth under Ground, having Joints at sundry Places.

EQUISETUM palustre linearæ Scopariæ folio. *Broad leaved Horse-tail.* The Root of this Horse-tail creepeth, and is joined like the former; the Stalks are likewise a Cubit high, hollow, and jointed in the same Manner, set with Leaves, after the same Fashion, but they are broader than those of Tode-Flax, and like almost unto those of Broom Tode-Flax, green, rough, long, and easy to break, what Jule or Catkins it beareth, hath not been observed.

EQUISETUM Palustre minus. *Small Marsh Horse-tail.* This smaller Horse-tail differeth little in the Manner of growing from the former; the chiefest Difference resteth, in that it is smaller, and the Leaves or Bristles, as some call them, fewer and shorter, that are set at the Joints.

EQUISETUM alterum Brevioribus foliis. *Barren Marsh Horse-tail.* This other small Horse-tail, differeth little from the last, saving that this is often found not to bear any Seed as the other do; and yet *Baubinus* calleth it *Polyspermon*, as bearing Seed at the Joints, at sometimes and in some Places.

EQUISETUM omnium minus tenuifolium. *The smallest and fine leaved Horse-tail.* This Horse-tail, that for the Smallness and Fineness of the Leaves growing in the lower wet Grounds in the Woods about

E Q

Highgate, not far from *London*, deserves also to be numbered among the rest, growing in the same Manner that the others do, and differing only in the fore-named Parts. This seemeth to differ from that which, with *Baubinus* in his *Prodromus*, is the third, calling it *Equisetum Palustre tenuissimis & longissimis foliis*, only in growing higher, and the Leaves somewhat longer.

EQUISETUM minus Polystachion. *Many beaded Horse-tail.* In the jointed and running Roots in the jointed Stalks, and in the catkins that it beareth at the Tops, this Horse-tail differeth not from the former small ones, but in this, that at the Joints it beareth three or four fine small Stalks, with a small clove spiked Catkin on the Tops of them, and a greater at the Head of the main Stalks, more loosely set, and more opening than the rest, blooming very pale bluish Flowers.

EQUISETUM Junceum five nudum. *Rush, or naked Horse-tail.* The Rush Horse-tail groweth up with sundry jointed, rough Rushes about a Foot high, or more, sometimes without any Leaves at the Joints; and hereby it is known from all the rest, and is more used by Workmen, to smooth and polish their Works of Wood and Bone, than any other; the Root is jointed likewise, and creepeth.

EQUISETUM Junceum ramosum. *Branched Rush Horse-tail.* This differeth only from the last, in growing with many Stalks from the Top of one that riseth out of the Ground, and that many of the Stalks branch themselves into others, and of them full of Joints, and without Leaves.

EQUISETUM nudum minus variegatum. *Small partly-coloured Horse-tail.* From a small, blackish, creeping

E Q

Root, spring up many small, low, pale green Stalks, of a high, full of Joints, the lower of which are blackish, and the upper whitish, without Leaves; it is most likely to be the same as *Jobson*, in his *Gerard*, saith is found with small Leaves, and with Horse-tail Coralline, howbeit this may sometimes seem to differ both from *Gesner* and at the Top whereof stands a short Head, somewhat like a Catkin; the Crown whereof, being white, hath eight or ten very small, sharp-pointed Leaves united, which being trodden on, crack and make a Noise.

EQUISETUM foetidum sub aqua nascens. Stinking Horse-tail. The Stinking Horse tail groweth both out of the Water, with sun-branched Stalks, but striped apart, and set with short Leaves every Joint, having divers small heads growing at Spaces on them, while it is in the Water, but when forth and dried, it becometh hard and brittle, easy to be rubbed into Powder with one's Fingers, calling also into Powder it itself: It also smells somewhat of Brimstone, and groweth not in the Ditches of the Baths of *Monte-Cassino*, near *Padua*, but in *Lugdunum* and *Basil* also; and these be Sorts of Horse tail that delight to grow in Water and wet Grounds, and are not to be found elsewhere. There are some other Sorts which are sometimes found growing, but seldom, as well in the lower Grounds as in the Uplands.

EQUISETUM Pratense majus. The Meadow Horse-tail. For the Place and Manner of growing, this differeth not from the former, but is coming greater, and bushing, with more and longer Leaves at the Joints, each Leaf being also united, with little, scarce discernible Joints.

E R

EQUISETUM arvense longioribus setis. Corn Horse-tail. This Corn Horse-tail groweth very like the last, but greater in Bulk, altho' somewhat shorter in Leaves, and not jointed at all; we find it in the Borders of Corn-Fields, and such as are ploughed up when they fallow their Grounds, so great that a Plant hath been like a small Bush.

EQUISETUM Sylvaticum minus. Wood Horse-tail. This small Wood Horse-tail groweth like the rest, but the Joints are farther separated, and the Leaves being few, are somewhat small and long, with Roots like the rest.

EQUISETUM Montanum Creticum. Mountain Horse-tail of Candy. This Mountain Horse-tail has divers rushy Stalks, with Leaves on them, branching forth above and below at several Places; from whence come forth small Flowers, and after them small, long, and round reddish Husks, containing small Seed within them; the Root is small and long.

ERANTHEMUM, i. e. Flos Adonis, which see.

ERICA, or Heath, is a Plant we have great Plenty of in *England*, and great Varieties of it, some bearing Berries, and other Seeds in Husks and Cods; they begin commonly to flower about the End of Summer, and continue a long while in Blossom, which makes Bees thrive extremely that are situated near large Heaths; the several Varieties of it are as follows.

ERICA Vulgaris. Common Heath. The Heath that groweth most frequent in our Country, is a low shrubby Plant, little above half a Yard, or two Foot high, with rough, woody, brownish Stalks, and sundry Branches, plentifully stored with small, short, green Leaves, like to those of Tamarisk, four usually set together; from the Mid-

E R

dle to the Ends of the Branches, stand small Bottle-like, bright, purplish Flowers, at several Distances about the Stalks, and ending in four Corners, in which grow small Seeds; when they are past, the Root spreadeth deep; sometimes this is found with white Flowers, but very seldom.

ERICA vulgaris hirsutior. Common rough Heath. This other Heath groweth like the former in all Things, but somewhat higher; the Leaves whereof are alike also, but more rough, and of a whitish green, almost white; the Flowers also are alike, but somewhat paler; and herein consisteth the chiefest Difference; the Roots of both grow down, and are strongly fastened in the Earth; the Seed is like, and so is the Root.

ERICA Græca Phana dicta. The Greekish common Heath. *Bellonius*, in his first Book of Observations, and the 53d Chapter, tells us, That meeting certain Boys that had gathered Bundles of Heath about *Syderocassa* in *Macedonia*, to burn, which they called *Phana*, he was desirous to know the Difference between it and common Heath, and by them he learned this, as one especial Note of Difference, that it is easily pulled up by the Roots, without any Instrument to dig the Ground, when as the other common Sort cannot be gotten out without a Spade to dig it.

ERICA Coris folio maxima alba. The great flowered Heath. This Heath groweth the greatest of any, even as tall as a Man, and yet sometimes much lower, with woody, brown Stalks and Branches, the Leaves being small, round and short, somewhat like those of *Coris*, set in a quadripartite Form, or cross Fashion; the Flowers likewise grow four together at a Space, from the Middle

E R

of the Branches upwards, forming a very long Spike of a long, and are like small, long hollow white Bottles, somewhat sweet; the Seeds and Roots like the former Kinds.

ERICA Coris folio maxima purascens. The great purple flowered Heath. This differeth from former in nothing, but in having slenderer Stalks, yet as high; in the Flowers, which are long hollow like them, but of a plish Colour; another like h unto, *Matthiæus* setteth forth, Flowers only at the Tops of Branches.

ERICA major floribus ex baceo purpureis. Green Heath with dark green Flowers. This likewise differeth little from last, but only that it is lower more largely spread, and has darker green Leaves, four set together, all along the Branches, flowers likewise up to the Tops form like them, but of a whitish green purple Colour, being fresh grown.

ERICA Scoparia. Brush Heath. The Brush Heath groweth close and round, with sundry slender Branches, and small green Leaves on them, which quickly fall away from the Stalks, being a little dry, and the Flowers two together for the most part smaller than the former, and of an herby green Colour, but hollow as the other; besides these, it likewise sometimes beareth small scaly Heads of Leaves like unto those of the common hard Thyme.

ERICA pumila Belgarum Locum lii Scoparia Nostras. The Dutch, or our Broom Heath. This Heath groweth low and short, hard and brittle, with blackish slender and brownish Branches, and small green Leaves, like those of Thyme set on them, somewhat hairy,

E R

together, as in the rest; the
flowers grow five or six together,
the Tops of the Branches, hol-
like the rest, and of a pale
purplish Colour.

*ERICA Scoparia altera. Another
Heath.* This other differ-
not much from the last, but in
bearing three Leaves at a Space,
somewhat broader than the other,
green above, and grey underneath,
and a little hoary withal; the
flowers likewise are many, and
three together at the Tops, by
small Distances, turning all one
way, being somewhat larger, and
greater bellied, but of a deeper red
colour than the last.

*ERICA coris folio quinta Clusii.
Clusius his fifth Heath, with triple
branches and Leaves.* This Triple
Heath groweth low, and with slend-
er Branches, three usually set at a
joint, and three small thin Leaves
likewise, set by Spaces thereon, in
an even Order or Manner; the
flowers grow from the Middle to
the Top, somewhat large, many
together at the Joints, upon longer
foot-stalks, and are of a dull or
lead purplish Colour.

*ERICA virgata five sexta Clu-
sius. Small upright Heath without
branches.* This Heath hath sun-
dry hard and upright Stalks, aris-
ing from the Root, scarce a Cubit
high, being all single, without a
single Branch spreading from them,
and covered with an Ash-coloured
Bark, at the several Joints where-
of come forth divers small, dark
green Leaves bushing together,
and towards the Tops, sundry
hollow Flowers like the rest, stand-
ing together by Spaces of a most
bright deep crimson Colour, hang-
ing down upon long Foot-stalks.
You must understand, that all these
Sorts bear small Seed, although it
is not mentioned of every one.

E R

*ERICA similis Peregrina Planta
Lobellii. Lobel's strange Heath.*
This strange Plant (which Lobel
could not tell what to make of,
finding it growing in a Pot in
Monsieur de Brancin his Garden,
yet would join in the End of his
Heaths, with this Title, as one of
them, is a very strange Heath in-
deed, when as he has made ano-
ther Plant that was very like it, to
be a Kind of *Sedum minimum ver-
miculatum*, as in the same Page;
and the next Line unto this, he
himself doth set it down, yet cal-
ling it, *Erica peregrina altera*, be-
ing so near one unto another, that
I think them Congeneres) grow-
eth shrubby, that is, with woody
Stalks and Branches, like other
Heaths, with many small, long, nar-
row Leaves upon them, and purplish
Flowers at the Tops, consisting of
four small Leaves a peice, as near
as my Memory will serve me,
saith Lobel.

*Erica Procumbens, five supina
pallida purpurea. Pale purple creep-
ing Heath.* This leaning Heath
groweth up with many round,
brown Stalks, of a Foot long, or
more, leaning down to the Ground,
and sometimes taking Root again
as they lie; about which are set ma-
ny long, small Leaves, four set to-
gether, and sometimes 5 at a Place:
The flowers are of a pale purple
Colour, standing at the Tops of
the Branches, like unto the other
of this Kind; the Seed that fol-
loweth in this, as in most of the
other, is small and blackish; the
Root is hard and woody.

*ERICA Supina Herbacea. The
green flowered Heath.* This Heath
hath low, creeping Stalks, scarce a
Foot high, branched forth, and
four Leaves at every Place set a-
cross thereon; the Flowers come
forth among the Leaves, towards
the Tops, being small and hollow,

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with four Ends like the rest, but of an herby or green Colour; the Seed is like the other.

ERICA Supina Carnea. Blush-coloured, leaning Heath. This low Herb groweth not higher than the last, but much more beautiful, in that, although the Stalks be blackish and slender, leaning to, and lying on the Ground; and the Leaves stand by three at every Space, all along the Branches; yet the Flowers that grow at the End of them, are of a fine Flesh Colour, hollow like the rest, and ending in four Points, with eight blackish Threds within them, and a purplish Pointel in the Middle: This hath also small, blackish Seed; this is often found with leafy green Heads, like those of Thyme.

ERICA Supina Maritima Anglica. Our English Sea low Heath. This fine, small Heath, groweth low, but thick set with Stalks and Branches, and thereon very small, bluish green Leaves up to the Tops, where the Flowers stand many together, as in the others, of an excellent purple Colour, continuing long in Flower and Colour.

ERICA Baccifera Fructu albo. White berried Heath. The white berried Heath riseth up with Stalks a Cubit high, distributed into Branches, and both covered with a blacker Bark than any of the rest; the Leaves likewise, that are set in a triple Order at every Place, are of a blacker green Colour, and of a sharp as well as binding Taste: It hath sundry small, brave, shining, or transparent, white Berries, like almost unto dark Pearls, at the Tops of the Branches, full of an acid Juice, and three hard Grains or Seed within them: What Flowers it bears, hath not been yet observed.

ERICA Baccifera Nigra. Black berried Heath. The branches of

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this Heath spread far about the Ground, and as they lie, forth Roots again, taking up, a while, a great deal of Room, having sometimes four at every Space, or more, somewhat like the former; at the first of a dry Taste, and after somewhat bitter and biting upon the Tongue: Flowers stand at the Joints, the Petals towards the Tops, singularly divided into three, of a whitish green Colour, with whitish Threds within them; which follow small black Berries like Juniper-Berries, with a purplish Juice within them, many triangular Grains or within them likewise.

ERICOIDES Thalii, i. e. phragia.

ERIPHIMUM Galeni, is Radicibus.

ERIGERUM, i. e. Senetio, w. fee.

ERINGUS, or Sea-Hilly. Senecium.

ERS. See Bitter Vetch.

ERUCCAGO of Columna, is Reseda minor seu vulgaris, common Base Wild Rocket of Linson, who gives a Cut of it grows wild in many Places in England, but may be raised by sowing the Seed in the Spring.

ERUCA, Off. is called in English Rocket; there are several Sorts of it, but that Sort which brings white Mustard-Seed, is most commonly sown in Gardens with other Sallad Herbs, which should be eaten only in the Seed-Leaves; is more gentle than the black Mustard, and is a quicker Grower: it may be sown upon the bare Ground, from the Beginning of February, till November, and in Winter it is commonly sown under a Frame and Glasses, with other young Sallad-Herbs.

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ERUCA Sativa alba. *White, or Roman Garden Rocket, with white seed.* The Roman Rocket is a smaller Plant than our Garden Kind, having broad Leaves cut in on the Edges, but not deep, each Part being round at the End, nothing so hot or sharp in Taste as the wild. The Stalk hath some Leaves thereon, lesser and less jagged, and beareth white Flowers at the Tops, made of four somewhat long and round pointed Leaves; after which come short Pods, somewhat long and round, with a small Piece at the End, wherein is contained whitish round Seed; the Root is small, and perisheth presently after the Seed is ripe.

ERUCA latifolia. *Great Garden-Rocket.* This large Rocket hath broader and larger Divisions at the Leaves, and smaller at the Ends than our ordinary Garden Rocket, and each Part more unevenly dented about the Edges; the Flowers whereof are more yellow, and inclining to a Gold Colour, and the Seed smaller and darker, in smaller and longer Pods.

ERUCA maxima Americana. *Great Rocket of America.* This fruitful Herb riseth up to a Man's Height, with a Number of rough, hairy Stalks, branching forth on all Sides, and set with divers long and pointed Leaves, unevenly dented about the Edges, somewhat like those of *Lisimachia*, or *Loose-Strife*, but having a small downy Hairiness upon them, tasting somewhat sweet at the first, but sharp afterwards; the Flowers are many, that stand at the Ends of the Stalks and Branches, consisting of four yellow Leaves a-piece, which turn into slender, long Pods, containing small Seed, that are sweetish, and therefore I have rather placed it here for the Mildness, than with the wild Sorts.

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ERUCA Sylvestris vulgatio. *The more common wild Rocket.* This common Wild Rocket hath longer and narrower Leaves, much more divided, and into slender Cuts and Jags on both Sides of the middle Rib; of a sad over-worn, green Colour; from among which rise up divers stiff Stalks, two or three Foot high sometimes set with the like Leaves, but smaller and smaller upwards, branched from the Middle, into divers stiff Stalks, bearing many yellow Flowers on them, made of four Petals a piece, as the others are, which afterwards yield small reddish Seed, in small long Pods, of a more bitter and hot biting Taste than the other, as the Leaves are also.

ERUCA Sylvestris minor parvo flore. *Small, ill-smelling, wild Rocket.* This small, wild Rocket, doth not much differ from the last, but in the Smallness of the Leaves, Branches, Flowers and Pods; for in all, it is lesser, and the Leaves, although as much divided, yet into smaller Parts, and smelleth not well.

ERUCA Sylvestris minor Pursae Pastoris folio. *Small wild Rocket of Montpellier.* This is a very small Rocket, the Stalk not growing much above an Hand's Breadth high, and somewhat rough withal, parted into small and short Branches, with a few Leaves upon them at the Joints, which are little or nothing divided; but those that grow at the Foot of the Stalk, next the Ground, are somewhat long, and more cut in on the Edges, into divers Parts, much like the Leaves of *Shepherd's-Turke*, and rough likewise; the Flowers are somewhat large and yellow, standing upon long Foot-stalks, after which come small Seeds, in small and short Pods.

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ERUCA Sylvestris minor incana. *Small hoary, wild Rocket.* The hoary, wild Rocket, riseth up with divers hoary or whitish green Stalks, half a Foot high, and sometimes lower, branching forth at the Tops, into short Sprigs of an Inch long, bearing many small yellow Flowers, which turn into very slender and short Pods, with Seed; the Leaves at the Bottom are many, very small, cut and jagged, and hoary over the whitish green, as those upon the Stalks, growing on each Side one above another, are also.

ERUCA Cerulea. *Blue-flowered Rocket.* This Kind of Rocket hath the lowest Leaves, cut in on both Sides, somewhat like a Rocket, but more like Groundsel in my Mind; from among which rise up divers hairy streaked Stalks, scarce a Foot high, bearing rough and hairy Leaves on them, less jagged, and some not at all; shorter also and narrower; at the Tops stand the Flowers, one above another, of a bluish purple Colour, made of four Petals: After which come several long, smooth Pods, with small, reddish, sharp Seeds therein; the Root is long, slender and reddish, with some Fibres thereat.

ERUCA Sylvestris Angustifolia. *Narrow leaved wild Rocket.* It is doubtful whereunto this Plant might be referred, in that it participates of divers Plants; namely, of the Leaves of Tarragon, long and narrow, of the Colour of Rocket, upon Stalks a Cubit high, with Cods of Mustard or Cresses, and hot sharp Seed, and the whole Face of Erysinum or Bank Cresses, yet the Taste of Rocket.

ERUCA marina Anglica. *Park, English Sea Rocket.* The English Sea Rocket hath divers Stalks, some trailing upon the Ground, but others standing more upright,

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brought into our Gardens; it somewhat varieth the Face both in Stalks and Leaves, scatteringly set, with small long Leaves thereon, waved as it were on the Edges, like Groundsel or Rocket, but longer and lesser in the Garden; at the Tops of the Stalks grow the Flowers, of a pale purplish Colour, of the Fashion of the Flowers of Radish, composed of four Petals; after which come Seed fashioned like a Wheat-Corn (such also it beareth in the Garden) but greater, which are somewhat spongy, and not solid, not two joined together, as it is set down to have by the Sea-Side, but every Seed single by it self.

ERUCA Maritima Cretica. *Candy Sea Rocket.* The Sea Rocket of Candy hath divers short and narrow, rough green Leaves, next the Root, cut and divided on the Edges into small Parts; the Stalks are crooked, about half a Foot long, bearing Flowers at the Tops, which are purplish; and after them divers, rough, crooked, and jointed Pods, three or four Inches long, containing small reddish Seed; the Plant is hoary all over, both Stalks and Leaves.

ERUCA Monspelica filiqua Quadrangula. *Square coddled Rocket.* This square coddled Rocket hath the lower Leaves small, long and narrow, hairy, rough, and waved or cut in on the Edges, like Groundsel or Rocket; from whence rise two or three Stalks, that are round, rough, and reddish at the Bottom, set with some lesser Leaves, less divided than those below, and when it is full of Flowers, almost not at all; the Stalks are branched at the Tops, bearing many small yellow Flowers of four Leaves a-piece; after which succeed small, square, smooth Pods, hard when they are ripe, with a rough, sharp Point at

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the End, and open into two Parts, with one brownish Seed lying in each Part or Side, and is turned like a Snail, pointed at the Ends, and sharp in Taste upon the Tongue; the Root is somewhat thick and white, with some Fibres fastened thereto.

ERUCA Maritima Italica. *Italian Sea Rocket.* The *Italian Sea Rocket* hath some long and narrow Leaves growing next to the Root, very much and finely cut into divers small Parts, having the Stalk branched, and set with Leaves, but lesser, and less divided up to the Tops, where the Flowers being purplish, consisting of four Petals, stand one above another, in small Husks, with two Points a-piece; wherein, when the Flowers are faded and gone, stand small pointed Heads, fashioned like a Spear's Point, wherein is contained a white Kernel; the Root creepeth under Ground, with some Strings, which perisheth after it hath born Seed.

ERVUM of Columella, and others of the ancient Writers of Husbandry, is the *Orobis*, or *Bitter Vetch*; 'tis raised annually from Seed, and was much used by the *Roman* Husbandmen, for a Fodder for their Cattle; the *Greeks* call it *βεγβη*.

ERYNGIUM, Off. *Eringo*, or *Sea Holly*, is a Plant generally growing near the Sea Side, especially about *Ipwich*, but is cultivated in many Gardens for the Sake of its Root, which makes a pleasant and nourishing sweet Meat, as it is prepared at *Colchester*, which is a Place famous for it, but the Plant it self is so agreeable both in its Leaves and Flowers, that I think a Gardener should not be without it; we may sow Seeds in *March*, upon a light deep Soil, for the Roots will shoot almost a Yard in Length.

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ERYSIMUM, Off. from the *Greek* *ἐρύσιμον*, and also *Iris*, is called in *English*, *Wild Hedge-Mustard*, and by *Gerrard Bank Cresses*; it may be raised from Seed sown in the Spring, but we find it wild in many Places in *England*, and several Sorts of it, which are cut in *Gerrard* and in *Parkinson*.

ERYTHRODANUM, i. e. *Rubia*, which see.

EUONYMUS, is supposed to be the true *Ευώνυμος* of *Theophrastus*, called in *English*, the *Spindle-Tree*; it bears a beautiful Berry about *September*, is wild in *England*, and may be sown as soon as the Seed is ripe, or may be raised from Layers in *October*.

ESULA, Off. the *Marsh Spurge*, is cut in *Gerrard*, makes a large Plant, and is raised from Seed sown as soon as 'tis ripe, in moist Places.

EVER-FERN. See *Wall-Fern*.

EUPASTORIUM, i. e. *Agrimonia*; and *Eupatorium, Off.*

EUPHRAGIA, vel Euphrasia, Off. from the *Greek* *εὐφρασία*, but is also called *Ophthalmica*, from its Effects, in *English*, *Eye-bright*; the Flowers are very beautiful, being striped with purple upon white, and spotted with yellow; it loves moist Places, and may be sown in *March*; but it is a wild Plant with us.

EUPHRASIA vulgaris. *Common Eye-bright.* The common *Eye-bright*, is a small, low Herb, rising up usually, but with one blackish green Stalk, a Span high, or not much more, spreads from the Bottom into many Branches, whereon are set small, and almost round, yet pointed, dark green Leaves, finely snapped about the Edges, two always set together, and very thick; at the Joint, with the Leaves, from the Middle upwards, come forth small, white Flowers, striped with purple and yellow Spots

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Spots and Stripes ; after which, follow small, round Heads, with very small Seed therein ; the Root is long, small, and threddy at the End : This is found on some Hills to vary in the Colour of the Flower, to be more whitish, yellow, or more purple.

EUPHRASIA minima. Small Eye-bright. This small Eye-bright groweth not much above two inches high, having narrower and smaller Leaves thereon than the former, in all other Things not differing from the former.

EUPHRASIA pratensis rubra major. Great, red, woody Eye-bright. This woody, wild Kind, riseth up with one woody, square, brownish Stalk, divided into sundry Branches, a little above the Ground, that it seemeth a pretty Bush, about half a Yard, or two Foot high, set with somewhat long and narrower Leaves, pointed at the Ends, and somewhat indented about the Edges, two always set together at a Joint, one against another, which will in the Heat of Summer turn somewhat reddish : The Flowers are gaping and hooded, of Colour purplish red ; the Root is made of divers hard, woody Strings.

EUPHRASIA pratensis minor purpurea. Small, red, woody Eye-bright. This smaller, red Eye-bright, hath one square, reddish, hairy Stalk, an handful high, sometimes without Branches, and usually but with two, seldom more Branches, compassed with a few thick, hairy, almost round Leaves, two together, and deeply cut into Parts ; the lower Leaves, which are the less but into three Parts, the upper into five or six ; the Flowers break forth, sometimes from between the Leaves and the Stalks ; and sometimes they stand in Tufts at the Tops, two standing together, hooded, and purplish,

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coming out of long, green Husks ; sometimes the Flowers have been observed to be white, but very seldom ; after which come long and cornered white Seed in the said Husks ; the Root is small, woody and black.

EUPHRASIA purpurea Latifolia. Broadleaved purple Eye-bright. This is somewhat like the last, but it hath broader Leaves, and the Flowers are set, by greater Spaces, up to the Tops, of a finer purplish Colour, in other Things not much unlike the last.

EUPHRASIA pratensis major Lutea. Great yellow Eye-bright. This great yellow Eye-bright hath a square, hard, reddish Stalk, near two Foot high, set with fewer Joints, and longer, narrower, thick Leaves at them by Couples, and but smally dented about the Edges ; at the Joints on both Sides, come forth Branches, and at the Tops of them such like hooded Flowers, standing thick or close, two together, bending downwards, and looking all one Way, of a gallant Gold, yellow Colour, and standing in long, green Husks, having in them white Seed like the former ; the Root is slender and woody ; the whole Plant is bitter, and harsh on the Tongue, and astringent.

EUPHRASIA lutea minor radice squammata. The lesser yellow Eye-bright. This lesser Sort hath a smooth, hollow Stalk, a Foot high, or less, set with Branches and Leaves by Couples on them, which are like unto Germander or Ivy-leaved Chickweed, but longer pointed. The Flowers are yellow, but like unto those of the common Eye-bright ; the Seed is small, black and round, and pointed at the Ends, standing two together on a small Foot-stalk ; the Root is white and round, like a Bulb, composed of four thick Coats or Scales, lying

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lying close together; the whole Plant is without Taste, and somewhat resembleth the Fumitory; but *Columna* saith, That the Roots are like the *Dentaria Major* of *Matthiolum*.

EUPHRASIA. See Euphrasia.

EUPHROSINE, *i. e.* Buglosum, which see.

EUPHORBIEUM, what is generally called so in our Gardens, is a Plant shooting upright Stems, that are four-cornered, and void of Leaves, being full of a poisonous Milk, is called Spurge-Thistle: Dr. *Comelin* has given us a very good Cut of this in his *Amsterdam* Plants; but the *Euphorbium verum Antiquorum*, or true Euphorbium of the Ancients, is a Plant differing from this in Figure, but is also very succulent; both these are raised by cutting off the Stems from the Plant; and after they have lain four or five Days in the Sun to dry the wounded Part, plant them in Pots of light Earth, and put the Pots in the Bark Bed; they must have little Water, and one of our best Stoves in Winter; we may raise these Plants any Time in the Summer.

EXAN. See Cross-wort.

EXACON, *i. e.* Centaurium Minus.

EXUPERA, *i. e.* *Verbena*, which see.

EXOTICK Plants, are such as are brought to us from Foreign Countries, in the Culture of which we are to consider, That every Exotic or Foreign Plant, is maintained by the same Principles of Vegetation, as the Plants of our own Country. We must understand likewise, that all such Plants as are brought to us from abroad, do not require Shelter in the Winter. We must learn the Countries they came from, and consider the Climates, in order to give them such a Share

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of Heat or Cold with us, as they enjoy'd when they were at Home. We should also inform our selves of the Times when the Spring happens in every Country we receive Plants from, all which we easily learn from the Name of the Country; for that being given, we have the Latitude in Course from the Maps; and then only by finding out the Course of the Sun, we know when that Country is the most influenced by the Sun, and may judge in what Degree such a Country is heated by it: For the better Information of the Gardeners in these Particulars, I have published a Table of Latitudes and Degrees of Heat in my Monthly Works, and have regulated Thermometers accordingly, to act with the more Certainty: When we apply any of our Artificial Heats to Plants, which Mr. *John Fowler*, an excellent Mathematical-Instrument-Maker in *Switbin's-Alley*, by the *Royal-Exchange*, has so contrived, that all of his making are exact in their Motions one to another, or as one may say, work together in true Proportions, so that those in Hot-Beds, Stoves, Green-Houses, or other Places, bear a just Proportion to one another, with Regard to their different Degrees of Heat or Cold: It's necessary, however, to know, that fifteen Degrees higher than his Degrees of Heat marked for the Ananas or Pine-Apple, is sufficient to support Plants which are brought to us from under the Line, or ten Degrees on either Side the Line; and I think it is impossible to come nearer to a Certainty than by this Method, because we may always manage our Fires so, as to keep the Air in the House, within a few Degrees more or less, of the Point we aim at, as will appear by the Spirits in the Thermometer. As for Plants which come from

E X

from Places between ten Degrees, and two or three and twenty Degrees Latitude, we must keep the Air of our Conservatory so warm, as that the Spirits in the Thermometer may rise to the Height, where the Word *Ananas* is placed. The Plants which are brought from those Parts of the World that lie between the Latitudes of twenty three and thirty six, will require another House, where the Heats need not be so great as the former; and then a common Green house, which will only keep out Frosts, will be sufficient to preserve such Plants in the Winter as are Natives of Countries lying between thirty six and forty eight Degrees Latitude; and for all other Plants growing in Latitude from forty eight, to the most Northern Latitudes, they will do best abroad in our Climate, we should by no Means give them Shelter in a House, nor attempt to give them any artificial Warmth upon any Account; for Warmth is quite contrary to the Nature of such Plants as are Natives of the frozen Climates; which I think necessary to hint at, because I have known some Ingenious Gardeners, who by applying of artificial Heats to Plants brought from *Hudson's Bay*, have destroyed them.

With all the Plants which we receive from abroad, we ought to have an Account of the Soil and Situation where they grew; for it is remarkable, that there will be as much Difference between the Temper of Air on the South Side of a Mountain, and on the North Side, as one shall find in six or seven Degrees of Latitude upon a Plain. And again, we may remark, That all Trees of the Fir Kind, or others of the like Sorts, which abound in Turpentine Juices, will bear to stand abroad with

E X

us, though we find them growing naturally between the Tropicks; and as for the Soil, it is as necessary to be known, because we find that some Plants are natural to Bogs, others to Rocks and Stony Ground, and some which are Inhabitants of the Waters only; so that if we were to attempt the Culture of such Plants in a contrary Manner from their natural Mode, we should certainly destroy them.

Upon the Foot of these general Remarks, the Culture of Exotick Plants may be rendered easy and familiar, and without considering them, our Labour must always be uncertain.

In order still to help us in our Designs, with regard to the Culture of the most tender Exotick Plants, it will be necessary that I lay down a few proper Rules to be observed in the building of Stoves and Green-houses. In all Edifices of this Nature, our first Consideration ought to be the Situation; so that the Front of our Building may receive the Benefit of the Sun as much as possible in Winter; 'tis therefore we chuse to lay our Front exposed to the South, or South-East, which last I think much the best, because our House then receives the Morning Sun, which is of great Moment after the long Nights. In the Fronts of these Conservatories, we cannot have too much Glass, and if possible, the whole Front should be Glass, if the Roof of the House could be supported. On the other Hand, the back Walls of such Conservatories cannot well be too thick to keep the cold Northern Air from penetrating into the House; and for the East and West Ends, if our House fronts the South, it is necessary to have a large Pannel of Glass in each of them; for in the Winter, when our tender Plants want the Sun
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the most, and the Weather is moist, commonly gloomy, then half an Hour's Sun is of extraordinary Benefit to Plants in correcting the Damps of our Houses, and no Opportunity should be lost of receiving the Sun at any Time of the Day when it has any Power; for every Minute of the Sun's Presence rarifies the Air in our Houses, and puts it into a quicker Motion than it was before, till in a quarter of an Hour our House will be warm, and will continue nearly of the same Warmth till sixteen or eighteen Hours afterwards, if we do not prevent it by letting in the cold Air upon it when the Sun is gone off. The Observation I make concerning the Airs remaining warm so long as sixteen Hours, if we do not open the Doors, is done by observing the Height of the Spirits in the Thermometer, which one may perceive easily through the Windows.

But notwithstanding, how necessary it is when we have only a short Gleam of Sun-shine to let our Houses remain close till the Morning following, yet it is as necessary to refresh our Houses sometimes with Air from abroad; which ought to be as frequent as possible, always having regard to the Climate our Plants come from, and to judge in some sort, what Degree of Cold they will bear without Injury. I have therefore thought it necessary, in all the Conservatories which I have built for the Preservation of tender Plants, to make the Entrance into them from some Room, rather than to let in the open Air at once upon the Plants; by which Practice I found, that my Plants prospered and flourished better than others, where this Conveniency was wanting.

The Floors of these Conservatories should rather be layed with

square Tiles, than with any hard Stone; because such Stone as is very hard is apt to condense the Air of the House, and have a Dew lie upon it in moist Weather, which is no way healthful to Plants; but the Tiles, I speak of, are so spongy, that they imbibe the Moisture of the Air of the House, and prevent those pernicious Damps which occasion Mouldiness upon Plants, which is very frequent in such Conservatories as are paved with hard Stone or Marble. Nor is a Floor of Boards proper in such a Place, because, by frequent watering of Plants, a boarded Floor will soon rot. Again, We must observe in building our Conservatories for the most tender Plants, I mean such as are Natives of Places near the Line, or ten or fifteen Degrees Latitude on either Side the Line, such Conservatories should be very shallow, that is, between the South Front and the back, not above seven or eight Foot, provided that the Glasses in the Front are as high; and so in Proportion to the Height of the Glasses in the Front, we may make our Stoves deeper or wider. Some are of Opinion, That the Front Glasses of such Houses should lie sloping, so as to drop about a Foot from the Upright; but I do not see any great Occasion for that Situation of the Glasses, if our Front is all Glass. There are good Examples of this Kind at *Chelsey* Physick Garden. We shall also find it necessary in such Structures, to raise the Floor about two Foot above Ground, because under such Floors must lie our Pipes of Conveyance for Heat, or what are generally called Flues, which never should be buried in the Ground, for the Moisture of the Earth damps the Fires. These Flues should run from the Fire-Place along the Front of

E X

of the Conservatory, and turn at the End with a Sweep, and then along the Back of the House, and up a Chimney; the Fire-Place should be large, like an Oven, and covered with an Iron-Plate, which Plate being once heated will keep the Air of the House dry and warm a long Time, with a small Fire of Turf or Peat, or such Cakes as are made by the Tanners of their old Bark; and it must be observed, that when we begin to make Fires in these Stoves, we must continually keep them on Foot till the Season is warm enough to leave them off, which our Thermometer will inform us, as well as instruct us, when our Stove is too hot, which is as great a Fault as being too cold. If our House should happen to be over hot, the Air in it will consequently be too dry, and the Plants will suffer, by wanting the Nourishment which they draw from a free, warm Air; but we may remedy this, by letting in fresh Air from the Room adjoining, through Pipes, which one may place in the Wall for that Purpose. It would be well likewise to take care that our Roof be well lined with Straw, to prevent the Cold on that Side; and I think that good Shutters to the Windows would be also necessary in severe Weather, tho' some use Matts only to cover their Glasses when the Weather is extream cold. These are the necessary Precautions to be taken in building our hot Houses. Only to render them useful in Summer as well as Winter, we may have a Trench in the Floor about four Foot wide, and within four or five Foot as long as the Stove, and about two Foot and a half, or three Foot deep, to be bricked on all Sides. The use of this Trench is for Tanners Bark in the Summer-time, into which we must then

E X

plunge the Pots with our Ananas or Pine-Apples, and such other Plants as come from the hottest Countries.

But our Stove for Plants, which require a less Share of Heat, we may allow it to be ten Foot wide, and use our Fire Flues with Gentleness, allowing more Air in this than the Plants of the former will bear: And our Green-House, if the Front to the Ceiling is sixteen or eighteen Foot high, then we may suffer it to be sixteen or eighteen Foot wide; and our Windows should be of the same Height, observing also, that the Peers of Brickwork between the Glass be as narrow as can be for the Safety of the Roof; for if the Peers be thick, then we shall never have the Sun full in the House but at Noon; which is the Case of many large pompous Green-Houses which have been built within the last twenty Years.

'Tis to be observed, That a large Green-House will keep the least tender Plants, such as Orange-Trees and such like, much better than a small one, because the Quantity of Air, which is contained in a large Space, will be longer nourishing to Plants, than what can be enclosed in a small House; and sometimes the Severity of Weather will occasion the Gardener to enclose his Green-House for a Month or more, without giving any Air at all; and then, upon admitting such fresh Air on a sudden, it will have as bad an Effect upon the Plants, as if we were to let Plants want Water too long, and then give them a Flood to make good the Deficiency. This would make them shed their Leaves, and make them distempered; but in a large House, the Air enclosed for three Weeks or a Month will remain still nourishing to Plants; and tho

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Admission of fresh Air upon such a Body of enclosed Air will not so readily hurt the Plants, as when it is to be let in upon a small Body of enclosed Air. The late Lord *Ca-* had no regard to Glass in the Front of his Green-Houses for Orange-Trees, Myrtles, and such like, and in the Place of it put Canvas Sashes and Shutters to them; for he well knew how necessary Air was to Plants of their Nature, and as well knew the Ignorance of the Gardeners of his Time in judging of the proper Seasons to give Air to confined Plants, and therefore provided against it by this Means, and against Frost by the Shutter. But where a skilful Hand has the Management of a Green-House, let it be large, or otherwise, such a proper Proportion of Air will be given to each, that the Plants in either will be healthful; a small Green-House must be more often refreshed than a large one; and so it happens, that Plants in a large Green-House generally fare better than those in a small one.

When we are thus provided with Conservatories, we are to observe, that the Plants for our hottest House, such as the Ananas or Pine-Apple, the *Jamaica*-Pepper-Tree, the *Gnara*, the Ginger, the Bananas or Plantain-Tree, the Cinnamon, the Flower-Fence, the Mango, the Tamarind, the Anatto, the Turk's-Head, or Melon-Thistles; the several Sorts of *Cereus*, the Coffee-Tree, and such like, which are Natives of the hottest Climates, must not be exposed abroad, even in the Summer; but when we have done making Fires for the Winter, we must then make a Bed of Tanner's Bark in the Trench afore-mentioned, and keep these Plants in it all the Summer; and in such a Place we may preserve our humble and sensible Plants for several Years,

and bring them to that Perfection as to bear Seeds of a perfect Ripeness. The Method of making the Bark-Bed, I shall direct under the Words *Bark-Bed*; such of these as bear Seed should be sown in *February* or *March*; and for those Plants which may be raised from Cuttings, as the several Sorts of *Cereus*, &c. that Work must be done in the Summer.

The next Stove is for Aloes, *Frittilaria*, *Craffa*, and such tender Plants as come from the Latitudes between twenty and thirty; and for the various Kinds of *Ficoides*, *Cotyledons*, *Geranium*, and such like, which are found in the Latitudes between thirty and forty; they must be sheltered in such a Place where they may have Abundance of Air and Sun; for if they are confined close in the Winter, they will draw to such a Degree, that they will lose their natural Figure; but we must be sure not to let them take the Frost. I have kept the Plants, which I direct for the two last Conservatories, in a Green-House whose Front was all Glass.

As for Orange-Trees, Lemons, Citrons, Myrtles, and also such Plants as come from the Latitudes about *Carolina*, a common Green-House is sufficient to preserve them, without any Fire-Flues in it. In *Devonshire* we have Instances of Orange-Trees and Myrtles, which stand abroad all the Winter, the first only sheltered by a South Wall. In a word, the several Sorts of *Jeffanines*, as the *Indian*, *Spanish*, and *Brasil* Kinds, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, &c. which will stand abroad in any Part of *Europe*, may be well preserved in a Green-House; but the Shaddock, Orange, and such as are Natives of hotter Climes, must be sheltered according to their Climates; for they will drop their Fruit

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Fruit if they are not kept growing all the Winter.

In the next Place, we are to observe, That as all Trees and Plants, which are to be sheltered in the Conservatory, must be cultivated in Pots and Cases, so they should be frequently refreshed with new Earth, as deep as may be, without injuring the Roots. The most proper Seasons are in *February* and *August*, but the first is too often neglected, because it displaces the Plants in the House, but is of Sovereign Use to them.

EYE-BRIGHT, is *Eufragia*, which see.

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FAALIM Theveti, is a Plant which is called Mambazas, Counterpoison or Antidote, from its excellent Virtue in relieving such as are bitten by the most venomous Serpents in the Island *Mambaza*, where it grows. *Thevet* gives us an Account of it, and there is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*, which to me seems in all Respects to be the Mandragoras or Mandrake, or some Kind of it; and the proper Culture of it should be such as is described under the Word *Mandragoras*; only as this comes from a hot Country, it must be sheltered in our Stoves in the Winter, and have very deep Pots for the better Growth of the Roots.

FABA *Ægyptia veterum genuina*. This Plant is mentioned both by *Dioscorides* and *Theophrastus*, whose Root, as some would have it, was called *Colocasia*. The Plant, as we have the Description of it, is somewhat like a Water-Lily, and growing in Pools or Lakes about *Ægypt*; it brings a large Head or Fruit after the Flower is past, flat at the Top, and divided into many Cells, which are a kind of Nuts

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or Beans, like Acorns in Shape which were eaten by the ancient *Greeks*; if we could get this Plant it must be cultivated in Water-Tubs, like the Water-Lily, or *Nymphaea*, which see; only the Tubs where this grows must be sheltered in the Winter in a warm Place, setting of it in the House before the Frosts begin, and bringing them out when the Frosts are gone; while they are in the House, they must have as much Air as can be allowed, and fresh Water very often, which should stand a little in the Sun before we give it them; in *English* it is the *True Ægyptian Bean*.

FABA, in *English*, the *Bean*, which was known to the *Greeks*, was of two Sorts, which they called *Κύαμος ἄγρος*, and *Κύαμος ἑλληνικός*, *Faba Sylvestris*, and *Faba Græca*, and *Faba Veterum*, were not likely those Kinds now known to us under the Name of Beans, as we may find by perusing the several Authors upon that Head: However, the Bean, I shall here speak of, is what now we call so, of which we have several Sorts, the *Spanish Bean*, and the *Portugal Bean* for setting in *October* and *November*, to come early in the Spring; and the broad *Windsor Bean* to be set in *February* and *March* for a Summer Crop; of this there is the red and white Sort: And again, we have many other Kinds, which are found in curious Gardens, but none better than the *Windsor Bean* in my Opinion; these should be planted with a Dibble, in Lines about four or five Inches apart, and two Lines within fourteen Inches of one another, and about two Foot between these double Lines; 'tis a very profitable Plant, and very good for stiff Lands. We have, besides these, the Horse Bean, which may be sown upon Land, and ploughed in,

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and are great Improvers of stiff Clays.

FABA Ficulnea, *i. e.* Lupinus.

FABA Græcorum. See Faba.

FABA Indica, *is* Tamarindus.

FABA Indica Astroboli, *i. e.* Calisia Fistula Nigra.

FABARIA, *i. e.* Crassula Major.

FABAGO Arbor, *i. e.* Arbor Indæ.

FABAGO Belgarum, *i. e.* Capparis Fabago. See Capparis.

FAGULUS herbariorum of *Clusius*, *is* Betulus of *Lobel*, and Fagus sepiaria of *Gesner* in *Hortis*. This *Parkinson* makes to be the ὄσπυς or ὄσπυα of *Theophrastus*, that is Ostrya or Ostrya, in *English*, the Hornbeam Tree, is very like the Beach Tree or Fagus; it is a Plant much used in Gardens, for Hedges in Wilderness Works, and is in every Nursery to be bought by the Hundred Plants; it may be raised from Seeds sown either in the Autumn, as soon as they are ripe, or in the Spring; or else one may employ the Plant Gatherers to get the Sets out of the Woods in the Autumn or the Spring, which must be planted a while in the Nursery to get good Root before they are planted in Form in the Garden; for we must expect some of them to die when the Seedling Plants are come up; we may transplant them the second Autumn following, in double Lines, so that the Plants in each Line stand about ten Inches apart, and the Lines about sixteen Inches asunder,

FAGUS, in *Greek* ὄξυς, in *English*, the Beach Tree, is a Tree of great Use for its Timber, and is as beautiful as any Tree we have in *England*; it brings a Mast in rough Husks, like the Chesnut, and will bear the Chesnut to be grafted or enarched upon it; towards the End of the Summer, a little before the Fall of the Leaf, a Wood of these Trees affords one of the finest Pro-

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spects in Nature, giving us a View of the most agreeable Mixture of Colours I ever saw; the Mast of this Tree has been rendered famous for making of Oil; and 'tis from this Tree we have most of the Fire-Wood that is burnt about *London*. It delights to grow upon chalky Hills, such as are frequent in *Berkshire* and *Oxfordshire*; it grows freely from the Mast, sown either in the Autumn, as soon as 'tis ripe, or in *February*; the best Way is to sow it upon the Ground, and plough it in, and thento sow the Ground with Corn, or some other Crop, for the first Summer.

FAGOPYRUM, is also called Tragopyrum, and Tragotriticum; and Fagotriticum in *English*, is Buckwheat; it is supposed to be the ἑρβόσιμον, or Erysimon of *Theophrastus*, and seems to be, according to *Tragus*, the Ocymum of *Varro*, *Columella*, and other ancient Writers of Husbandry; while *Dodoneus* and *Lugdunensis* endeavour to prove, that Ocymum is a general Name for any Sort of green Fodder given to Cattle; however, we find that our Buckwheat is as good as any Manure for sandy Soils, and the Grain of it is very good and fattening for Poultry; abundance of it is sown upon such sandy Lands as are accounted barren, and it renders them fertile; it must be sown early in *March*; it will be above Ground in three or four Days, if the Weather be a little moist.

FAGOTRITICUM, is the same as Fagopyrum, which see.

SEA FANN, *is* Corallina reticulata.

FAR, according to some, is a Name given by *Columella*, and other ancient Writers of Husbandry, to the Grain of their best Bread-Corn; and there seems to be no other Difference between Far and Adoreum, but that Adoreum

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is

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is rather put for the husked Wheats, unless we suppose that Far is rather the Meal of Flower than the whole Grain, from whence then perhaps the Word *Farinaceous*, signifying dusty or mealy; the Ancients had several Sorts of Far, viz. the Far Clusinum, Far Vernaculum Rutilum, Far Vernaculum Candidum, and Far Halicastrum.

FARFARA, *i. e.* Tuffilago.

FARFARUS antiquorum, *i. e.* Populus alba.

FARFUGIUM, *i. e.* Caltha palustris.

FASELUS Dodonæi, is by the same Author called Bona Sylvestris, but I think it is plain that Faselus is all one with Phasiolus, for *Galen* makes both Faselus and Phaselus, to signify the same Thing; and it seems to be very plain too, that the Phasiolus of *Dioscorides*, and the Phaselus of *Galen*, is all one; but what I guess has made the Difficulty, is from the other Names given to Phasiolus, such as Dolichus, and Smilax Hortensis, which last we read among the Ancients, used to run up Poles, as our great Sorts of Kidney-Beans do; but then there are some small dwarf Sorts which do not run at all, but grow low and close to the Ground. See Phasiolus.

Favagilla Cæsalpini, is Chelidonium minus.

FAUFEL five Areca, which see.

FAULBAUM Tragi, *i. e.* Alnus nigra.

FERN, or Brakes, is Filix.

FEABERRIES, or Wineberries, or Gooseberries, is Uva Crispa, and Grossularia, which see.

Barberry FEATHER, or knotted white Coralline, is Corallina alba nodosa, a Sea Plant.

Peacock's FEATHER, is Fucus maritimus Gallopavonis pennas referens, is a Sea Plant.

Silver FEATHER, is Muscus ma-

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rintus argenteus plumiformis, a Sea Plant.

FEATHERFEW, or *Feaverfew*, is Parthenium and Matricaria.

Sea FEATHERFEW, or *Sea May-weed*, is Parthenium marinum.

Prince's FEATHER, or *Spotted Kidney-wort*, is Cotyledon montanum latifolium ferratum guttato flore, *Parkinson*.

FEATHER-GRASS, or *Cotton-Grass*, is Gramen Junceum lanatum, or Gramen Bombycinum.

Prince's FEATHER, a Kind of Amaranth. See Amaranthus.

FEBRIFUGA, *i. e.* Centaurium minus.

FERMENTATION is, when two Bodies being mix'd together of different Qualities, they produce such a Motion in each other's Parts, that their Contrast occasions Heat, which will continue just so long till one has overcome the other, or that the Parts of both are all reduc'd to the same Figure one as the other. When this happens, it is always followed by Putrefaction, as far as I have observed, unless the Violence of the Motion is stopt in the Beginning: The use of this to all Lovers of Gardens who have occasion to make artificial Heats, such are made by Horse-Dung, Straw and Water, Bran and Water, Tanners-Bark, and such like, is necessary to be considered, because they will the better know how to regulate such fermenting Bodies, and keep them to a Standard, when they know what the Occasion is of the Heat in the hot Beds they make; the simple Meaning of the *Latin Word Fermentatio*, is a Leavening. See more under the Word Hot-Bed.

FEL terræ, *i. e.* Scrophularia.

FELWORT, is Gentian, is Gentiana.

FELONWORT, is *Tree Nightshade*, *i. e.* Dulcamara.

Hollow

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Hollow leav'd **FELLWORT**, is the
Yellow leaved Scpewort, is *Sopona-*
convoluta folio.

Bastard **FELLWORT**, is *Gentianel-*

FENNEL, is *Fœniculum*.

FENNEL Giant, is *Ferula*.

Hog's **FENNEL**, or *Sow-Fennel*,
Sulphurwort, or *Harestrong*, is
ruceadanum.

Scorching **FENNEL**, is *Thapsia*.

Water **FENNEL**, or *Water Tarrow*,
Water Milfoil, is *Millefolium*
naticum.

FENNEL Flower, or *Devil-in-the*
Sh, is *Nigilla*.

FENBERRIES, or *Marsh Whorts*, is
ecinium palustre.

FENNY, or *Marsh Stones*, or *band-*
Orbis, is *Orchis palmata palu-*
s.

FENUGREEK, is *Fœnum Græcum*.

FETCHLING. See *Fitchling*.

FERRARIA, is a Name given by
to the Plant called *Eupato-*
m & Agrimonia.

FERRUM Matrix, *i. e.* *Sideritis*.

FERRUM Equinum, in *English*,
Yellow Vetch, is so called from
Figure of its Seed-Pods, which
resemble Horse-shoes. We have
or three Sorts of it wild in
land, which for Curiosity-Sake
may raise a few of every Spring,
sowing the Seeds in *March*.

FERULA, is called in *Greek*, *Νάϕ-*
η, and in *English*, *Fennel Giant*,
Plant which in most Respects,
its Magnitude, is like com-
Fennel; of this there is a rare
which we call *Ferula Galba-*
a, which is a Plant requiring
water in the Winter, and is very
strong scented; from this is said to
forth the *Galbanum*: Our most
common Sort of *Ferula*, is the *Fen-*
tenuiore folio, that is, the fine
leaved *Giant Fennel*; it is hardy
enough to stand abroad with us and
Seed every Year, by which
easily raised, being sown in

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March. I have seen this Plant a-
bove eight Foot high in a Summer,
for it dies to the Root every Year.
Pliny observes, That the *Ferula* is
present Poison to every Sort of
Cattel, except the *Asses*, and that 'tis
immediate Death to the *Lamprey*;
but however, it is of some Use to
Mankind, for in the Spring, when
the large Buds of the Stalks are first
appearing above Ground, if they
are cut from the Root, and put in-
to wet Papers, and laid some Time
in hot Embers to roast, and then
eaten with Pepper and Salt, is a
very agreeable Dish.

FERULA Tragi, is *Genista Tinc-*
toria.

FERULAGO, in *Greek*, *ραδίνιον*,
in *English*, *small Giant Fennel*, is a
Plant to be treated like the *Ferula*.

FESTUCA, is the same as *Avena*
sterilis, or *Bromos Herba*, which,
in *English*, is *Wild or Barren-*
Oats, or *Haver-Grass*, may be trans-
planted in *February*, and tho' nam-
ed Barren, yet brings Seed, which
may be sown in the Spring, but it
grows almost every where.

FESTUCAGO, is the same with
Festuca, which see.

FIBRES, are in *Latin* *Fibræ*.

FIBRÆ, in *English*, *Fibres*, are
such Strings as chiefly contribute to
compose the Leaves of Plants, or
such as run through the Stems and
Branches of Trees, and give the
Strength to the Trees; they are
those Strings which are useful in
Flax or Hemp, and the smallest or
extream Roots of Plants are called
Fibræ, or *Fibres*, from whence such
Plants, as most abound with such
fine slender Roots, are called *Fi-*
brous-rooted Plants; such is the
Violet, the *Primrose*, &c.

FIGARIA Brumfelfio, *i. e.* *Scro-*
fularia.

FIGARIÆ, are the Seeds which
are contain'd in the Fruit of the
Fig.

FI

FICOIDES, in *English*, *Ficoid*, or *Fig-Marigold*, so called, because it bears a Fruit somewhat shaped like a Fig; and also, because the Fruit is formed before the Blossom opens: When the Flower is open, it is radiated like the Flower of a Marigold, or of a Corn-Marigold; for which Reason it is called by some *Chrysanthemum Aizoides*, and I have named it a *Fig-Marigold*. *Parkinson* calls any of this Kind, a *Glass-wort*, or *Kali*, by the Name *Kali floridum repens Neapolitanum*; and also gives us a Cut of another Sort, in his *Theatrum Botanicum*: We find great Varieties of this Plant cut in the *Hortus Lugduno Batavus*, the *Paradisus Batavus*, and in *Volkamer*. I once had completely sixty Sorts, very different from one another; these I divided into Classes, viz. the Tongue-leaved Dwarf Kinds, the Aloe formed Dwarfs, the Frutescent, upright Kinds, the Creeping Kinds, the Night flowering Kinds, and the Annual Kinds, and the Tree Kinds; many of which I have also figured in my *Decades of Succulent Plants*. They generally grow in *Africa*, about the *Cape of Good Hope*; so that a common Greenhouse will preserve them in the Winter; and some of them will do well enough in the natural Ground, with only a Mat thrown over them in Frosty Weather: All these, except the Annual Sorts, we may raise from Cuttings all the Summer long, and even the Annuals may be raised that Way; but their dying in the Winter makes it not worth our while; they are also to be raised from Seeds sown in *March* upon common Hot Beds; but the Cuttings of all of them grow much the best, if they are planted in the natural Ground, and about *August* put into Pots; but we must observe that all these

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Cuttings of *Ficoides*, which very succulent or juicy, must carefully preserved from Bruise and lie two or three Days before they are cut from the Plants, the Sun, that the Moisture of the Wounds may be dry'd before they are planted, or else they will rot; very succulent Sorts require very little Water in the Winter, but in general require a great deal of Air, or they will be apt to be their Leaves and Shoots grow looser than they should; and we do not know how to distinguish them for they are very apt to grow of our Knowledge, if they are close confined from Air; these have a fine light Earth; they are to be found in every curious Garden; they have been hitherto kept in Stoves, but a Stove spoils them. *Parkinson* also gives us one Sort of *Ficoides* under the Name *Chrysanthemum Crysanthemum*.

FICUS Indica Arcuata of *Parkinson*, in *English*, the *Arched Indica Fig-Tree*, is called *Arbor de Indica* by the *Portuguese*; it grows in the warmest Parts of the *West-India* making a large Tree, with Leaves like those of the Quince, and Fruit like a Fig, of a beautiful red Colour: The Branches of this Tree are long and slender, which make them bend down to the Ground, which they no sooner touch, they take Root, and grow up thence to be Trees as the former, and repeat the same Way of increasing themselves; which is enough to teach us they may be raised by Layers, and also may be raised from Seed sown in Beds of Tanners-Bark in *March*. These require very warm Stoves in the Winter. There is a Cutting in *Parkinson*, and some Plants in some of our curious Gardens.

FICUS, in *Greek*, *oxy*, and in *English*, the *Fig-Tree*, has

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varieties, but is a Fruit which has been very little regarded in England; tho' I am very sensible the Reason is, because the bringing them to bear has been so little understood, and the indifferent Reputation of the old Sorts has not given the Gentlemen Hopes of any tolerable Success with them; or if they were well managed, yet the Fruit, when in full Perfection, would not be good enough to answer the Trouble; but both these Difficulties are now pretty well overcome, since it is part of the Accomplishment of an English Gentleman to travel, whereby most of our Nation are now fallen into a tolerable Notion of Foreign Fruits, having tasted the best abroad: As for the Culture of Figs, 'tis best done by Layers, either early in the Spring, or in Autumn, or Cuttings will take at the same Seasons; they love a light dry Soil, and their Time of coming is in July, as I have mentioned in my *Monthly Works*. I know no Gardener so excellent at this Work, as Mr. Whitmil, Gardener at Hoxton; and for the other Part, as far as it relates to the fine Sorts of Figs, I have imported several kinds of them, which I have communicated to him, so that I hope to see the Fig a Fruit of high Esteem in England.

Ficus Indica, also called *Opuntia*, in English, the *Indian Fig*, is a Plant which is figured in *Parkin*, and one Sort of it in my *Description of Succulent Plants*, and another in my *Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*. I have had about fifteen Kinds of it, three or four of which would grow very well under a South Wall, without Shelter, especially those which are brought from *Carolina*; but the others require gentle Stoves in the Winter: However, they none of them are Lovers of Water in the

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Winter, for they are very succulent, and apt to rot; they are raised from the Leaves being cut off in the Summer, and lain to dry a Day or two, and then planted an Inch or two deep in the natural Ground, finely sifted, and very light; but the Depth of Planting them must be to some more than two Inches, if they are of the large Sorts; and in Proportion to the Bigness of the Leaves we plant, we must observe, that what I call the Leaves, are what are generally so called; but they are rather Stems which shoot one out of the other: In Summer, when the Sun is hot, we may water them plentifully, and they will thrive the better; for then the Wet cannot lie long enough about them to rot 'em; but the Danger of watering them is in the Winter, when there is not Sun enough to dry the Wet the same Day. The *Indian Fig* is also called the *Prickly Pear*; there is great Variety of these in the Royal Gardens at *Hamp-ton-Court*, and other curious Gardens; the green Fruit will take Root, and every Bit of a Leaf.

Ficus Indica arcuata. The arched Indian Fig Tree. This admirable Tree, for so it is called by many, groweth to be great and tall, spreading many Arms, and very long, which by Reason of the Slenderness and Length bend down to the Ground, shooting forth certain yellowish Strings at their Ends, which, as soon as they come to the Ground, do thereunto thrust themselves as strongly as the first, which again sendeth forth other Branches after a while that they are well grown, in the same Manner as the first; for they also in Time grow great, and spread their Branches, which bending down take Root again; and thus successively, one after another, until it hath taken up a great Compass of Ground,

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even a Mile, as it is said, and made as it were a Grove or Wood from that one first Tree; whereunder the *Indians* do shelter themselves from the Heat of the Sun, and so prune away the under Boughs and Branches, that they make several Walks and Cross-ways through these Trees, leaving their Branches over Head, as Arches to pass under to-and-fro, and cutting out some Lookholes as it were, to give Light and Air to a Thousand Men and more, that may be sheltered under the Shadow of this one Tree, with the Suckers thereof; among so many of whom, it is hard to find out the Original or Mother Stock; the Leaves on the young Branches are like unto Quince-Tree Leaves, green on the upper Side, and hoary, white like them underneath, wherewith Elephants are much delighted to feed, and whose Branches they cut down to give them: The Fruit groweth among the Branches, no bigger than the End of one's Thumb, but fashioned like a Fig, of Blood-red Colour both within and without, somewhat sweet like unto them, but not so pleasant.

FIDICULA, or Filicina Gazæ, i. e. Trichomanes.

FIGG-TREE, is Ficus.

FIGG-TREE, of Cyprus, or the *Ægyptian* or *Syrian* Mulberry Figg-tree, is Sycomorus, which see.

Indian FIGG-TREE, is Opuntia or Ficus Indica, which see.

The Arched Indian FIGG-TREE, is Ficus Indica arcuata, which see.

Indian Cluster FIGG, or Musa or Plantain-tree, is Bananas and Musa Arbor, which see.

FIGG-BEAN or Lupine, is Lupinus, which see.

FIGWORT or Broomwort is Scrophularia, which see.

FIGG of Hell, is Ficus Infernalis, is so call'd, because the Fruit some-

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what resembles a Thorny Fig. Papaver Spinosum.

FILAGO major, is Gnaphalium FILBERT-TREE, is Nux Avena, and Corylus sativa.

FILIPENDULA, is by many taken to be the *Oenanthe* of *Dioscorides*, *English*, *Dropwort*, and is also called *Saxifraga Rubra*, or *Red Br Stone*; 'tis a Plant frequently growing in the Meadows, sometimes bearing Trusses of white Flowers and sometimes purple Flowers; from the Manner of the Root growing that 'tis called *Dropwort*, is generally known; there is a great deal of it in *Gerrard* and in *Parkinson* may be transplanted in the Spring or in Autumn.

FILIPENDULA. Mountain, or Herbaria *Filipendula* or *Dropwort*.

FILIPENDULA montana major, is *Whitish Mountain*, or *Hooded Filipendula*. This first *Hooded Mountain Filipendula*, shoot forth its round crested, or stalked Stalks, of a Finger's Thickness, to a Cubit's Height, whereon are many Wings of many cut and divided Leaves on each Side of them, from the Bottom to the Top, somewhat like those of the former *Filipendula*, or between them and *Yarrow*, but hard, and somewhat rough to handling; whereon are growing long spiked Head of whitish Flowers, formed like the gaping Head of the *Satyrians* or *Testicles*, called *Cullions* or *Dogs-Stones*, even one set in a five leaved *Hud*, which being fallen, there follow round Heads, pointed at the Top, wherein are contained much small greyish Seed; the Roots are many long and thick Strings, somewhat like unto the *Asphodil* Clogs, but not so great, which are set together at the Heads, and ending in long Fibres, abiding many Years, and shooting fresh Leaves and Stalks in the Spring, altho' the old ones down

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Fig. Down to the Ground, and with-
ther.

FILIPENDULA montana mollior altera. *Smooth Mountain, or Hooded Filipendula.* This other Mountain *Filipendula* hath such like Stalks, with long and divided Leaves on them, in the like manner, not differing from them, but in that they are nothing hard, but very gentle and smooth in handling; the Flowers grow likewise at the Tops of the Stalks, in a long spiked Head, many set together, and in Form hooded like them, but are in some of a pale whitish yellow Colour, and in others of a reddish purple; the Roots also are not so great and thick, but rather like Asparagus Roots.

FILICULA, i. e. Polypodium.

FILICASTRUM, or *Filix Florida*; also *Filix palustris*, is in *English*, *Osmund Fern*, *Osmund Royal*, and *St. Christopher's Herb*, or *Flowering Fern*, is found growing in Moors and Bogs, and may be transplanted into our Gardens about *April*, or indeed any Time in the Summer, if we have an artificial Bog prepared to plant it in. See *Water Tubs*.

FILICULARIS hirta, i. e. Polypodium.

FILICULA candida & saxatilis, in *English*, *White Stone Fern*, has corniculated Leaves, making a very pretty Figure; this grows in stony and rocky Places, as also upon Stone-Walls; but I have transplanted it in the Autumn, in Pots of Rubbish and Earth mix'd, and it has prosper'd very well.

FILICULA Fontana, i. e. Trichomanes Aquaticum.

FILIUS ante Patrem, is Colchicum, which see.

FILIX, in *English*, *Fern*, is by the Ancients said to be Male and Female; the first is called in *Greek*, *πτερίς*, and *Πτερίς*, *i. e. Pteris* and *Pterion*, because the Leaves are like

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the Plumes of Birds; the Female Fern, or *Filix Fæmina*, is called in *Greek*, *θηλυπτερίς* and *νυμφαίπτερίς*, *i. e. Thelypteris* and *Nymphæapteris*, in *English* is the Brake or common Fern; of these there are vast Varieties, both Exotick and of our own Country; the Cuts of a great many fine Sorts are extremely well engraved in *Sir Hans Sloan's* first Volume of the *Natural History of Jamaica*, and some of our own Country are found in *Gerrard* and *Parkinson*. I have transplanted many Kinds of them, by taking up the Roots in Autumn, and putting them in a little Bag of Sand till I had Opportunity of planting them, and then preparing a Soil agreeable to that they were taken from.

FILIX mas Vulgaris. The common Male-Fern. Of the Male-Fern there is some Diversity, as shall be shewed. The Male-Fern sendeth forth several hard, rough, unbranched Stalks of winged Leaves, naked at the lower End, consisting of many Leaves up to the Tops, with one at the End, set on both Sides thereof, not fully opposite, but as it were in the Middle, between two, on the contrary Side, each Leaf not fully divided, but deeply niched in on the Edges, all of them of a pale green Colour, hard and dry, or without Sap, broadest at the Bottom, on the backside of which there are certain brownish small Spots, which are the Seeds, for by the falling of them young ones are increased. This and all other Sorts of Fern and Capillary Herbs in this Class mentioned, have no Flowers nor Seeds, other than such Spots or Scales, whereby they are encreased, altho' many have deny'd, that any of them have either Flowers or Seed; and some have been reclaimed upon my Instance of the Place in *Genesis* i. 11 and 12, and so have

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declar'd it; the Root hereof is made of many thick black Threads, descending from a brown, thick, scaly Head.

FILIX mas aculeata. The prickly Male-Fern. This Fern differeth not from the former, but only that the winged Leaves are not dented in; but the whole having a small Prick at the End of each of them, and growing not so high.

FILIX Fæmina vulgaris. The common Female-Fern. This Fern riseth up with one or two, and sometimes more round Stalks from the Root, somewhat higher than the former, and branched, with winged Leaves growing on both Sides thereof, equally against one another, every Leaf being lesser than the Male, and more divided or dented, not sharp, but round pointed, of as strong a Smell as the former, and having the like Spots on the Backside of them; which Stalk, if it be cut aslope in the Middle, somewhat long, will in the white Pith thereof shew some Mark of a Spread-Eagle; the Root hereof is long, and slenderer than the former, of about a Finger's Thickness, and blackish, for the most part creeping under Ground.

FILIX Fæmina pinnulis dentalis. Dented Female-Fern. This other Female-Fern hath the small winged Leaves, which are set on each Side of the middle Rib, somewhat sharp pointed, of a sadder green Colour, and narrower than the former, yet spotted on the Backside, but the main Stalk is fuller of Branches, and not growing up so strait nor so high, and differeth little in any thing else.

FILIX Fæmina aculeatis pinnulis. Sharp pointed Female-Fern. The sharp pointed Female-Fern hath the main Stalks about a Foot long, branching out into many Wings, each whereof is not dent-

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ed, but whole, ending in a small Prick or Point.

FILIX Pumila Saxatilis pinnatis Clusii. The small Stone-Fern of Clusius. This small Fern hath a long black, and slender Root, creeping and spreading aslope under Ground with a few hard, slender Fibres thereat; from whence spring several Stalks a Foot high, branched into many divided Leaves, like unto Female-Fern, but much less, more finely divided, and far more tender or delicate than they, and spotted on the Back of them like other Ferns.

FILIX pumila Saxatilis Clusii. The second Stone Fern of Clusius. This other small Fern hath several strait round Stalks, green at the first, but blackish, being full grown about an Hand's Breadth high, shooting forth Leaves from the Middle upwards, with Divisions on both Sides, like unto the Male Fern, but much less, and finer spotted on the Back of them, as the former. The Root from a Head such as the Male-Fern hath, sendeth forth many black Heads, Threads or Fibres.

FILIX Saxatilis foliis non serratis. Small Stone Fern, with whole Leaves. This is small, and groweth somewhat like the Male-Fern, but the Leaves are not dented but whole, like unto the Water Fern.

FILICULA Fontana. Small Rock Fern. This small Fern groweth low, bushing, with many very small and dark green Leaves, resembling the common Sort, but much less than any of those before.

FILIX Saxatilis Crispa. Small curled Stone Fern. This small curled Fern hath a Root composed of a Multitude of Threads or Fibres growing from above; whence spring up many small Stalks, scarce an Hand's Breadth high, set on both Sides

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des with tender soft Strings of
very small Leaves, so finely divided
and dented, that they seem curled,
a dark green Colour upwards,
and paler below, towards the Bot-
tom, having reddish or brownish
molt-like Spots on the Backsides,
the Milt-waste hath.

FILIX Saxatilis Baccifera. *Berry*
bearing Fern of America. This Fern
America riseth up with many
round, hard Stalks of wing-
ed Leaves, each consisting of ma-
ny Parts, as it were, or cut deep-
ly in on both Edges, into many
divisions, of a fresh green Colour,
growing in many Places all along the
middle Rib, on the Backside of
them, small round Seeds like Ber-
ries set, green at the first, but black
and sweetish, being ripe, which
are so easily gathered, that a
small Touch with the Hand, or
the shaking of the Stalks with the
Wind, will cause them to fall on
the Ground, where they will
soon take Root and grow; the
root is composed of many brown
fibres, somewhat harsh in Taste;
the Leaves die at the End of
Autumn, and spring up a-new in
April, the Berries being ripe about
St. James's-Tide.

Chamae FILIX Mariana Anglica.
The small English Sea Fern. In this
small Sea Fern, from a thick brown-
ish Root, composed of a Multitude
of Threds, rise several bright shin-
ing black Stalks, two or three
inches high, whereon are placed
many rough, thick, shining, black-
ish green Leaves, after the Man-
ner of the Male-Fern, finely snipt
about the Edges, and with brown-
ish Marks on the Backs of them,
as other Ferns have.

FILIX Saxatilis Tragi. *Naked*
Stone Fern. This Stone Fern, from
a thick tufted Root, sendeth forth
many hard and rough Stalks, with-
out Leaves, with some Spots on

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them, as other Ferns have, and on-
ly forked at the Tops into two or
three short Parts, bowing or bend-
ing down their Heads; it agreeth,
saith *Tragus*, with Fern, in Smell
and Taste.

FINGER-FLOWER, or *Fox-Glove*,
is *Digitalis*, which see.

FILUM Maritimum, in *English*,
Sea Silk-weed, or *Thread-weed*, is
the *Filum nigrum* *Scoticum* of
Parkinson.

The **FIR-TREE**, is *Abies*.

FISTICK-NUT, is *Pistacho* & *Pi-*
stacia.

FISTULA Pastoris, is *Digitalis*
Vulgaris, which see.

FISTULARIA, *i. e.* *Pedicularis*
purpurea.

FITCHLING, or *Medick Fetchling*,
or *Cock's-Head*. See *Onobrychis*.

Bitter FITCH, or *Vetch*, is *O-*
robus.

Wild FITCH. See *Vetch*.

Five leaved, or **FIVE-FINGERED**
GRASS, or *Cinquefoil*, is *Pentaphyl-*
lum & *Quinquesfolium*, which see.

Wild FLAG, or *Yellow Water*
FLAG, is *Pseudoiris*, which see.

Sweet Smelling FLAG, is *Acorus*
and *Calamus Aromaticus*, which
see.

Corn FLAG, is *Gladiolus*.

FLAMMA Theophrasti, is *Ama-*
ranthus minor purpureus.

FLAMMULA, or *Ranunculus pa-*
lustris Gefneri, also *Ranunculus*
Flammeus, in *English*, *Marsh Crow-*
Foot, or *Spear-wort*, is raised from
Seeds sown in artificial Bogs, or
by transplanting the Roots in Au-
tumn, in such Bogs. See *Water-*
Tubs; 'tis a very poisonous Herb.

FLAMMULA Jovis Gefneri, *i. e.*
Lychnis Sativa coronaria.

FLAX, is *Linum*.

Toad FLAX, is *Linaria*, which
see.

FLEABANE, is *Conyza*.

Water, or **Marsh FLEABANE**.

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FLEA-WORT, is *Psyllium*.

FLIXWEED, is *Sophia Chirugorum*.

FLORAMOUR, or **FLOWER gentle**. See *Amaranthus*.

A **FLOWER** is that Part of a Plant which contains all the Parts proper for Generation; it is the Fore-runner of the Fruit, and contains in it all the Principles of the Fruit, that is, the Pistillum or Stylus, which Part encloses the Ovary or Female Part, which in Time will become the Fruit; about this Part are set the Stamina or Chives, every one of which is crowned with its Apex or Pendant, which produces a Dust or Meal, which serves to impregnate the Rudiments of Seed in the Pistillum: When this Office is over, the Stamina and Apices decay and fall off, together with the Leaves of the Flowers, which are called Petals from the *Greek*, to distinguish them from the green Leaf of the Plant called by the *Greeks* Phyllon; these Petals in the Tulip are those fine marked Leaves of the Flower which are so much admired; and this being premised, we shall proceed to speak of the Flower-Garden, and of the Management of Flowers in it.

The Piece of Ground which we allot for a Flower Garden, ought to be well sheltered from tempestuous Winds, and yet enjoy the Sun; for this End I choose to fence it about with Hedges of such Trees as lose their Leaves in Winter, because from the Fall of the Leaf, to the Middle of *April*, they are naked, and do not hinder the Sun from influencing the Ground; but as a Flower-Garden is generally a small Piece of Ground, so if it was to be fenced with Walls, there would be eddy Winds, which would help to blight and destroy our Flowers: When I speak of a

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Flower-Garden, I mean such a Space as is necessary for our choice Flowers, and to try such Experiments in, as relate to their Improvement. This Garden therefore should be fenced from the public Part of our Garden, that it may be safe from indiscreet Hands, which do not know the Value of a good Flower, nor the Advantage which may arise by a good Experiment.

This Piece of Ground should, if possible, lie near the Green House, because it may serve to set our Exotick Plants in, after our principal Shew of Flowers is over, and besides, all our Rarities will be then together, and the Gardener will more readily take care of them, than if our Curiosities were straggling in different Parts of the Garden. This Garden ought to be disposed in Beds for the Reception of our fine bulbous Roots, and our Seedlings of Auriculas, Polyanthos, and the Seedlings of bulbous Flowers; the whole should consist of light Soil; even the Alleys should be regarded as well as the Beds; for a noisome Vapour coming from the Alleys may undo our Care in the Preparation of our Beds. If we are situate upon a Clay, we should have regard to what I have mentioned under the Word *Soil*, not to dig into it, but lay a good Quantity of light Soil upon it, and well where our Alleys are to be, where we design our Borders. What I call a good Quantity, is ten or twelve Inches thick, if it can be done, and the best Part of it skreened. When this is done, I think Edgings of Box are preferable to border Boards, for Box is continually encreasing in Value, while border Boards are decaying.

The Flower-Garden being thus in Order, we are next to provide Boxes or Cases of 7 or 8 Inches deep, with Holes at their Bottoms.

These: choice of those of the ancients Tulips. The Sec- ries w Flowers made, Variet Tribes ther, v- ries fr- ers, a- the G- lowin- fore, Sorts Polya- mone- low- such of ro- that, Pile, use t- in th- use get i- be c- enou- their none than the old and the wit- slow the- ver- tak- ing- the- set- hap- do- the- sta- The

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These are for raising some of the choicest Seeds of Flowers, such as those of Carnations, Auriculas, Ranunculas, Anemones, Polyanthos, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Fritillaries, and such like; for from the Seed is produced all the Varieties we have of every Race of Flowers. It is a Remark I have made, That where we have already Varieties of Flowers of the same Tribe standing or growing together, we may expect great Varieties from the Seeds of such Flowers, according to the Doctrine of the Generation of Plants; for the sowing of the Seeds mentioned before, we must provide different Sorts of Earth. For the Auricula, Polyanthos, Ranunculas, and Anemone, we must have rotted Willow Earth, as we call it, that is, such Earth as we find in the Heart of rotted Willows, or for want of that, the Bottom of an old Wood-Pile, well sifted, will do; but we use this only upon the Surface, for in the Bottoms of the Boxes we use fresh sandy Loam, if we can get it; the Willow-Earth need not be quite an Inch thick, but just enough for these Seeds to strike their first tender Roots in, and none of them must be covered more than the Thickness of half a Crown; the old Method was, to lay the old Willow-Earth on very light, and after sowing the Seed, to press the Earth and Seeds down close with a smooth Board; and if we sow them in the Spring, to give them frequent Waterings, and cover them with Chickweed, but taking it carefully off every Evening till the Seeds come up. When the Weather begins to grow warm, set the Boxes in the Shade: It will happen sometimes, tho' but seldom, that the Auricula Seed, and the Polyanthos Seed, notwithstanding this Care, will not come

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up the same Season, or perhaps but a few of them; but the next Autumn, or the Spring following, we may expect a good Crop. We may likewise sow their Seeds in *September*, which I take to be the best Way, because they have the Advantage of a moist Season to bring them up, but we must defend them from the most rigorous Frosts. As for the Ranunculas, and the Seeds of Anemones, they are very light, and should be sown shallow in the same Sort of Earth, in *September* rather any other Season, tho' I have known them do well to be sown in *February*. When we find these Seedlings come up, we must order them in the following Manner, the Auriculas and Polyanthos must be planted out on Beds of fine Earth, about *Midsummer*, and shaded for sometime, as all new planted Flowers or Herbs ought to be; and the Situation they delight in, is, where they can enjoy the Morning Sun only. The Ranunculas and Anemones, which we may rank among the dry Roots, should remain in their Cases till they flower; and then we must mark those which are the most delightful, and take their Roots out of the Ground as soon as the Flower and Leaves are decay'd: When we have taken these Roots up, it is proper to keep the Ranunculas Roots in dry Sand, but the Sand must be very dry, or the Roots will rot; or according to the common Method, keep them in Paper Bags, in a dry Place; the Ranunculas and Anemones, will, for the most part, blossom the same Year they come up, and some the second Year, at which Time we may expect Flowers from the Auriculas and Polyanthos, and need not scruple to remove such as we like best into Pots while they are in Flower.

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In the next Place, we must provide Cases for the Seeds of Tulips, Hyacinths, Frittilaries, Narcissus, bulbous Iris, Crocus, and other curious Bulbs; the Earth for this should be very fine and light; and for the Time of sowing the Seeds, it should be as soon as they are ripe, remembring the Rule I have laid down, That all Seeds, in Proportion to their Weight and Substance, must be buried deeper or shallower in the Earth; the lightest and weakest of these will not bear to be cover'd thicker than the 8th Part of an Inch, and the most substantial of them not quite half an Inch; these Seeds will come up the first Year, but we must have a little Patience before they will come to flower, four or five Years it may be, but then we are sure of new Varieties, and our Labour will be well recompensed. When we have once began to make such Seminaries, we should sow of these Seeds every Year to have a Succession of them; and in the mean time, we shall be amused with our Seedling Auriculas, Ranunculas, Polyanthos, and Anemones, besides the Varieties which we may expect from Seedling Carnations, which I shall mention by and by; but in these young Nurseries of Bulbs, we are to observe, That the *July* after the Seeds are come up, we should plant them into other Cases about an Inch and half asunder, and let them stand in some Place which is well exposed to the Sun, and where they may be sheltered from severe Frosts: The third Year we may plant them in Beds about four Inches apart, and the Year after that, only take them up for a few Days in hot dry Weather, in *July*; and when a fresh Bed is prepared for them, plant the Tulip Roots, Narcissus, and bulbous Iris, six Inches apart, and

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the Crocus four Inches, and let them stand to flower. In the sowing the Seeds for these Seminaries, the Seed must be perfectly ripe and dry when we gather it; and if we save it from such Plants as stood among a good Collection, we may expect Variety enough from it, according to my *System of the Generation of Plants*. Samuel Trowel Esq; has had prodigious Success in his Undertakings of this Kind, in his Gardens at Poplar, especially in raising of Tulips and Hyacinths from Seeds: The Tulips particularly are remarkable, because he saved the Seed from one Sort of Tulip, called the *Triumph of Europe*, which has a peculiar Manner of flowering, very different from any others; but as this Flower stood among many curious Tulips, so the Seedlings partake of them all, and many of them outdo the very best Tulips that have yet appeared in the World; and his Hyacinths likewise are no less to be admired.

The Seeds of *Carnations*, or *July-Flowers*, ought also to be saved from the best variegated Flowers which have stood in a good Collection: The Earth to sow them in, should be a fine sandy Loam, well sifted, and the Time of sowing should be about the Beginning of *May*; for if we sow them sooner, they will grow too much into hard Branches, inclining to be woody; and we shall hardly get any Layers from them the second Year, when they come to blow. We may sow these upon an open Bed, and plant them out the *August* following, to stand for flowering. The Beds we transplant them upon, should be narrow, so as to hold only two Rows in each, letting the Plants stand about a Foot asunder, for the better Convenience of making Layers of such of them as happen to be worth encreasing. The

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The Cyclamens, or Sow-Bread, are only encreased by Seeds sown in Cases of fine Earth, as soon as the Seeds are ripe.

Having thus set forth the Manner of raising our most curious Flowers from Seeds, I come next to prescribe the Methods of Preserving and Improving them.

As for those which are commonly called Bulbous Roots, such as our Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculas, Hyacinths, and bulbous Iris, they should be taken out of the Ground as soon as their Seed is full ripe, and their Stalks and Leaves are decayed; for so long as they are growing, or are green above Ground, so long are their Bulbs improving in the Ground, from the Juices which circulate from the Leaves and Stems; but when that Work of Circulation is over in the Leaves, it ceases in the Roots also, and we may take them up; for which Work we should always choose dry Weather, and after picking our Roots clean, lay them upon Mats, exposed to the Sun for a few Days, without letting any Rain fall upon them, nor suffer them to receive any Moisture from the Dews. When they are thoroughly dry, put them in Paper Bags, and lay them in a dry Place till *September*, when we may plant our bearing Roots of Tulips or bulbous Iris and Hyacinths; at which Time we may put the Ranunculas and Anemones into the Ground; and also we may plant our Crocus if they happen to be taken up. As for the Anemones, we must break their Roots, and choose out the largest Clogs for Blowing, and plant the Off-sets in some By-places. The Narcissus Roots, and the Junquils, must never remain above a Month out of the Ground; they may be taken up in *June*, and put in again in *July*, for they are very forward to shoot.

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It is a certain Rule, That all bulbous Roots may be taken out of the Ground, when their Leaves and Flower-stalks are withered and decayed, and should be put in again before they begin to sprout; then our transplanting them from one Place to another will be safe. For my Part, I know no Necessity of taking any Bulbs out of the Ground, but to separate their Offsets from them, or when we want to change them from one Soil to another.

As for the Auriculas and Polyanthos, the Soil for them should be light sandy Loam, and when we plant them in Borders, under Walls, the Borders should lie steep and sloping, to sling off the Wet; but we must always choose out shady Places for them: The Time of encreasing these by taking off their Offsets, is when they have almost done flowering, or at *St. James's-Tyde*; which Work should be done every other Year at furthest. The Polyanthos will prosper much better in Beds than in Pots; but our fine Auriculas must be potted, that we may shelter them when they are in Flower; for their Beauty is lost, if we suffer their Flowers to take the Rain, which dashes off the fine Dust, which gives them their rich Appearance.

The Carnation, or *July-Flower*, ought also to be cultivated in Pots. When we blow them in a Collection, the Time of laying them for Increase, is as soon as the Layers or Shoots growing about the Root are long enough; that is, when they have five or six Knots or Joints between their Root, and the Crown or Truss of Leaves. We then clear away the Leaves from the Joints, and with a fine Penknife cutting one of the Joints half thorough, we then turn our Knife, and slit it upward towards the other Joint, and so pin it down
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into the Earth with a little Hook of Wood. Sometimes we may do this Work in *June*, and sometimes not till *July*; 'tis as the Layers are fit for it. When these have taken Root, which will be in six or seven Weeks Time, if we keep them watered; take off the Layers, and plant them in small Pots, about four Inches over; in which we may let them remain till the Middle of *February* following, and then turning them out with the Earth about them, we must plant them into larger Pots for Blowing; but we must take Care to shelter them in severe Weather, in such a Place where they may have Air enough; as soon as these Plants begin to spindle, we must tie them gently to Sticks with Bass, to keep them from breaking by the Winds; and when their Buds appear, we must take away all but two or three, that the Blossoms may be strong; one Blossom upon a Stalk is enough, if we would have them large.

Having now laid down proper Rules for the Management of our choicest Flowers, I shall proceed to give Directions for the ordering of those Flowers which are called vivaceous. What I mean by vivaceous Flowers, is such whose Roots are constantly lasting and encreasing in the Earth, and which put forth fresh Flower-Stems every Spring, which decay as soon as they have done flowering; of these are the Piony, the Asters or Starworts, and many others; the Time of encreasing them is, while they are vacant of their Flower-Stems, and then we may part their Roots safely. This is a general Rule, which serves for all Flowers of this Nature.

The fibrous rooted Flowers, which are constant above Ground, such as the Violet, &c. The best Time of transplanting or encreasing

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them, is just before they make their Spring-shoot, or about *September*.

The Stock Gilliflowers, Wall-Flowers, and such like, which will endure two or three Years only, must be raised from Seeds sown in *March*; and we may also raise them by Cuttings in *August* or the Spring.

It remains now, that I speak of annual Flowers, which may be sown upon the natural Ground, for the more tender Sorts must be raised upon hot Beds; those which I shall mention here, are the Lark-spurs, Corn-Bottles, *Lobel's* Catch-fly, Flos Adonis, Poppies, annual Stocks, Candy Tufts, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navel-wort, Lupines, Scarlet Beans, Winged Peas, Sweet-scented Peas, and such like. We may sow them all, but the four last, in *March*, and the other four will do better to be sown in *April*. We must be sure to water every Thing we transplant very well, for a good Watering at that Time saves a great many Waterings. The best Time of the Day to transplant in Summer, is in the Afternoon, a little before the Sun is going down, for the Dews of the Night help the Plants; it is also necessary, if it can be done conveniently, to shade all Plants for three or four Days after transplanting.

FLOSCULUS, in *English*, a little Flower, or *Floweret*, such as appears in the Center of some Flowers. See the Plates at the Beginning of this Work.

FLOS Ambarvalis, *i. e.* Polygala.

FLOS Adonis, is supposed to be the Eranthemum of *Diocorides*, and in *English* is called *Adonis-flower*, and *Rosa-rubie*, and in those Parts of *England* where it grows wild, is also call'd *Red Mayths*; we have two Sorts, *viz.* that which brings the fine crimson Flowers, and one with

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th yellow Flowers, which is not common, both which make a prettish Shew in a Garden; the Leaves these are much like those of the common Mayweed; we raise them from Seeds sown in the Spring.

Flos Africanus, is either major or minor, *i. e.* the greater or the lesser; the greater is what the Gardeners call *African Marigold*, and the lesser is what they call *French Marigold*; of these there are both single and double; they are generally raised from Seeds sown in decayed hot Beds, and transplanted when they are about three Inches high, to four Inches Distance; so that they may be just large enough to plant abroad about the Middle of May, while they are in their first Beds; they must have abundance of Air. Mr. Whitmil, Gardener at Hoxton, whom I have so often mentioned in my Works, has a Way of sowing the Seeds of the *French Marigolds*, late in Autumn; which Means I have seen them Flower in January, when they were only five Inches high, and he says by that Means added much to the Value of that Flower.

Flos Constantinopolitanus, is *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.

Flos Cardinalis, is *Trachelium Americanum*. See *Cardinalis* Flos.

Flos Amoris, is *Amaranthus*.

Flos Cancræ, *i. e.* *Canna Indica*.

Flos Cæli, *i. e.* *Lychnis Savilla*.

Flos Chalcedonius, or Flos Constantinopolitanus, is *Lychnis Byzantina*.

Flos Cuculi Dodonæi, is *Artemisia pratensis*, & *Cardamine* & *Lychnis Sylvestris plumaria*, which is the same.

Flos Crucis, *i. e.* *Polygala*.

Flos Frumenti, *i. e.* *Cyanus minor*.

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Flos Hepaticus Tabermontani is *Gramen Parnassi*.

Flos Helianthemus, *i. e.* Flos Solis minor.

Flos Hierosolymitanus, *i. e.* *Lychnis Chalcedonicus*.

Flos Jacobi, *i. e.* *Jacobæa*.

Flos Noctis, is *Convolvulus major purpureus*.

Flos Meleagris, is *Frittelaria*.

Flos Regius, is *Delphinium*.

Flos Passionis, is also called *Granadilla*, or *Little Pomegranate*, and *Maracock*, and *Passion-Flower*; the Name *Granadilla* comes from the Ruby-like Seeds in the Body of the Fruit, like those of the *Pomegranate*; but it is called *Flos Passionis*, or *Passion-flower*, because of the Story which attends it, that every Part of the Flower shews something relating to our Saviour's Passion; we have great Varieties of it, some annual, others perennial, and others vivaceous, all of them bearing Fruit; the Annuals are raised from Seeds sown upon hot Beds in February, as well as the others; but the perennial, and other Sorts, may be encreased, by dividing the Roots at Spring or Autumn, and must have Stoves in the Winter, according to the Latitudes they come from; but our most common Sorts will stand abroad, and bear abundance of Fruit, if they are planted in moist Places; these may also be encreased by Layers in March, or by Cuttings, any Time in the Summer. Mr. Whitmill has one Sort that brings large ripe Fruit upon Plants in Pots.

Flos Solis, is *Chrysanthemum Peruvianum*, in English, the *Sun-flower*, is of divers Kinds, some Sorts being vivaceous, and others being only annual; as far as yet observed, they make a fine Shew in

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in a Garden; the first may be increased by parting the Roots in the Spring, and the others by sowing the Seeds in *April* or *May*, in the natural Ground.

FLOS Scarlati Gesnero, is Flos Tinctorius Tragi, and Armerius flore rubro.

FLOS Trinitatis, is Viola tricolor.

FLOTE-GRASS, is Gramen Fluviale.

FLOOK-WORT, or Water-Penny, is Cotyledon Palustris.

FLOWER of *Bristol*, is Lychnis Chalcedonica.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, is Iris.

FLOWER of the Sun, Flos Solis.

Small Sun FLOWER, Heleanthemum.

FLUELLEN, or *Speedwell*, is Elatine.

FLOWER Gentle, is Amaranthus.

Sultan's FLOWER, is Cyanus Floridus Turcicus of *Parkinson*.

FOENICULUM, in *Greek*, is *μα'ε'ν'δε'ν*, in *English*, *Fennel*, is of several Sorts; the most common Sorts with us are useful in the Kitchen-Garden; and the sweet Fennel from *Italy* is an excellent Herb when it appears first above Ground in the Spring, from large Roots to be blanch'd as we do Sallery, or indeed whenever we find good Tops to the Roots, we may blanch it, by flinging up the Earth to its Sides; it then makes a fine Sallad, eaten with Oil and Vinegar. We sow these in *March*, and the Seed of the *Italian* Sort is very useful.

FOENICULUM Porcinum, is Peucedanum.

FOENICULUM Marinum, is Crithmum.

FOENUM Burgundiacum of *Parkinson*, is by some called Medica Legitima, in *English*, *Snail Trefoil* of *Burgundy*, in *French*, *Saint Fin*, which Name we also call it by, and likewise *Holy Hay*; is a Plant which

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makes an excellent Fodder for Cattle, and is a great Improver Land, if it is sown early in Spring. I have treated of it large in my *Monthly Works*.

FOENUM Græcum, is called *Dioscorides*, *τῆλιν*, and by *Theophrastus*, *βῆχερος*, because of its horned Pods, resembling Bulls Horns, *English* is called *Fenugreek*, is a Plant which is of good use to the Farmer, for Fodder for his Cattle. Fields of it may be sown in *February* and *March*. We may call it also in *English*, *Greek Hay*.

FOLE-FOOT, or *Celt's-Foot*, Tussilago, which see.

Sea FOLE-FOOT, is Soldanella.

FOLIUM, in *English*, a *Leaf*, that part of a Plant which seems most necessary to help Vegetation for when the Root has laid in a fresh Store of Nourishment, the Leaf is the first Example we have of its having done that Office; is as it were a Plant growing upon a Twig of a Tree full of fine Vessels, which by their Rarifications, so closely lay'd by one another, seem to compose the whole but these are guarded by a spongy Body, which imbibes the Moisture of Air, and by that Means draws such a Nourishment from thence, as improves that which the Roots send into the Body of the Plant, first into the Trunk, then the Branches next to the Trunk, and then the Twigs or Shoots upon those Branches; for every one of these are distinct Bodies, growing upon one another, or filling each others Juices, as the several Parts do in animal Bodies; in the Case we find the Leaves nearest the Root, always open themselves the first, in such Plants as shed the Leaves, or as one may say, that which sleep in the Winter; but the Fig and the Mulberry, which are not so subject to have their Juices

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more dense by Cold, al-
 ways fling out all their Leaves e-
 ally at one Time; the Ever-
 greens shoot first at the Top, and
 now in the Winter, to which the
 Leaves are extremely serviceable,
 receiving not only the Sun-
 beams, but by modelling the Air at
 that Time, and rendring it fit for
 the Nourishment of the Tree:
 we have Instances enough to shew
 the Necessity of Leaves upon Plants,
 to make them grow; for there is not
 an Instance of any Plants growing
 above Ground, but when the Leaves
 are upon them, unless in some few
 Cases, such as the Ornithogalum,
 whose Leaves are in a perishing
 State when the Flowers appear.
FOLIUM Indum, five Malaba-
 rum. *Folium Indum*, or *Indian*
leaf. That *Dioscorides*, and the
 other ancient Writers, had seve-
 ral false Relations of Drugs, and
 other Things brought unto them;
 which they have set down in their
 writings, may be well discerned
 in this, called Malabathrum,
 which they said, as they were in-
 formed, did grow in Ponds and
 watery Places, swimming thereon,
 like the Lens Palustris, Ducks-Meat
 leaf; for it is well known now and
 set down by *Garcias ab Orta*, and
 other the later Writers, that they
 are the Leaves of a great Tree,
 growing on Land, far from Waters,
 in *Cambria*, as well as in several o-
 ther Places of the *East-Indies*, and
 called *Tamala Patra* by them,
 which by Corruption was changed
 by the *Greeks*, into *Malaba-*
rum (by the *Arabians* *Cade-*
Indi, that is, *Folium Indum*,
 and are fair broad Leaves, with 3
 ribs only in them, a little pointed
 at the Ends, and among them,
 some yet abiding on their Branches,
 so usually at a Joint, tasting some-
 what hot, like unto Bay-Leaves;

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the Bark of the Branches also tast-
 ing like unto them; among these
 Leaves have been found sometimes
 a small Fruit, like unto an Acorn in
 the Cup, which it is most probable
 is the Fruit of the Tree, and ga-
 thered with the Leaves; but hath
 been formerly supposed by some to
 be the Fruit of the Cinnamon-
 Tree, and by others obtruded for
Carpobalsamum: Some have taken
 these to be the Leaves of the Clover-
 Tree, but they are therein much
 deceived, for they have not those
 three eminent Ribs in them that
 these have; which is a Note
 to distinguish them from all
 other Leaves almost; but some
 more probably have taken the
 Leaves of the Tree called *Betre*
 or *Tembul*, to be *Folium Indum*,
 because they have also some Ribs
 in them, as *Marcus Oddo* doth in
 his Examination of *Theriaca An-*
dromachi, but is also deceived, for
 the *Folium Indum* is not familiarly
 eaten, as the *Tembul* or *Betre*
 Leaves are: But whereas the Sub-
 stitute for these, by our later Phy-
 sicians Appointment, is the *Macis*,
 which is the skinny Covering of
 the inner Shell of the Nutmeg; I
 find that *Avicen*, *Lib. 2. c. 259*,
 appointeth *Thuli* so far to be tak-
 en, which he describeth in the
 same Book, and 687 h Chapter,
 and by the most Judicious, is the
Macer of the ancient *Greeks*, which
 they knew better than *Macis*,
 which was utterly unknown to
 them; but as if they were one and
 the same Thing, it hath been ge-
 nerally so appointed, and is yet so
 taken to this Day by most: But
 that *Macer* is not *Macis*, *Pliny* in
 his Time sheweth plainly, *Lib. 12.*
c. 8. saying, *Macer* is the reddish
 Bark of the Root of a great Tree
 called by the said Name, coming
 from *India*; but there would need

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fewer Substitutes by many in our Medicines, as well *Mitbridatum* as others, if our Apothecaries would be most careful and industrious to give Instructions to the Merchants travelling into those Parts; and out of those Authors that have written of them, to give the *Arabian* or *Indian* Name, whereby they might get the genuine Drugs; for as *Garcias* saith, There might easily be procured so much of this *Folium Indum*, as would serve all *Europe*, if it were but sought after; and so I may say likewise for several other Things. The Properties are to provoke Urine powerfully, and it is very beneficial to the Stomach, warming and strengthening it, and maketh a sweet Breath: It resisteth the Force of Venoms and Poisons, and therefore is put into Antidotes and other Compositions that are Cordial or Stomachical: It hath the Properties of *Nardus*, but more effectual, being heated in Wine: It helpeth the Inflammations and Redness in the Eyes, being bathed therewith.

FONTILAPATHUM, *i. e.* *Tribulus aquaticus minor*.

FONTALIS, or *Potamogeton*, in *Greek* called *ποταμογέτωγ*, in *English*, *Pond-weed*, *Water-spike*, and *River-wort*, is one of the Water Plants which takes Root in the Bottom, and has its Leaves afloat upon the Top of the Water; it encreases prodigiously by its running Roots, as well as by Seeds, which grow upon Spikes; which, while they are in Flower, are above the Water, and covered with Farina, but as soon as the Flowers are impregnated, the Spikes presently turn under Water, and the Seed ripens there: We may transplant the several Sorts of it any Time in the Summer, into our Water-Tubs, which see.

FOOLS-STONES, *is* *Orchis Morio*.

FORBESIANA *Gesnero*, *i. e.* *Cannabinia Aquatica*, or *Water-Hemp*, which may be transplanted in Summer into our Water-Tubs, which see.

FORMENTONE *Cæsalpini*, *is* *Trogopyrum*.

FOX-STONES, *is* *Orchis Serapii* and *Testiculus Vulpinus*.

FOX-TAIL-GRASS, *is* *Alopecurus* and *Gramen Alopecuroides*.

MADICK FODDER, *is* *Medica*, and *Fænum Burgundiacum*.

FOUR-LEAVED-GRASS, or *Purpurea Grass*, *is* *Quadrifolium Fuscum*.

FOX-GLOVES, *is* *Digitalis*.

FRAMBOIS, or *Raspis*, *is* *Rubus Idæus*.

FRAGARIA *Arbor*, *is* *Arbutus Unedo*.

FRANK-SPURRY, or *Spur-wort*, *is* *Sagina Spergula*.

FRANCUMSENCE, or *Frankincense*, *is* *Thus*, and *Olibanum*.

HERB FRANCUMSENCE, or *Herb Frankincense*, *is* *Libanotis*.

FRAGARIA, in *English*, *Strawberries*, is an agreeable Fruit, and cultivated almost every where: We have several Sorts of them, the earliest of which is that which is called the Scarlet Strawberry; the next is what is called the Hautbois, of which there is the white and the red, and then the Wood Strawberry, of which there is also the white and red Kinds; and there is one Sort in *Flanders*, which is said to bring a Fruit almost as big as a Golden-Pippin: All these are cultivated after the same Manner, in a stiff Soil, and are encreased by the Runners, which strike Root at every Joint, and may be transplanted at Autumn, or in the Spring, when they require frequent Watering, and to be kept clean from Weeds. When we plant them in Beds four Foot wide, we may plant four

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ows in a Bed; if we pull off the blossoms when they first begin to appear in the Spring, and keep the plants dry all Summer, and begin watering them in *August*, we shall have a good Autumn Crop of Fruit.

FRANGULA, is *Alnus nigra baccifera*, or *Berry-bearing Alder*.

FRANGULA five *Alnus nigra baccifera*. The black Alder-Tree. The black Alder, or Alder tree, riseth seldom to be of any great Bigness, but for the most part abideth like a Hedge, Bush or Tree, spreading into Branches, the Wood of the body being white, and of a dark red at the Core or Heart, the outward Bark being of a blackish Colour, whereon many white Spots are noted to be seen; but the inner Bark, next unto the Wood, is yellow, which being chew'd, will turn the Spittle yellow, as much or more than Rhubarb, near unto a saffron Colour; the Leaves are somewhat like unto those of the ordinary Alder-tree, or those of the female Cornel, or Dogberry-tree, but blacker, and not so long, but rather rounder; the Flowers are white, coming forth at the Joints with the Petals, which turn into small round Berries, green at the first, and red afterwards, but black when they are thorough ripe, divided as it were into two Parts, wherein is contained two small, round, and flat Seeds; the Root runneth not deep into the Ground, but spreadeth rather under the upper Crust of the Earth.

FRAXINELLA, is by some called *Hamnus albus*, and *Diptamus albus*, but more generally *Fraxinella*, from its Leaves being like those of the *Fraxinus*, or Ash: We call it so *Fraxinella* in *English*, and *Bardittany*, is a Flower well deserving a Place in the Garden, tho' not very common now-a-days; there are several Sorts of it, which

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may be raised from Seeds sown in *March*, or by dividing the Roots at that Time, or in Autumn. I have not met with them lately about *London*, except in the Garden of Mr. *Spires* a curious Gardener at *Hoxton*; there is a Cut of it in *Johnson's Gerard*.

FRAXINUS, in *Greek*, is *μελια*, in *English*, the *Ash-tree*; the Sort which is most common in *England*, brings fine Timber, which turns to good Account; it will grow upon rocky Ground, nor do I find any Ground comes amiss to it; the best Way of propagating this Tree, is by Seed, which, if possible, should be sown upon the same Spot, where it should always remain, for it is a difficult Tree to remove, and not unlike the Walnut in that particular. As an Instance of the Advantages one may receive by raising such Trees from Seeds upon the Spot where they should stand, I shall relate what I saw in the Year 1724, in the Garden of a very curious Gentleman, *Samuel Trowel, Esq;* at *Poplar*, a Walnut-tree raised from a Nut, which was put into the Ground four Years ago from this *November*, which is now above eleven Foot high, and carries a large Head; while on the other Hand, he has several Walnut-trees which were planted in his Garden about ten Years ago, and were then Trees of a common planting Size, which are neither taller, nor have better Heads than the 4 Years old Plant from the Seed, which has not been transplanted: And it is much the same in what I have observed in the Sowing and Transplanting the Ash-tree. We may sow the Ash-Keys, or Seed in *February*, and a Crop of Corn upon them if the Seed is fresh; for if it is two Years old, it will be apt to come up the first Year; and then in cutting the Corn, we should do

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them an Injury. This Plant also is of great Profit to be sown in Coppices, to be cut for Poles and Hoops. There is of Ash also, one which is called the Flowring Ash, and another which produces the Manna, both which may be inoculated upon our common Sort, or may be inarched upon it. The Ash will also grow by Layers, and from Truncions about two Inches Diameter, which two last Ways must be practised when the Leaves are off. There is a Plant which we call the *Wild Ash*, or *French Ash*, or *Quicken-tree*, which is a Berry-bearing Plant; which see under the Word *Ornus*, where I shall have occasion to mention it.

FRESHWATER Soldier, is *Stratiotes*, and *Militaris Aizoides*, which see.

FRENCH Beans, or *Kidney Beans*, is *Phasiolus*, which see.

FRENCH Lavender, or *Cassidony*, is *Stachas*, which see.

FRENCH, or Vine Leeks, is *Ampelogrammum*, which see.

FRENCH Marigold, is *Flos Africanus*, which see.

FRENCH Mercury, is *Mercurialis Vulgaris mas & Fæmina*, which see.

FRENCH Sage, is *Salvia Fruticosa latea*, and *Verbascum Sylvestre*, which see.

FRENCH Wheat, or *Buck Wheat*, is *Tragopyrum*, which see.

FRIAR'S Cowl, is *Arisarum*.

FRIAR'S CROWN, is *Corona Fratrium*. See its Management under the Word *Carduus*.

FROGBIT, is *Nymphæa alba Minima*, or *Morsus Ranae*, which see.

FROG-Grass, or *Toad Grass*, is *Gramen Junceum parvum*, or *Holostium Matthioli*, which see.

FROG-Grass, or *Grass-wort*, or *Crab-Grass*, is *Safficornia*, which see.

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FRTILLARIA, is by some called *Flos Meleagris*, the *Guiny-Flower*, the chequered Colours that Flower, imitating the Feathers of that Bird; there are great Varieties of it, which have been lately raised from Seed; 'tis a beautiful Plant, which a Lover of Flowers should not be without; 'tis a bulbous Root, which does not lo to be taken out of the Ground but to transplant it, take it up soon as the Leaves and Stalks are withered: We should sow the Seed as soon as it is ripe, from whence come great Varieties; this is called the *Chequered Daffodil*.

FRTILLARIA Vulgaris. The common Fritillary hath a small, round white Root, made of two Pieces as if it were cleft in the midst, one of which Cleft the Stalk springeth a Foot high, or more, with some few Leaves dispersed upon it at the Top thereof, out of a Tube of four or five hollow, long, green sharp-pointed Leaves, cometh the Flower, hanging down the Head like to that of the ordinary *Crocus Imperial*, consisting of six Petals of a sullen reddish purple Colour chequered with a deeper Purple; the inside of the Flower is of a brighter Colour than the outside with a Stile and six Chieftes, with yellow Pendants: After the Flower is fallen, the Stile (which is the Seed-Vessel) standeth upright, and containeth flat Seeds like those of a Tulip, but less. The old Roots of this Sort bring two or three Flowers on one Stalk, and the Seeds Diversities some paler, and some brighter than others, and some flowering in March, a Month before others.

FRTILLARIA flore duplici Alcantate. The double bluish Fritillary is in all the Parts like the former, only the Flower is double consisting of twelve Leaves,

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more, of a pale purple, or bluish Colour, spotted as the other; this not accidental, but natural, and constantly double.

FRITILLARIA alba. The white Fritillary differeth chiefly from the last, in that the Leaves and Stalks are greener, and the Flower white: the Seeds of this, being sowed, bring Varieties, some flowering a Month before others, some bearing larger Flowers, and some two on one Stalk.

FRITILLARIA flore luteo. The yellow Fritillary, is in all Things like the last, only the Flower of this is on the outside, as well as the inside, is of a perfect yellow Colour.

FRITILLARIA flore atro rubente. The dark red Fritillary hath green Leaves, white, broader and shorter than the former; the Flower is larger, of a dusky red Colour on the outside, and Blood-red on the inside, which falls away sooner than those of the other Sorts; and this is what the *Wal-* *lflowers* have lately brought over, which they call the Black Fritillary, a Flower of small Beauty, and of short Continuance.

FRITILLARIA maxima rubra. The great red Fritillary is in all the Sorts like the last described, but larger; the Flowers also are larger, of a dark red Colour, usually two or three upon one Stalk; a much later Flower than the last, but almost as soon decaying.

FRITILLARIA flore luteo major. The great yellow Fritillary hath a bigger and broader Root than any of the former; the Leaves are broader, shorter, and round-pointed at the Stalk about two Foot high, of a whiter green Colour than those of the former; the Flower is smaller, and of a faint yellow Colour.

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FRITILLARIA flore luteo punctato. The spotted yellow Fritillary hath round-pointed, whitish green Leaves, like the last; the Flower is bigger and longer than any of the former, of a pale yellow Colour, diversly spotted and chequered, which addeth much to its beauty.

FRITILLARIA lutea maxima Italica. The great yellow *Italian* Fritillary hath darker green Leaves than the former, the Flower longer, and of a dark yellowish purple Colour, spotted with small red Chequers. This is brought us out of *Flanders*, by the Name of the *Sabella* coloured Fritillary.

FRITILLARIA Italica flore luteo viridi. The small *Italian*, yellowish green Fritillary, is like the last, but smaller; the Flowers are small and long, two or three on one Stalk, and turn up the Frims of the Leaves, which are of a yellowish green Colour, spotted with purple, little respected, for the Smell is very offensive.

FRITILLARIA angustifolia exotica viridi albicante multiplex. The exotick narrow-leaved Fritillary, with a whitish green double Flower, is of more Rarity than the former; it hath a tall Stalk, narrow green Leaves, and a large, short, double Flower, of a sullen whitish green Colour.

FRITILLARIA lutea Juncifolia Lusitanica. The small yellow Fritillary of *Portugal*, hath smaller and shorter round-pointed Leaves than any of the former; the Flower is also small, of a yellow Colour, more spotted and chequered than any of the yellow Fritillaries.

FRITILLARIA Pyrenæa. The black Fritillary, is in all Things like the yellowish green Sort, but that the Stalk and Flowers are shorter than those of the last, and of a dark, sullen, blackish green Colour.

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FRITILLARIA Hispanica umbellifera. The *Spanish* black Fritillary, only differeth from the last, in that it is bigger, and beareth four or five Flowers, hanging round about the Stalk, like those of the Crown Imperial.

The early Kinds of Fritillaries flower about the End of *March* or Beginning of *April*; the other after those are past, for the Space of a Month, one after another; the great yellow is the last, whose Time of flowering is in the End of *May*.

The Roots lose their Fibres, as soon as the Stalks are dry, and may then, or any Time before the Middle of *August*, be taken up and kept dry for some Time, but if taken up too soon, or kept too long out of Ground, will either perish, or be much weakened; therefore take them not up before the Middle of *July*, nor keep them out of the Ground after the Beginning of *August*; they may be set among ordinary Tulips, and other Roots that lose their Fibres, or in the Beds of Parterre Works, where the Nakedness of the Stalks (especially of those of the first Kind) may be covered with the Leaves of others.

There are many more Diversities of these Fritillaries raised from the Seeds of the best Kinds, being sowed, preserved, and ordered in the same Manner as those of Tulips. Those who desire to practise the sowing of such Seeds, I refer to the general Directions, under the Word *Tulips*.

FRITILLARIA Crassa, is by some supposed to be a Kind of Apocinum, because the Seed Pods of it are filled with a Cotton-like Substance joining to the Seeds: We have two Sorts of it, the greater and the lesser, which both flower

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in our Stoves; and some have made a third Sort, which they call Moistrous, because the Leaves or Stems are flat, and wider than ordinary but this is only accidental in the lesser Kind, which is the most common; their Leaves, or rather the Stems, are very succulent and juicy as thick as one's Finger in the first Sort, but much bigger in the other; these Stems or Leaves in either may be cut from a Plant, and after lying two or three Days dry, may be set in light Earth, and they will take Root, and the last Sort will soon blossom freely. The first brought into *England* from whence the Curious have been furnished; the Flowers both are partly-coloured, much like the Flowers of our common Fritillaries, but open themselves flat and smell like Carrion; give them no Water in Winter, for they may be kept very warm and dry; but in the Summer, water them like the Ficoides.

FRITILLARY, or *Chequered Dandelion*, is Fritillaria, which see.

FRUMENTA, or Frumentacea, means Botanically, whatever Plants produce geniculated or knotted or jointed Stalks, with Reed-like Leaves, and whose Seed is used to make Pottage or Bread, growing upon Spikes or Juba, such as Wheat, Barley, Millet, &c.

FRUGES, in *English*, *Corn*.

FRUGES, signifies all Herbs which grow for the Sustenance of Mankind, or is a nourishing Food for him; it is generally taken for Corn, and some make a Difference between Fruges and Corn, and Fruges and Pulse.

FRUIT, is Fructus, which see.

FRUCTUS, in *English*, the Fruit, is that Part of a Tree which is the Receptacle of the Seed, and is, the most Part, the most succulent

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part of a Tree; such is the Apple, the Pear, the Plumb, the fleshy succulent Parts of which are necessary for the Nourishment of the Seed. This Fruit is an annual part of a Plant, immediately coming from, or succeeding the Flower, which, as soon as it comes to perfection, falls of its own accord from its Mother-Plant, and being received by the Earth, produces a new Plant.

FRUTEX, in *English*, a *Shrub*, is a general Term used to denote such Plants as are the next below the Dignity of Trees, but imitate them in their bringing of woody Branches; these are also like Trees perennial, and make larger Bushes than what one may call *Under-Shrubs*; the Shrubs have no Stem nor Body like a Tree, but grow like Brushes, from the Root, as Gooseberries, Currants, Roses, &c. The *Under-Shrubs* are still less than them, but attempt the same Mode of Growth, such is Sage, Lavender, &c. See *Suffrutex*.

FRUTEX Coronarius Clusii, is *Syringa alba*.

FRUTEX Impatiens, or *Stirpianmans*, which *Parkinson* calls in *English*, the *Shrinking Shrub*, is a Plant so strange in its Kind, that I cannot let it pass; he tells us, That some of our *English*, who went abroad with Sir *James Lancaster*, found this Plant near the Sea-Shoar, on the East Side, of the Isle of *Nicaragua*, and also upon the Island *Sombrezo*, near *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*; he tells us, the Plant was about two Foot high, at the Top of which grew four or five Branches full of Leaves, like those of *Myrtle*, but as green as *Sorrel*, and as full of Juice or Sap, which Plants being struck by any Accident, would immediately shrink down into the Ground, as low as the Top Branches would let them,

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and after a little Time would rise up again to the former Height; the Reason whereof was, That every Plant grew out of the Mouth or Belly of a long, living Worm within the Earth, which drew down the Plant when it was touched; but in the older Plants, the Worms were consumed; and the Roots of those old Plants, after being plucked up a Day or two, became as hard as Coral, but the young Plants remained as woody as other Shrubs.

FRUTEX Sensibilis, i. e. *Herba Mimosa*, or *Herba Viva*. See *Æschynomene*.

FRUMENTUM Indicum, or *Mais*, in *English*, is *Turkey Wheat*, or *Indian Wheat*, is the largest Kind of Corn that is known, both in the Plant and in the Grain, the Plant growing sometimes nine Foot high. If we sow it in *March*, or the Beginning of *April*, it will ripen with us, if the Summer be not over wet. There is one Thing remarkable in this Corn, the Female Parts of the Flowers, which bring the Grain, are remote from the Male Parts of the Flowers, which bring the *Farina secundans*, as the Male and Female Blossoms in *Cucumber Plants* or *Melon Plants*; but in this *Turkey Wheat* we see no Petals to the Female Parts of the Flowers, but some fine white Threds only, which lead to the Ovaries of the Plant.

FRUMENTUM, as well as *Fruges* a *Fruendo*, signifying to be enjoyed or used, and is the same with the *Greek* Σῖτον, which we read *Cibus* and *Frumentum*; this has been frequently taken to signify *Wheat* only, but I rather suppose it means any Sort of Corn which is useful to Mankind for his Food, than any particular Sort of Grain: And by the way, one may observe, that what the *Italians*, who follow

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the *Latins*, call Grano, they also call Fourmento, and the *French* from them, Frument. See Triticum.

Fucus Herba, is Anchusa.

Fucus Marinus, is called in *Greek*, φύκος θαλάσσιον, i. e. *Phycos Thalassion*, which tho' we call *Sea Weed*, is rather to be understood the larger Sea Plants, or as we may call them, Sea Shrubs, than the smaller, which are Sea Herbs, as *Pliny* tells us. *Alga* and *Phycos* are not the same, but the first an Herb, and the other a Shrub, *Lib. 13. cap. 2.* The *Sea Weed*, however, or *Sea Wreck*, which we know the most of, is growing plentifully on the Sea Shoar, near *Harwich*; it is of divers Sorts, all which seem to be rather Leaves of Plants, than Plants themselves, but very much divided, and cut irregularly, measuring sometimes three Foot in Length, without any Stem to support them, and seem to be made pliable, on purpose to move as the Surges of the Sea direct them; in the Divisions of these Plants, are Knots as large as Hazle-Nuts, in which the Seed has been found; at the Bottom of these is the Root, which fastening it self to a bit of Stone or Pebble, so that the Plants are frequently wash'd from Place to Place; but most commonly we find the Roots fastened to the Rocks, without seemingly penetrating the Stone, but spreading its Fibres flat upon the Surface, and by that Means holding it fast, that the Plants cannot be separated from the Stone, without breaking them. Of this Nature likewise are the *Sea Belts*, which I have sometimes found upon the Sea Shoar, above seven Foot long, and above three Inches wide, furbelow'd on the Edges, and only taking Root on a small Pebble, as big as a small Wall-nut. We have also the Oy-

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ster-Weed, which some call the Sea Lettuce; and some others of the great Curiosity, that if I was to live near the Sea, I should be tempted to make a Salt-Water Pond to keep them in; all these are of great Use for Manuring of Land, and their Varieties are very surprising.

Fucus Marinus five *Alga Marina* graminea. *Wreck, or Sea Weed, or Grass.* The roundish Roots hereof are hairy, and blackish on the outside, from whence rise up many small, round, and long, white hairy Heads, breaking out at the Sides, as it were into Branches; and the Tops whereof stand three or four very long and narrow, soft green Leaves, some being an Ell or more long, and about an Inch broad; this hath neither Seed nor Stalk, but lieth on the Ground until the Tyde raise it on the Water, which being broken by the Force of the Waves, is carried to the Shoar, where it is kept for many Things.

Fucus Marinus *Crassus latifolius.* *Broad and thick Sea-Girdle.* This differeth from the former, in that the Root is wholly fibrous, the Stalk rising from thence, thick and round, two or three Inches high; and the Leaf, which is sometimes but one, and seldom two, of a very great Length, even several Feet long, and above four Inches broad, equal from a little above the Setting to the End, but somewhat waved or crumpled on the Edges, being thick, and of a deep green Colour, so soft and moist while it is fresh, that it is like unto moist Glue or Jelly, and will hardly dry, unless it lie long in the Sun, and will not be fit to be kept without rotting, until after many Days drying.

Fucus Marinus *latissimo tenuifolio.* *Broad and thin Sea-Girdle.* This is in all Things like the last, but that the Leaves are thinner, broader

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broader and shorter, yet crumpled
the Edges, of a paler green Co-
ur, and is like unto thin Parch-
ment.

Fucus alatus five phosganoides.
Ringed Sea-Girdle. This cleaveth
into Stones and Shells of Fishes,
both in the deeper and shallower
places of the Sea, having a round,
dark, reddish Stalk, of the Big-
ness of a Goose-Quill, which be-
ing grown to the full Length, is
very weak, lying on the Ground,
unless the Water raise it, and an
Inch long; on each Side whereof
groweth a Wing all the whole
Length of it, like unto a Skin or
 Parchment, with Veins therein,
which being like the Feather of an
Arrow, is small below, and broad-
er above equally, to the Top, of
two or three Inches Breadth; the
Leaves that grow next the Ground
are many, and some are set also on
the Stalk, of a yellower greenish
Colour, and of an Hand's Breadth,
being four, six, or eight Inches
long, of a skinny Substance, like
unto the other Girdles: The
Stalk doth very well resemble a
two-edged Sword, and is used to
be dressed and eaten by the Inha-
bitants of the Sea-Coasts where it
groweth, after it is cleared from
the skinny Wings; and hath a lit-
tle sweet Taste with the Saltness,
which maketh it the more accept-
able.

Fucus maximus Polyscydes.
Great Sea-Girdles, with many La-
els. The Manner of growing
thereof, and the Use likewise, is
like with the last, but the greatest
of all these Sorts of Sea-Weeds,
having a Stalk as thick as that of
angelica, of a brown Colour,
like a Chestnut on the outside, and
are the round Leaves, which are
three or four Cubits long, being
not so thick as one's little Finger,

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and ending in several broad and
short, skinny Labels, in like Man-
ner as the lower Part of the Sword-
Hangers, which are of a yellowish
Colour. Both these last Sorts were
sent unto *Baubinus*, from *Aberdeen*
in *Scotland*, by Doctor *Cargillus*;
and as it seemeth, this and the
second are somewhat differing from
Mr. *Johnson's* Figure and Descrip-
tion, which containeth both of
them in one, altho' his groweth
from a Root, and this from Shells.

Fucus Marinus secundus Dodo-
næi. *Narrow, long, and thick Sea-*
Girdles. The Root hereof is round
and flat, from whence spring two
or three narrow, thick Leaves, a-
bout a Foot and a half long, di-
vided into many flat, thick Thongs,
like Leather, some long and some
short, and they again divided into
smaller ones; this hath but few or
no swoln Parts thereon. But there
is another of this Sort, that hath
shorter and narrower Leaves, the
Stalks ending all in swoln Points.

Fucus membranaceus Ceranoi-
des. *Sea-Weed, with skinny Horns*.
This hath a Stalk a little above an
Hand's Breadth long, and an Inch
and a half broad, divided into
many Branches, some broader, and
others narrower, varying wonder-
fully, each whereof endeth in se-
veral short Parts, like unto small
Horns: Hereof are seen several
Sorts, differing somewhat, tho' not
much one from another, and are
used to take away the hurtful Long-
ings of Women with Child.

Fucus Maritimus Gallopavonis
pennas referens. *The Peacock's Fea-*
ther. This also is of a skinny Sub-
stance, spreading it self by little
and little, wide abroad, cut into
many Jags, which end in half Cir-
cles, lying sometimes one upon
another; whereon are set many
seeming

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seeming circular Spots and Strokes of several Colours, and of differing Bigness one from another, like as is seen in the Peacock's Feathers; this groweth to the Rocks in the Sea; somewhat like hereunto there is also a certain Bark taken from Scolops that breed on the same Rocks.

FUCUS *Marinus lactuca Marina dictus.* *Oyster green, or Sea-Lettuce.* The Oyster-green, as all know, is a soft, tender Herb, growing on Rocks, with thin, crumpled, and dark green Leaves, like unto the Curl'd-Lettuce, and hath neither Stalk nor Root, but growing, as most of these Sea-Weeds do, upon Rocks and Stones.

FUCUS five *Alga intubacea.* *Sea Curl'd Endive.* The Sea Curl'd Endive hath several long and round Leaves lying on the Ground, and shooting forth others on all Sides, as it runneth thereon, sending out small Fibres from the Joints, under the Leaves, which are dented round at the Sides, making the Proportion of a Ragged Staff, as it is painted on every Leaf.

FUGA *Demonum, i. e. Hypericum.*

FULIGO *Thuris, in English the Soot of the Tree Thus or Olibanum, formerly a Thing of Use.*

FULO *Indls, i. e. Rosa Japonica, five Malva arborea Japonensis. See Rosa Cinenfis.*

FUMITARY, is Fumaria.

FUMARIA, also call'd *Fumus Teræ*, and in *Greek*, *καπρος*, and *καπνιον*, and in *English*, *Fumitary*; it is a Plant which gives us great Varieties, some Fibrous rooted, and others with tuberous and bulbous Roots; their Flowers too are various, and some of them well enough becoming a Garden; they are all raised from Seed sown in the Spring.

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FUMARIA vulgaris. *Common Fumitary.* Our common Fumitary is a tender sappy Herb, sending forth from one square, slender, weak Stalk, and leaning downwards on all Sides, many Branches two or three Foot long, with finely-cut and jagged Leaves, of a whitish or rather bluish Sea-green Colour like unto Coriander Leaves; the Tops of the Branches stand many small Flowers, as it were in a Spike, one above another, made like little Birds, of a reddish purple Colour, with whitish Bellies. After which come small round Husks, containing small, blackish Seed; the Root is yellow, small and not very long, full of Juice while it is green, but quickly perishing with the ripe Seed. In the Corn Fields of *Cornwall* this beareth white Flowers.

FUMARIA minor five *tenuifolia* *Fine leaved Fumitary.* This small Fumitary groweth not so high, but more upright than the former, with slender, square Stalks, whose lower Leaves are very like unto those of the former Fumitary, as of the same Colour, but smaller; but those that grow above upon the Stalk are smaller and finer cut, and the higher the finer and smaller the highest even as small as Fern Leaves: The Flowers grow in the same Manner that the others do, but rather more close together, a deeper reddish Purple, mixed with white and yellow; the Seed and Root is small and white, like the former; this is not altogether so bitter, but more sharp than the other.

FUMARIA major Critica. *Candy Fumitary.* This Candy Fumitary groweth with crooked, bowing square Stalks, like the common, and of the same Height; the Leaves are as finely cut in and divided as the last, and of the same

Colour

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colour; but somewhat harder, and so tender and sappy; the flowers at the tops of the Branches like the other for Form, but of white Colour, marked with bluish Spots; the Seed and Roots differ not from the former.

FUMARIA lutea Montana. Yellow Fumitory. The yellow Fumitory groweth like the other Fumitories, about a Foot high, with many Leaves like unto the common Fumitory, or like unto those of the *Fumaria Bulbosa*, or *Radix Cava*, the hollow Root, but smaller, and of the same bluish green Colour with them: The Flowers are yellow, and in some Places white, and grow at the Tops of the Branches like the other, in Form of little Birds, as *Matthiolum* setteth it forth, both by his Description and Figure; but *Lobel* and *Agdunensis* say they are Star-Fashion, like unto the *Chelidonium majus*, or small Pile-wort; and yet both of them give the Figures of *Matthiolum*, with the Flowers of common Fumitory, like little Birds, and not Star-Fashion like the Pile-wort: After the Flowers are past, come small Horns of long Pods, like unto the *Chelidonium majus*, or *Radix cava*, but lesser, wherein is contained small, whitish, green and round, and somewhat flattish Seed: The Root is composed of many long, white Strings, and thick Fibres bushing thick together, which perisheth not as the former, but abideth many Years, shooting forth new Stalks, the old ones always perishing.

FUMARIA filiquosa Americana. Indian Fumitory. The Stalk hereof riseth to be about a Foot high, the Leaves are in Form and Colour like the ordinary, or the last, but larger, enduring green all the Winter; the Flowers grow Spike-Fashion on the Top of the Stalk,

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formed like those of the hollow Root, whose Bellies are bluish, and Mouths are Gold or pale yellow; the Seed is contained in crooked long Pods, being round, flattish and yellowish; the Root is thick and fibrous, the whole Plant is more bitter than the ordinary, and therefore more effectual.

FUMARIA alba latifolia. Climbing Fumitory. The climbing Fumitory riseth up with small slender Stalks, not able to sustain themselves, but catching hold by certain small Tendrels it sendeth forth at the Ends of the smaller Branches, on any Thing that standeth nigh unto it, whereby it climbeth up the Hedges or other Herbs; it sendeth forth several Stalks of small Leaves, set two or three, or more together, not dented or divided on the Edges at all, of a bluish green Colour, very like unto Fumitory; at the Tops likewise of the small Branches, come forth many small, white Flowers, tipped with Blush, set together nothing like the former, but made like small, long, hollow Husks, or Bell-Flowers, ending in five small Points; after which come small Seed, inclosed in small, broad Husks or Pods; the Root is small and long, growing down deep into the Ground, and abideth the Winter, shooting forth new Branches, for the old perish every Year.

FUMARIA tuberosa flore viridi. Bulbous Fumitory with a green Flower. This hath several green Stalks, with such like Leaves thereon, as the small hollow Root hath, but somewhat larger and greener; at the Tops of the Stalks stand small, greenish Flowers at several Places, with several small green Leaves set under them; the Root is two or three Times bigger than the Root of the small *Capnes fabacea radice*, but yellow, like unto it, and the Stalks,

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Stalks, with Leaves and Flowers, perishing as quickly as the others.

FUMARIA tuberosa Americana. *Knobbed Indian Fumitory.* This Kind of Fumitory hath two small, round, solid Roots, like the Testicles, with several small Fibres thereat, from between which riseth up a Stalk of many winged Leaves, two set together at a Joint, variously divided, and so small, that they almost resemble Juniper Leaves of bluish green Colour; the Flowers have many Colours in them, but supposed of some to be but white; it is almost without either Scent or Taste.

Fungus, the *Latin* Name for what the *Greeks* call *μυκήτες*, which the *Italians* call *Funghi*, the *English* call *Mushroom*, is a very numerous Tribe, which some rather look upon as an Excrecence of the Earth, than a Plant; but since we can propagate every distinct Sort of it, as well as other Plants, it is evident, that it is not a Thing of Chance. I have particularly treated of it in my *Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*, and in my *Monthly Writings* have given an Account of the Method of raising that Sort which is the best known edible Sort in *England*; which I have there explained at large, from the Method practised about *Paris*, and from my own Experience, so that I have been the Occasion of making now the Mushroom familiar in our Gardens. But in a particular Manner, Mr. *Whitmill*, an extraordinary Gardener at *Hoxton*, has signalized himself in the producing great Quantities of them all the Year about, so large, firm, and well tasted, that they excel any that I have tasted any where; tho' this Dainty has been always with us in the Autumn in our Fields, and common enough upon old hot Beds that have not been

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well made; yet I conceive they have not so generally been approved as they are at this Time, for three Reasons: The First is, because there are so many Sorts in the Fields which are like one another to the Eye, but some of them are poisonous, that by mistaking the true Sort, several People have been poisoned: And in the next Place those which come from old decayed hot Beds, are apt to taste strong of the Dung; but now both these Difficulties are got over, and we can eat them safely, and of a good Relish, they are become almost common Food. Of these Mushrooms, which first shew themselves in Buttons, and then spread and open into Caps, as they are called like Umbrello's; there are many Sorts that are white flesh'd, of the edible Kinds; there are those which are called the *Boleti*, which are reddish Coated; and the *Capriolini*, which are yellowish Coated, and the *Cocci*, which are reddish Coated, as also the *Richione*, which is extremely good, and the *Digitelli*, or fingered Mushroom, much admired by the *Italians*, one whereof will suffice a Man; the true *Boletus* of the Ancients comes out of the Ground in the Shape of an Egg, and white, but as it grows and spreads, the white Skin breaks off, and discovers the fleshy Part of a yellow Colour, like the Yolk of an Egg; this comes to be very large, and is the best Kind of the *Cocci*. We have besides them, the *Morels*, which are extraordinary good, but the best of all are the *Truffles*, or *Tartuffi*, as the *Italians* call them; all which I can now raise as well as common Mushrooms, and hope to see them in as great plenty: The *Truffles* are called in *Latin*, *Tuber*, which see. There are many poisonous Kinds, of which *Crepit*
tus

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Fungus Lupi, or *Fungus Ovatus* is one, in *English*, *Puff-Ball*.

FUNGUS. *The Mushroom.* They are called by the *Arabians*, *Hater* and *Father*, the *Italians*, *Fonghi*; the *Spaniards*, *Hongos*, *Cogome*-*es*, and *Clibergvas*; the *French*, *Champignons*, *Potriens* and *Mon-*
terons; the *Germans*, properly *Schwem*, and particularly *Heyder-*
ing, and the *Dutch*, *Campernoe-*
en Piffierling. In handling of
these Mushrooms, I shall take the
following Method.

Some of this Kind grow bigger
than others, and some more topped
or spiring; and some are parted as
it were into Divisions, making it
seem like unto an *Honey-Comb*,
and therefore are called *Favagin-*
osi, but are not dangerous, as *Ger-*
ard saith; for *Clusius* putteth it as
one of his principal, or first Kinds
of edible Mushrooms, and saith it
seemeth to be that which *Dalecham-*
pius calleth *Spongiosus*, and the
Italians *Spongiola*, and the *French*,
Morilles, because the Head doth
well resemble a *Mulberry*; and
Camerarius saith, are called *Mor-*
schell by the *Germans*, who are
much delighted with them.

Another Kind is more sharp and
spiring than any of the rest of the
edible Kinds, and small withal.

Another, whose outside is of a
whitish brown Colour, is more
Steeple-fashioned, and bigger, and
is therefore called *Piramidalis*, and
is as good as any of the former,
being the greatest of the fourth
Sort of *Clusius* his edible Mush-
rooms.

Another Sort of Mushrooms is
round, somewhat soft and whitish,
having a Slit on the Edges usually,
and are called *St. George's Mush-*
rooms, because they grow up chief-
ly about that Time; this is the
third Kind of edible Mushrooms
with *Clusius*.

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Another is cornered either more
or less, and some jagged about
the Edges, having longer and
shorter Stalks, and some of them
fuller or lanker than others, which
are often found under Elms and
white Poplar Trees, and therefore
called *Fungus Populuens*: Yet *Ce-*
salpinus saith, That at *Turin*, those
that grow under the Poplar-trees
are disliked, which Thing prov-
eth my former Assertion, That the
Air and Soil bettereth many of
those Kinds.

There is a Kind of Mushroom,
called by the *Grecians* in former
Times, *πεζυχοί*, and *πεζυχοί*, and
by *Pliny*, *Fezicæ*, in *Latin*, which
may be called *Cup Mushrooms* in
English, for they do grow out of
the solid Ground, whereunto they
adhere so strongly, that hardly
without breaking they can be got
up, sticking to the Earth by cer-
tain small Fibres that are almost
insensible, and spreading low upon
the Ground, without any Stalk,
into broad, deep, and hollow Cup-
like Pieces; the Brims or Edges
whereof are either plain or crump-
led, or cornered, and containing
many Times within the Hollow-
ness, three or four Ounces of Rain-
Water, especially the greater of
them, which by Reason of the
thick, skinny, or fleshy Substance
thereof, corrupt not, nor the
Water therein reserved for a long
Time; being white on the out-
side, and reddish within, and are
found growing in the Fields of
Italy, in several Places by the
Pathways, as *Columna* saith, and
certainly determineth them to be
the true *Fezicæ* of the Ancients and
Pliny. Hereof likewise he saith
there is another Sort, which is more
crumpled or divided into many
folded Parts, not else differing in
Substance, and are thought to be
none of the pernicious Sorts, be-
cause

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cause they are not moist or glutinous in handling, and do not rot, but endure a long Time, and become wholly dry. *Dodonaus* took the *Fusse-Balls* to be it, but erroneously.

Another Sort is somewhat flat on the Head, a little turned in like the Navel, and are of an unequal Size, being brownish, greenish, or yellowish Coated, whereof the largest is called the *From's Mushroom*, and the first of the thirteenth Sort with *Clusius*.

Another likewise not so flat throughout, but round in the Body, and sometimes torn on the Edges, of a pale brown Colour, and spotted with white; this is called *Tuberofus Fungus*.

There is another called by *Cor-dus Boleti*, and by others *Fungi nemorum*, which is almost round and white, spotted with yellowish brown Marks, some of them bigger than others; those growing under Beech-trees are redder than others, whereof some are choice in eating them, rather taking the pale than the redder.

Another Sort is called *Capreolini*, differing not much from some of the last, but in being yellower above, and browner underneath, being the twelfth with *Clusius*.

Another Sort groweth in Woods about the Beginning of Summer, and for their Redness above are called red Mushrooms, altho' both the Stalk and the under Part be not so full of Stripes.

A twelfth Sort *Tragus* calleth *Vulgares Amanitæ vel Boleti*, and are called the most common also by *Lobel* and others.

Another Sort being round, and a little flat above, are all hairy, and of a bluish Colour, and are therefore called *Villofi*, or *Hirsuti Cervini Fungi*; and some of them will be blackish also; some also will grow two together.

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Another is less hairy, but otherwise much like the last, where some are mixed with white, pale and brown, and some are smooth withal, with many blackish purple Lines underneath, and are called *Fir Mushrooms*, because they are grow in the *Fir-tree Woods*.

There is another which is called the *Goat's-Head*, because it is cut in on the Edges into such Parts that it very well resembleth it, being brown above, and white underneath, and more torn on the Edges when it groweth old, than while it is young and new sprung up.

Another Sort hath the Stalk somewhat bigger in the lower Part than the upper Bole is, and much discoloured with blue, green and brown, or in some yellowish, the upper Part of the Bole being brown and without any Lines underneath. *Clusius* thinketh that this Sort cometh nearest unto the *Amanita Paulus Egineta*.

There are two other Sorts of delicate Taste, that they are eaten raw; the one is flat at the Head and of a reddish Colour, giving sweet Milk when it is broken, and is the sixth Sort of *Tragus*; the other is great, white and round smelling very sweet, and called *Richione*, as *Baptista Porta* saith that is, the King of Mushrooms, and for the pleasant Taste may be given to the Sick without Danger.

Then there is one which *Cassianus* calleth *Lingua*, growing on the Bodies of Chesnut trees, whose Stalk is not so red as the true *Boletus*, and the Head is somewhat red.

And then there is the true *Boletus* of the Ancients, which is of so delicate a Taste, that they that are accustomed to the Feeding of Mushrooms, desire them more than any, and can never be satisfied with them.

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them; which *Claudius Caesar* found his Cost, being killed with them: They are as white as an egg, and of the same Form when they first spring up, but after two or three Days, the white Skin or Coat breaketh above, and sheweth yellow, like the Yolk of an Egg; which then groweth greater, and in the Form of Mushrooms (the white Skin falling away by little and little) being raised somewhat higher in the Middle, and of so Gold a yellow Colour, that it seemeth deeper coloured than the Saffron it self, and less yellow underneath, with many Lines as in other Mushrooms; the Stalk likewise is yellow, and an Inch thick, when it groweth old, it breaketh into three or four Parts, and loseth the fresh Colour above, becoming more pale, and underneath almost white; these being dressed and served as a Dish to the Table where *Clusius* was, seemed unto him to be coloured with Saffron.

There is some that are called Porcini or Suilli, Swines Mushrooms, which are somewhat pointed, and of a smoaky Colour, spotted with white, and underneath with blackish Lines; the upper Part in some will be red, but *Casalpinus* saith, that those which were call'd Suilli, or Porcini with them, were of a brownish yellow above, and of an Ash-colour underneath.

Then are there such which those of *Naples* call Conocielle, as *Baptista Porta* saith; and peradventure may be those that *Casalpinus* saith were called Scarogia, growing in Meadows; the Head being broad, and the Stalk very long, and of divers Colours; this with *Clusius*, is his eighteenth.

Another Sort is called Quercinus Diplocoides by *Columna*; the Head hereof is white, and like unto the ordinary Sort for Form,

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but the Top is brown, and groweth to be spotted; but the chiefest Matter of Difference is in the Stalk, which hath about the Middle of it, or higher, a certain hollow Dish, like as the Teasel seemeth to have, being rough and brown about the Brims; the lower Part of the Stalk is as it were knobbed and blackish next to the Ground, with some hairy Fibres thereat, it groweth among Oaks; this may be called the Teasel or Bason Mushroom.

There is another that groweth on the Lurch-tree, besides the Agarrick, which is of an huge Size, containing thirty Pound in Weight, as *Matthiolus* saith, and is of a Gold yellow Colour, sometimes torn about the Edges, and is most pleasant.

Then there is another called Acris or Piperitis, and peradventure may be that which *Cordus* on *Dioscorides* calleth Piperis Sapore, being a white Mushroom, and tasting sharp, and hot like Pepper.

There is another Sort which *Casalpinus* saith, the vulgar People called Prunuli, being very small, of an Ash-colour, and very sweet in Scent.

Another is branched, and is the nineteenth with *Clusius*, being in some yellow, in others reddish, and in others of a pale white, which they call the Goat's Beard; and of these Colours, the most conspicuous is that which is yellow, and spotted with white Spots. *Clusius* saith, That these are somewhat like those Mushrooms that *Baptista Porta* saith were brought from Mount Garganus, like young Asparagus Buds, and then breaking out into Branches.

There are two other Sorts, called Digitatus major & minor, and Digitelli by the *Italians*, being of a large Size, and parted, as it were, into

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into long, white Fingers, one whereof will suffice a Man at a Meal.

Then there is a monstrous great Kind growing in *Hungary*, being of two Foot in Breadth, having many large torn Leaves, like Scales, lying upon it, and fashioned like an Oaken-Leaf, some of them of a dark red, and some of a black and white Colour, with many black Spots in the white; the Stalk is half a Foot high, and an Hand's Breadth and a half in Thickness. *Clusius* thinketh this to be that Mushroom which *Baptista Porta* saith the *Neapolitans* call Gallinacia, being of so large a Size that it weighs fourscore Pound, and that one will satisfy a great Family. *Baubinus* referreth it to the Fungus Leporinus of *Clusius*, which is his fourteenth. *Clusius* saith he has seen, in *Hungary*, those that have been so great, that one might well suffice four Men at a Meal.

There is also one that is very small, and a little long formed, like unto a Tooth, and therefore called *Dentatus*.

There is yet another Kind of Mushroom (for so it may most fitly be termed, and not Roots, as some would make them to be) that groweth not out of or above the Ground, as all the former Sorts do, but within or under the upper Crust thereof, called in *Greek*, either ὕδρον or ὕδρα ab Imbribus, or ὁῖδρα, ab Humore, in *Latin*, Tuber and Tubera (or Tubera Terrea, to distinguish it from Tuber Arbor) in the *Arabian* Tongue, Ramech Alehamech; Tumer and Kema in *Italian*; Tartuffi and Tartufole; in *Spanish* Turmas de Tierra; in *French* Truffes and Truffles; in the *German* Tongue, Hirtz Brunst; in *English* some call them Pusle-balls, because they are somewhat like our Pusle-balls, which

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are not edible, but contain a smoky Dust or Panther in them: But I would rather call them Under-ground Mushrooms, or *Spanish* Trubs, to distinguish them. *Matthiolus* saith, there are three Sorts of them. *Pliny* mentions two Sorts, one whereof is gritty between the Teeth, and are something bigger than a Quince, and some of a Pound Weight; and saith, that he knew in his Time, *Martius Lancinius*, a Prætor and Judge at Carthage in *Spain*, that bowed a Penny between his Teeth, that was in that Bit of Tuber that he did eat, whereby it is manifest that the Earth did gather it within it of its own Nature, being a Thing not to be planted: One whose inner Pulp or Substance is white, another more brown; yet the Bark or outer Rind of both is black, and full of Rists or Chaps; a third Sort that groweth in the Coast of *Anania* and *Trent* is less, the Bark smooth and more brown, and less pleasant in Taste, or insipid; they grow, as I said, under the Superficies of the Earth, yet not cleaving thereto, causing it sometimes to swell, and sometimes to rift and cleave, whereby it is discerned where they grow; (yet *Pliny* saith the contrary, and that they have no Seed, which will presently be gain said) being of a black or brown Colour on the outside, and of a soft, white Substance within; having, as *Johannes Baptista Porta* saith, under the outer Skin, certain small, black Seed, like unto the Seed of the Cypress-tree, whereby it not only propageth it self where it is natural, but as it hath been often observed, there have some of them grown when the Parings of them have been cast, for the Quality or Property of them, they have none evident in them, saith *Galen*; but *Avicen* saith, That they have a

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more earthy than watery Substance, breeding gross and melancholick Humours, more than any other Food, and that they that eat much of them are subject to the Apoplexy and Palsie, and besides they are hard of Digestion, and trouble the Stomach, whether they be roasted under Embers, or otherwise boiled in Broth, and eaten with Pepper, Oil and Vinegar; unto *Pamphylus* or *Diphylus* in *Antheneus*, therefore, we do not give Credit herein, who say, that these Tubera's yield a good Juice to the Body, ease the Belly, by expelling the Excrement, and by breeding Wind engender Lust.

Lugdunensis saith, That *Mycopus* sent two Sorts of Plants out of Spain, which the Spaniards in *Castile* call Yerva Turmera (which is the *Cistus Annuus*) that is, Tubercaria, which peradventure may be, for they suppose where they grow the Tubera breed.

Tubera Cervina, the Deer's Underground Balls, or Mushrooms, are another Sort of these Tubera's whereof *Matthioli* first maketh mention in his third Book of Epistles, and the last thereof, and after him, *Lobel*, in his *Dutch Herbal* growing under Ground in the Woods of *Bohemia*, &c. where Deer so much haunt, especially where they couple and thought to grow of their Sperme, that falleth on the ground, according to the Opinion of Hunters and Country-People, whose Judgment in so secret a Piece of Natural Philosophy is not so readily to be admitted; they are like the former, being always round, but uneven or rugged, whose outer Skin blackish, and the inner Pulp or Substance whitish; these are not eaten in the same Manner as the former, that is, for Meat or Food, but as a Medicament, being cut into Pieces,

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and dried upon Strings put through them, to be used upon Occasion: While they are fresh, they have a strong and bad Scent, which they lose in the drying.

FUNGI Pernitiosi. Dangerous Mushrooms. The other Kind of Mushrooms, as I told you, are dangerous, if not poisonous; whereof there are many Sorts, which *Clusius* hath amply set down in a Treatise concerning them; and *Baubinus*, after him, hath added more out of other Authors, which because they are too numerous, and to little Purpose, either for me to write, or for you to read or know, seeing neither the one half of them are found growing with us; nor do we need Caution to beware of the bad, seeing our Nation is not so inclined to the good, I think I may well spare my Pains, from recounting all the several Varieties that they do, and only mention some of the most special with the Touchwoods, and some Exoticks, and so end this Classis.

The first groweth under Plum-trees in the Beginning of the Year, of differing Forms and Greatness; for some grow many together from one Root, as it were, with very little or no Stalk at all; yet some are round fashioned, others are cornered; some are larger and smaller than others, all of them being mix'd with white, pale, yellowish, and brown together.

Another because it groweth among Dung, is called *Limetarius*, and is, of a round Flatness, somewhat thin, white, and covered as it were with Meal all over, having brown Leaves underneath.

Another groweth under Hazle Nut-trees, which are sometimes of a whitish red, and, as it were, smoaked over, round, and somewhat broad.

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Another of a reddish, Coral-like Colour, full of round, yellowish Spots above, and pale yellow underneath, full of blackish Lines, found in *Wales*.

Another is called the Toad's Mushroom, being of a wan Colour, and round, like an Helmet, or more yellowish, but smoaky, or else more flat and reddish, with some Spots.

Another is very small and round, not exceeding the Nail of one's Finger, reddish above, and very hollow underneath; this is called the Goat's Mushroom.

Another is somewhat like the true Boletus, but is about half an Inch broad, spiring a little at the Top, and being of a whitish Colour, with a long Stalk of the Bigness of one's little Finger; this is called the Foolish, or the Fool's Mushroom.

There are two or three other Sorts, that are said to kill as many Flies as sit and feed on them, as well when they are dry as fresh, some much redder, and spotted with white Spots; all of them grow in the Woods that have been felled.

In the like Woods are found other Sorts about *August*; one, whose Stalk is bigger below than above, and the Head or Top round and pale whitish, but no bigger than the Bottom of the Stalk.

Another Sort there is, very frequent with us, that is of a blackish Colour, much rent or torn on the Edges, and hanging lank, about a small long Stalk.

There is another Kind, which is *Clusius's* nineteenth, that is of several Sorts, which because they are so like unto some of the edible Sorts, deceive many that gather them, and are often a speedy Death to them that eat them; whereof

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some are reasonably small, others very large, and most of them of some beautiful Aspect, either whitish or reddish, or more red or smoaked over.

Another Sort growing under the Fir-trees, that is so like unto them, that grow there likewise, and may be eaten; that they know no other Difference, but that these are hairy underneath, for which Cause they are refused.

There is a Kind which is called Phallus Hollandicus, by *Hadrianus Tunius*, and may be called the *Hollander's Working-Tool*; which, at the first rising up of it, is somewhat round, but the Skin breaking, there riseth up a Stalk of the Thickness of one's Thumb, and of a Finger's Length, somewhat like a Dog's Penis, having a Nut or Cap on the Top, an Inch thick, of a blackish green Colour at the first, and after blacker, with certain Cells or hollow Places in it; the lower Part or Purse, from whence the Stalk riseth, is of an Ash-Colour, and sometimes brownish; the Stalk at the first is white, but afterwards of several Colours, and spotted; this Sort stinketh at the best, but withering, is turned into a moist Blackness, colouring the very Ground whereon it falleth: Flies are killed that sit and feed thereon. This is *Clusius's* Description of the fifth Sort of his three and twenty Kinds, which, as he saith, comes near unto that which *Hadrianus Junius* reporteth to be much found on the *Hollander's* main Sea-Shoars; and although their Figures be somewhat differing one from another, yet surely they both express but one Thing.

On some Cherry trees that begin to putrify, sometimes groweth a Kind, rising many together, laid flat one upon another, about an Inch

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Inch or more broad below, and spreading to be three or four Inches above, and about half a Foot high, being of several Colours at the Tops, the Edges being of a deep red Colour, with a mealy white List about the lower Part; for an Inch's Breadth upwards, is pale, whitish, up higher being yellow and red mixt together, crossing it athwart; then yellowish, and above it red and yellow mixed again; and then yellow to the very Edge, but spotted with several smoaky Spots, and pale or yellowish underneath. This, although it be deadly to Men, yet is given Cattle with their Fodder, dried and made into Powder, safely.

Then is there another large, round, and whitish one, as full of black Lines from the Center to the Circumference above and below, but that those above are greater, and not strait as those below, and a little waved, the Edge also being finely dented about.

Another little one hath been found about *Hackney*, dented in the like Manner about the Edges, and of a black Chestnut Colour, but not striped above.

Some grow on the rotten Boards and Timber that lie or are set in the Earth, being small, and like a green Fig, having small Seed within, which was sent unto *Clusius* to try his Skill.

And some are round, like a Fuls-Ball, being of a brownish Colour above, and dark red underneath, which when they are broken, are of a bluish green Colour.

Some others are like Brimless Hats, many growing together; and some broad like Shields, their Brims turned up.

And there is another which *Comma* calleth *Lupi Crepitus*, and with *Clusius*, *Cancellatus*, which

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hath a small stringy Root, differing from all others, and a round, white Fungus at the first, which afterwards breaking open, several reddish Branches arise out thereof, which all join together, making round Arches of hollow netted Bars, or Lattices, as it were, separated one from the other; this hath a very stinking Savour, and is much devoured by Flies that eat it.

Those Mushrooms likewise that grow upon the Stocks or Bodies of Trees, or their Arms, or at the Roots of those that are rotting or dead, or upon dry Boards, are very dangerous also; yet are none of them of the Hardness of Touchwood, some whereof are like unto Jews-Ears, either whitish or yellowish, crumpled, and of a skinny Substance like them.

Others grow on Birch-trees, Willows, Cherry-trees, several growing one upon another, of very variable and delightful Colours, which, as *Clusius* saith, the Country-People use to keep dry; and altho' they are deadly to Man, yet, as they think, they help their Cattle when they are sick, being broken small, and given them with a little Salt in their Fodder.

Some grow like ordinary Mushrooms, very many together, on several Stalks, differing in Brownness, Whiteness, and Redness, one from another, either on the dead rotten Bodies, or on the Arms of Trees.

And some that grow like a Shrub, with many Branches, and are of so pure a Whiteness, that they seem as if they were made of pure Silver, if they were shining withal; these have often times no Stalk, or but of half an Inch long, and grow on the rotting Bodies of Trees that lie upon the Ground.

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There hath been another Sort observed, growing in *Kent*, in fundry Places, as at *Ripton* near *Ashford*, on *Bromley-Green* also; and at a Place in *Rumney-Marsh*, called *Warborne*; the Stalk whereof is like unto other Mushrooms, but the Head is made of Scales like unto an Artichoke, of a faint yellowish Colour, and may be called Fungus *Cinaræ forma*, *Artichoke Mushroom*.

The Touchwoods are likewise Kinds of Mushrooms, which grow harder than the others, and are of a dry, fungous, and spungy Substance on the inside, that may be cut or broken into several Pieces, having a hard or woody Crust on the outside, and are of differing Forms and Colours, some being very great and flat at the Head, and smaller and rounder underneath, of a brownish yellow Colour; and such are they which *Lobel* compareth to Agaricks and are once or twice boiled in Lye made with Wood-Ashes, and being afterwards dried, are kept broken into Pieces, serving to take Fire like Lint.

And lastly, there are some of a stony Substance, whereof some are of a round Form, very near unto an ordinary Mushroom, being of a greyish black Colour, full of white Lines and Streaks on the upper Side, embowing a little from the Middle to the Edge, and with many Lines likewise underneath, but not passing above half way from the Edge to the Middle.

And another greater than it, whose Diameter is about three Inches and a half, all whitish, and full of deep Lines, somewhat embowed from the Center to the Circumference, where it is finely dented like a Saw; the under Part is also full of rough Lines, but

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shallower, browner, and variously bending.

Another is somewhat long, with a Roundness, and hollow in the Middle; the Edges being cut in half Way almost, and forming round Ends, like unto some Flower, descending thence smaller unto the Stalk.

Another is like unto Agarick, found in hollow Places of the Hills in *Helvetia*, and called by *Gesner*, *Agaricus Saxatilis vel Fungus petraeus*, and by the Country-People, *Las Luna*, whose Substance is white and frothy.

Another is half a Foot long, and two Inches broad, channelled, or guttered, and somewhat rough on the upper Part, and full of Streaks underneath, running two Ways across the whole, being in Form like unto a Neat's Tongue.

The Fush-Balls, or rather Foist or Fist-Balls, taken from the *German* Word *Flist*, quod *Creticum* significat, called in *Latin* *Fungus ovatus*, or *orbicularis lupi Crepitus*, and *Lucernarum Fungi* by some (and taken by *Dodonaus* to be the *Pezicæ Plinii*, as I said before) but *Columna* hath first set forth the true Sort of it, whereof I gave you the Figure before, but without Reason, the *Lucernarum Fungi* being the small Pieces of the Wick or Cotton that lieth in the Oil in Lamps, that sticking forth, trouble the burning thereof; which assuredly *Virgil* meant by those *Putrescentes Fungos* in the Lamps, as his Verses, in his first *Georgicks*, do exprels, and not these Fush-Balls; although *Gerrard* would so infer it, because in divers Countreies of this Land, they use to carry Fire in them from their Houses which were distant a good way. They are of several Sizes, some of the Bigness of a Ball or Balloon, or a Child's Head, more

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or less, round, smooth and whitish at their first Rising, but growing in Time to be of a dusky Colour, cracking in sundry Places of the outside, and growing on the Ground, most usually in the drier Fields, and seldom in the moister (which, while they are young and white, as *Clusius* saith, he, and others of his School-Fellows, being Children, would in Sport throw one at another) containing within that outer Skin, certain Dust or Powder, which if by the breaking or treading on, should fly up into the Eyes, would hurt them very much if not go near to blind them; yet serve to many good Uses, Country Surgeons using often to string up the Skins of them, to serve them to staunch Bleeding in Wounds or otherwise; and the Country People, with the Powder, do dry up kybed Heels, and the fretting of the Skin in any Place of the Body; as also to hold Fire, as I said before, and with the Smoak of them, being set on Fire, to drive as they call it, their Swarms of Bees.

FURZE, or FURZE-BUSH, or *Whin-bush*, or *Gorse-bush*, is *Genista Spinosa*.

FUSANUM, or FUSORIA, *i. e.* *Euonymus*.

FUSSE-BALLS, or *Puff-Balls*, or *Dusty Mushrooms*, is *Fungus Ovarius* of *Parkinson*, and *Crepitus Lupi*. See *Fungus*.

FUSSES or *Fustes* or Clove Stalks, is *Fuses*, which see.

FUSES or FUSTES, *i. e.* *Caryophyllorum Pediculi*, which see.

FUSTICK Wood is *Lignum Americanum flavum*.

FUSUS *Agrestis*, *i. e.* *Atractylis*.

FUTROSIUM is a Name given to the *Gramen Bulbosum Messanense*, which we call in *English*, the *Sicilian bulbed Grass*; the Bulbs of the Roots are exceeding sweet, and eat

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better than Chest-nuts; it is called by the *Sicilians* *Basyli*, and *Castanealos*, and also *Azulium*; this may be propagated by the Bulbs and by the Seeds, both put in the Ground about the beginning of *September*, or in the Spring,

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GAIDEROOTHYUM, is *Stæchas*, which see.

GALANGA, is a Plant growing in *China*, and also in *Malabar* and *Java*, where there are two Sorts of it, the greater and the lesser; it is called in *China* *Lavandou*, and in *Java* *Lancuaz*; its Root is aromatick, and somewhat resembling the Root of *Ginger*, by which it may be easily encreased, if we could have them fresh, but the Plants must be shelter'd in the Winter with us in a Green-house, if we have them from *China*, or in a good Stove, if we receive them from *Java*; there is a Figure of the Plant in *Parkinson*, we call it in *English*, *Galanga*.

GALINGA, or GALINGALA, is the long sweet *Cypress*, *i. e.* the *Cyperus Longus odoratus* of *Parkinson*. See *Cyperus*.

GALBANUM, is a Gum taken from that *Ferula* or *Fennel Giant*, which has the broadest Leaf, called *Ferula Galbanifera*; it must be sheltered in a warm Stove in the Winter, and the Plant may be raised from Seeds sown in *March* and *April*, on hot Beds.

GALEDAGON *Xenocratis*, *i. e.* *Dipsacus minor*, or *Virga Pastoris*, which see.

GALEGA, is also called *Ruta Capraria*, and in *English*, *Goats-Rue*, is a Plant which may well enough have a Place in a curious Garden bearing Spikes of purple Flowers, somewhat like Blossoms of *Vetches*; 'tis raised from Seeds sown in *March*; there is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

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GALEOPSIS, from the Greek γαλιόψις, is also called γαλιόψις and γαλιόβδολον, in *English*, *Stinking Dead Nettle*, is found growing wild with us in many Places; it is easily increased by Runners from the Roots, and from Seeds sown in the Spring; it is remarkable, that these Plants, when their Leaves happen to be variegated, the Seeds of such variegated Plants will produce other variegated Plants, which shews that the whole Mass of Sap is infected in such Plants; but if we gather the Seeds from many other Sorts of Plants with striped Leaves, the Seeds will not produce striped Plants, which shews, that there are Hereditary Distempers in Plants, as well as such Distempers which go no further than the Plant alone, which is infected; there are Cuts of several Sorts of Galeopsis in *Parkinson* and *Gerrard*.

GALLITRICHUM, *i. e.* Horminum Sativum, which see.

GALLOGRASS, *Hemp*, is Canabis, which see.

GALL-TREE, or *Oak*, is Quercus, which see.

GALLIUM, from the Greek γαλλιον, which is also called γαλιερον and γαλιερον, from the Juice of this Plant causing Milk to gather into a Curd, as Rennet will do; wherefore it is called in *English*, *Cheese-Rennet*, and also *Maids-Hair*, but more frequently *Ladies Bed-Straw*; this grows wild in many Places in *England*, bearing Spikes of very small, yellow Flowers, which make a pretty Shew; it is increased by dividing the Roots in the Spring, or by Cuttings, or from Seeds sown in *March*; there is a good Figure of it in *Parkinson*.

GANG-FLOWER, or **CROSS-FLOWER**, or *Milk-wort*, is Polygala, which see.

GARLICK Allium, which see.

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Wild GARLICK, or flowering GARLICK, is Moly, which see.

GAROSMUS, *i. e.* Atriplex Olida, which see.

GARYOPHYLLI Aromatici, is Caryophylli, which see.

GATEN, or **GATER-TREE**, or *Dog-berry-tree*, is Cornus Fæmina, which see.

GAUL, or *Sweet Willow*, is Myrtus Brabantica, and Rhus Sylvestris, which see.

GEIDUAR, or **GEDWAR** of *Avicen*, is taken to be the Zedoaria which *Serapio* tells us is also called Zerumbet, has Roots like the round Aristolochia, of the Colour and Taste of Ginger: This is a *Chinese* Plant, and also grows wild in *Malabar*, *Calecut*, where it is taken to be wild Ginger, and is there called Sua; its Leaves are like those of the *American* Ginger, but larger. If we can get these Roots sound and good, they must be cultivated in a hot Bed of Bark, and have a Stove in the Winter: This *Parkinson* calls in *English*, *Setwall*.

GELDED Satyrion, or *banded Orchis*, is Orchis Palmata, which see.

GELDER-ROSE, is Sambucus, which see.

GELLAP, or **GELLAPO**. See Jallap.

GELSEMINE, or *Jasmine*, is Jasminum, which see.

GELSEMINUM, is Jasminum, which see.

GEMMA, is the same in *Botany*, as Oculus, which is in *English*, a *Gem*, or *Eye*, or *Bud* of a Tree; a Bud encloses the whole Shoot of a Tree in small, which swells, being influenced by a certain Temper of Air, till it is expanded into Leaves or Blossoms; but of these there are two Sorts, which we distinguish from one another, by calling one a *Leafed Bud*, and the other a *Blossom Bud*; the Blossom Bud being always more turgid than the

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the Leaf Bud ; these are always best discovered on the Trees, when the Leaves are off, and contain every Part of the Tree which is to appear new the following Summer ; from 1000 Buds of a Tree which may not weigh more than two Ounces in *October*, the encrease of Weight the following Year, may be upwards of one Hundred Pound.

GEMINALIS Gazæ, is *Horminum*, which see.

The greater GENTIAN or *Felwort*, is *Gentiana*, which see.

The lesser GENTIAN, is *Gentianella*, which see.

GENICULARIS, i. e. *Lychnis Sativa*, which see.

GENICULUM, signifies a Joint or Knot in the Shoot of any Plant.

GENIPAT, is a Plant which *Parkinson* calls in *English*, the *Twining American Peach*, which he tells us is of two Sorts, the one edible, and the other which yields a Juice, of a blue Colour, like *Indigo*, with which the *Indians* colour themselves : He tells us further, That these Fruits are like *Peaches* in Colour and Bigness, and are set one upon another in a wonderful Manner ; but he does not say what Part of *America* they grow in ; but I suppose, from the *Indians* colouring their Skins with them, it must be in the hottest Parts of the *West-Indies*, where the People go almost naked. *Genipat* is the *Indian* Name which our Sailors that go into those Parts may enquire for ; we may cultivate it in our Stoves, among other curious Plants.

GENISTA vulgaris, in *English*, *Common Broom*, is by some called *Scoparia* ; and what we call the *Spanish Broom*, is supposed to be the *Spartum Frutex* of *Dioscorides*, or *Spartium*, as some write it ; besides these, we have great Varieties of Plants, which bear these Names, many of which are of that tender

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Nature, that they require *Green-Houses* and *Stoves* in the Winter, according to the Latitudes they come from, which must always be considered in the Culture of exotick Plants ; all of these are best raised from Seeds sown in *March*, those from the warm Climates in hot Beds, and our common *Broom*, and the *Spanish Broom*, may be sown in the natural Ground : Our common *Broom* brings yellow Flowers, and is so long in Blossom, and makes so beautiful a Figure, that I have cultivated it in my Garden with other flowering Shrubs ; and the Wyths of this are not less tough than those of the *Spanish Broom*, with which the Ancients used to bind their Vines to Stakes ; the *Spanish Broom* is almost in every Garden, where there are flowering Shrubs, and perfumes the Air when it is in Blossom : All these love a light, sandy Soil. We may also add to these, the *Genista Spinosa*, or *Scorpius*, which is our *Furze* or *Gorse*, or *Whinbush*, the large of which, that we call the *French Furze*, brings a useful Crop, where Firing is scarce ; for after three Years from Seed, we may cut it as we want it for Use ; for it will burn as soon as it is cut ; and two or three Acres of this will serve a small Family for several Years, for their Ovens and Coppers, and such like, some growing afresh while we are cutting the other ; and it will grow upon that which we call the worst Ground ; we must sow it in *February* or *March*. This Plant, however common it is, will bear cutting into any Shape, for which Reason, as well as for the Sake of its Flowers, which shew themselves all the Year, I think we ought to have some of it in a Garden.

GENTIANA, from the Greek γέντιον, in *English*, *Gentian*, and *Fell-*

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wort, and also *Bitter-wort*, and in some Places *Baldmony*, is a Plant which makes a good Figure in a Garden, is of several Sorts, one bearing purple Flowers, another blue Flowers, another yellow Flowers, and the fourth white Flowers; but I very rarely meet with them in *England*. These may be encreas'd by dividing their Roots in Autumn, or in *February*, or sowing their Seeds in *March*.

GENTIANA major flore flavo. The great Gentian. The great Gentian riseth up at the first, with a long, round, and pointed Head of Leaves, closing one another, which, after opening themselves, lie upon the Ground, and are fair, long and broad, somewhat plaited, or ribbed like unto the Leaves of white Elebor, or Neeſe-wort, but not so fairly or eminently plaited, neither so stiff, but rather resembling the Leaves of a great Plantain; from among which rise up a stiff, round Stalk, three Foot high, or better, full of Joints, having two such Leaves, but narrower and smaller at every Joint, so compassing about the Stalk at the lower End of them, that they will almost hold Water that falleth into them; from the Middle of the Stalk to the Top, it is garnished with many Coronets, or Rundles of Flowers, with two such green Leaves likewise at every Joint, and wherein the Flowers stand, which are yellow, laid open like Stars, and rising out of small, greenish Husks, with some Threads in the Middle of them, but of no Scent at all, yet stately to behold, both for the Order, Height and Proportion of the Plant; the Seed is brown and flat, contained in round Heads, somewhat like unto the Seed of the *Fritillaria*, or chequered Daffodil, but browner, the Roots are great,

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thick and long, yellow, and exceeding bitter.

GENTIANA major folio Asclepiadis. Swallow-Wort Gentian. This Kind of Gentian hath many Stalks rising from the Foot, near two Foot high, whereon grow many fair, pale, green Leaves, set by Couples, with three Ribs in every one of them, and somewhat resemble the Leaves of *Asclepias* or *Swallow-wort*, that is broad at the Bottom, and sharp at the Point: The Flowers grow at the several Joints of the Stalks, from the middle upwards, two or three together, which are long and hollow, like unto a Bell-flower, ending in five Corners or pointed Petals, and folded before they are open, as the Flowers of the Bindweeds are; of a fair, blue Colour, sometimes deeper, and sometimes paler; the Heads or Seeds of Vessels have two Points or Horns at the Tops, and contain within them flat, greyish Seed, like unto the former, but less; the Roots hereof are nothing so great as the former, but are yellow, small and long, of the Bigness of a Man's Thumb.

GENTIANA minor Cruciata. Cross-wort Gentian. This small Gentian hath many Branches lying upon the Ground, scarce lifting themselves upright, and full of Joints, whereat grow usually four Leaves, one opposite unto another, in manner of a Cross, from whence it took its Name, in Shape very much like to *Saponaria*, or *Sopewort*, but shorter, and of a darker green Colour; at the Tops of the Stalks stand many Flowers, thick, thrusting together; and likewise at the next Joint, underneath every one of them, standing in a dark bluish, green Husk, and consisting of five small Petals, the Points or Ends whereof only appear above the

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Husks wherein they stand, and are hardly to be seen, but that they are of a fine pale, blue Colour, and that many grow together: the Seed is small and brown, hard, and somewhat like unto the Seed of the Marian Violets, or *Coventry-Bells*; the Roots are small and whitish, dispersing themselves severally in the Ground, of as bitter a Taste almost as the rest.

GENTIANA Autumnalis, five *Pneumonanthe*. *Calathian Violet*, or *Autumn Gentian*. This Gentian, that flowereth in Autumn, hath in some Places higher Stalks than in others, with many Leaves thereon, set by Couples, as in other Gentians, but long and narrow, yet shewing the three Ribs or Veins that are in each of them. The Tops of the Stalks are furnished every one with a Flower or two, of an excellent blue purple Colour, ending in five Corners, and standing in long Husks; the Roots are somewhat great at the Top, and spreading into many small, yellow Strings, bitter as the rest are.

GENTIANA major flore purpureo. *Great purple Gentian*. This great purple Gentian, is very like the great yellow Gentian in most Things, having a great thick, brownish, yellow Root, parted into two or three great Branches, with great Fibres at them, but a little more hard and woody, of as bitter a Taste as the other, which sendeth forth at the several Heads thereof, many fair, broad, three ribbed, dark green Leaves, so like unto the other, that it is somewhat hard to distinguish them; many of these Heads from among the Leaves, shoot forth thick and strong Stalks, three or four Foot high, with several Joints on them, and two Leaves at them, one against another; towards the Tops whereof come forth

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the Flowers, compassing the Stalks, at two or three of the uppermost Joints, with two Petals a-piece under them, like as in the other, which are not laid open, Star-Fashion, but abide close and hollow, the Brims only divided into six or more round Parts, of a purple Colour, but paler at the Bottom of them, where they are spotted with purple Spots on the Side, having so many yellowish Threds in the Middle, as the Flower hath Corners, standing about a long green, forked Head, which growing ripe, is the Seed-Vessel, and containeth therein such like flat, brownish Seed as the other, but somewhat less.

GENTIANA flore albo. *Great Gentian with white Flowers*. This white-flowered Gentian, is very like the former, and the great yellow Kind, not much lesser and lower in any Part than the former, whose Flowers are not purple, but pure white, and hollow like the other, without any Spots in them; his making the whole Difference.

GENTIANA major flore pallido punctato. *Great, pale, yellow spotted Gentian*. This spotted, great Gentian, is in all Things like the first, but in the Flowers, which are of a darkish pale, yellow Colour, spotted both within and without, with very many black Spots.

GENTIANA major flore cœruleo. *Great Gentian with blue Flowers*. And this also differeth neither in Greenness of Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, nor in the Manner of growing, but in the Colour of the Flower, which is of a blue Colour.

GENTIANA Pennæi cœrulea punctata. *Doctor Penny's blue spotted Gentian*. Although I am in some Doubt, whether this be a Gentian, and dare not affirm it to be any of the

the great Kinds of Gentian; and *Clusius* also, to whom *Dr. Penny* gave both the Figure and Description, was doubtful of it, not to be of the smaller Kind; let me therefore place it, either as the last of the greatest Summer Sorts, and least of them, or first of the Summer Kind, but greater than any of the smaller, whose Description is as followeth: It hath a jointed Stalk about a Foot and a half high, somewhat reddish towards the Bottom, next to the Root, with two Leaves like the great Gentian, set at each Joint, but much smaller, and with more Veins or Ribs therein than it, each standing upon a reddish Foot-stalk, greater below than those above, where they do in a Manner compass the Stalk; from the Middle of the Stalk upwards, come forth the Flowers at the Joints, with the Leaves, on both Sides of the Stalk, three for the most Part standing together, except the uppermost of all, where they stand five together, each of them with a short Foot-stalk under them, consisting of five small pointed Petals, spread like a Star, of a pale blue Colour, finely spotted, with many small, black Pricks on the inside, having a small Umbone in the Middle, and five small Threds, tipt with yellow standing about it; the Seed that followeth, is enclosed in such Heads or Husks, as the Gentians have; the Root is small and yellow, with many Fibres annexed unto it. Hereunto I may refer another, very like unto it, found in the North Parts of *England*, namely, in *Lancashire*, by *Mr. Heskett*, a Gentleman in his Life-time very skilful in the Knowledge of Plants.

GENTIANELLA major five Gentiana Alpina latifolia magno flore. The greatest *Gentianella* of the Spring. This greatest of the small Gentians,

is very like unto the Gentian of the Spring, that I have already set forth; yet it is not the same having lesser green Leaves, of two Inches long, and one broad, somewhat round-pointed, with three Ribs or Veins running through them, as the others have; the Stalk rising from the middle of these Leaves, groweth about four Inches high, with a small Leaf or two thereon, bearing at the end thereof a large Husk, sustained by two small and long Leaves, from the Middle whereof shooteth forth a very large and great hollow blue Flower, ending in five small Points; the Root is small, yellowish and fibrous.

GENTIANELLA angustifolia verana. Small narrow leaved Gentian of the Spring. This small Gentian of the Spring, shooteth from the Root, which is long, slender, much spread under the Ground, and yellowish, many Heads of several small, long, and narrow Leaves, set together, some what longer than the next that followeth; from some of these Heads, (for all flower not in one and the same Year, those flowering the Year following, which flowered not the Year before, and those that did flower, not flowering again the next Year after) riseth up a small, slender Stalk, somewhat higher than the former, bearing thereon two such like small Leaves at the Joint, and at the Top one Flower for the most part, (seldom more, or the Stalk branched) much smaller than the last, narrow, long, and hollow, like a Hose or Husk, of one entire Leaf at the lower Part, but ending above into five Corners, or small pointed Petals, laid open like a Star, having small Pieces of Petals, like as it were Ears, set at the Bottom of the Division of them, both of them of a perfect blue Colour, but not so deep

G E

deep as the former, having a white Line in the Middle of each of them, and the Ground or Bottom of the Flower whitish also, with a few Threds standing about a small Head, not to be seen until the Flower be almost or fully past, unless one open it; which, after it is ripe, is small and long, containing very small, brownish Seed.

GENTIANELLA minor Verna. The smaller Vernal Gentian. This little Gentian groweth in all Things like the last, saving that the Leaves are not so long and narrow, but are small, and of the Breadth of the Nail of one's little Finger, somewhat pointed at the End; the Stalk is much about the same Height, and beareth such a like small, blue Flower, sometimes having those small Pieces or Ears at them, and sometimes without them; and these be the chiefest Differences.

GENTIANELLA omnium minima. The least Gentian of all. The least Gentian (so called because of the Bitterness in it, else it might very well be accounted rather a kind of Moss) spreadeth, and, as it were, matted upon the Ground, with many small and long Leaves, among which rise small, little Footstalks, little more than an Inch high, bearing each one Flower, larger than the Proportion of the Plant may seem to bear, of a pale, blue Colour, scarce appearing out of the Husk; the Root is small and white.

GENTIANELLA æstiva cordata. Small Heart-like, Summer Gentian. This Summer Gentian hath a small, long, fibrous, but woody, yellow Root, (and thereby may be judged to be but annual, and not abiding) from whence arise small Leaves, somewhat round pointed, with a greenish yellow Rib in the Middle of them, two always set one against another; the Stalk is

G E

square, about half a Foot high, with the like Leaves at the Joints, and divided from the Middle upwards, into several small, short Branches, on the Tops whereof stand very large Flowers, in Comparison to the Smallness of the Plant, which is of a whitish blue Colour before it be open, and writhed together, like unto many of the Flowers of the small Bind-Weeds, but being opened, consisteth of a long, hollow, round Husk, ending in five hard Petals, somewhat broad, and pointed like a Star, of as brave a deep blue Colour, as any of the former; between those greater Petals, there are other smaller Petals, set each of them round at the Ends, and dented in, making them seem like unto a Heart, as it is painted, from whence the Name in the Title, Cordata Heart-like, was imposed upon it, the like Form being not observed in any of the other: The Seed-Vessel, after the Flower is past, groweth to have a small, long Neck, and bigger above, which being ripe, openeth it self at the Head, contrary to the rest, containing within it much black Seed, but twice as big and as long as the other.

GENTIANELLA æstiva purpureo-cærulea. Small purple Summer Gentian. This purple Summer Gentian shooteth forth a reasonable strong Stalk, a Foot and a half high, with several Joints, and two Leaves at every one of them, somewhat broad at the Bottom, where it joineth to the Stalk, not having any Footstalk to stand on, growing smaller to the End, and long pointed: The Stalk at the Top hath some short Branches, whereon are set five or six, or more, small, purplish, blue Flowers, ending in five small pointed Petals; after they are fallen and past, come up small, long, cornered Pods, or Seed-Vessels, containing

G E

ing much small Seed ; the Root is slender, long, and fibrous, and periseth after bearing, raising it self again from its own sowing ; and if it springeth before Winter, it will endure it well, and flower the next Year ; else if it rise in the Spring, it will abide all the first Year, and flower and seed the next.

GENTIANELLA æstiva flore lanuginoso. *Summer Gentian with Cottony Flowers.* This Summer Gentian springeth up with many long and narrow Leaves, lying in a Compass upon the Ground, with three Veins in every one of them, and is usually in all or most of the Gentians ; from among which riseth up a square Stalk, about a Foot high, bearing at every Joint two such like Leaves as grow below, but lesser and longer pointed ; at the Joints with the Leaves, towards the Tops of the Stalks, shoot forth 2 or 3 short Branches, bearing every one of them three or four Flowers, larger than the former, and bigger bellied, ending in five Points or Petals, of a pale purple Colour, having a small, purplish, cottony Downiness, at the Bottom of each of the Petals, where they are divided on the inside : After the Flowers are fallen, there appear small, long Husks, like Horns, full of small round Seed : The Root is small and long, of a pale Colour, somewhat woody, perishing as all the Summer Kinds do.

GENTIANELLA æstiva flore brevior. *Summer Gentian, with short Flowers.* This Kind of Gentian is somewhat like unto the last, but that the Leaves are broader by the half, two always standing at a Joint, of a deeper green Colour ; the Stalk is square, and branched at the Top in the same Manner, bearing several Flowers on every of them, which are both

G E

shorter and greater than they, and of a pale bluish Colour ; the Seeds and Roots are much alike. All these Kinds, as well as the former, are very bitter, which cause them to be referred to Gentian.

GENTIANELLA æstiva minima Neapoilitana. *The small Summer Gentian of Naples.* This small Gentian hath small, square Stalks, little more than half a Foot high, but fuller of Branches and Flowers than the last ; the Leaves thereon are somewhat long and narrow ; the Stalks are branched from the Bottom, with many small Flowers on them, standing in small Husks, which are long, like a Cup, the Brims ending in four Parts, somewhat distant one from another, making the Ends to seem the longer, of a purplish Colour, inclining to Redness, with a small Wooliness at the Bottom of each of the four Petals where they are divided, and white also on the inside, at the lower Part of them, and of a pale purple about the Edges ; after which come up small, long Heads, forked at the Top, wherein is contained small, round, shining, yellowish Seed, yet bigger than any of the former ; the Root is longer, and more full of Threds or Fibres than the last, spreading much under Ground.

GENTIANELLA Autumnalis Pneumonthæ dicta. *The great Autumn Gentian.* The greater of these small Gentians, that flower in Autumn, riseth sometimes with more, and sometimes with fewer Stalks ; sometimes also they rise higher, to be two Foot high at the least, and sometimes not above a Foot high, according to the Fertility of the Soil ; of a brownish green Colour, having many long and narrow, dark green Leaves, set by Couples on them, upon the Tops, which seldom branch forth, but bear every

G E

one a reasonable large, hollow Flower, bigger than any of the rest that follow, of a very deep bluish purple Colour in most, yet in some a little paler, ending in five Points or Corners; the Roots are many, small and long, thrusting down deeper for the most Part into the Ground than those before-named, and abiding after Seed-Time, not perishing as the rest.

GENTIANELLA Autumnalis simpliciflora flore. *Autumn Gentian of Naples.* This Gentian of Naples, from a long, yellowish, small Root, creeping like the Couch-Grass, doth shoot forth a few long and narrow Leaves, somewhat like unto the Leaves of Line or Flax, but shorter; but those that grow up higher on the Stalk, unto the Middle thereof, are still larger, and from the Middle to the Top, decreasing again; but in all Places two set at every Joint, and striped from every one of the Joints on both Sides, the Length of the Stalk, which being green, and about a Foot high, beareth at the Top thereof a purplish green Cup or Husk, consisting of four large pointed Leaves, enclosing the Flower, which before it blow open, is long and writhed, of a pale blue Colour, but being open, is of a deeper blue Colour, ending in four Petals, somewhat long, and as it were purfled about the Edges, with a little Hairinets at them also, having a small Leaf at the Bottom of each of them, and a few yellow Threads in the Middle, standing about an Umbone or Head, which when the Flower is fallen, groweth to be the Seed-Vessel, forked in two Parts at the Head, where it is somewhat greater than it is below, wherein, when it is ripe, is contained very small, black Seed.

GENTIANELLA Autumnalis Centaureæ minoris. *Autumn Gentian, with small Centory Leaves.* This

G E

Autum Gentian groweth up with many Stalks, not a Foot high, parted into several small Branches, whereon stand two small Leaves together, as is usual in all the Gentians, very like unto those of the lesser Centory, which are not so long as either of the former, a little broader, and of a paler green Colour; at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches grow several orient blue Flowers, not so large as either of the two former, but set in small, long Husks, half way rising above the Tops of them; after which comes small Seed, in long horned Vessels; the Root is small, and full of Threads.

GENTIANELLA Centaureæ minoris folio minore. *A small Gentian, with Centory Leaves.* This small Gentian is very like unto the last, in the Fashion and Order of the Leaves, but are somewhat smaller, and the Stalk lower, being not above three Inches high, yet stored with many small Branches, whereon are set long, and somewhat large blue Flowers, very like unto the lesser Vernal Gentian; after which, the Seed and Vessels being ripe, shew to be like the last; the Root is likewise small, but with many more Fibres thereat than others.

GENTIANELLA minima elegantissima Bavarica Camerarii. *Other excellent Sorts of Autumn small Gentians, with Centory-like Leaves.* The greater of them spread many Branches upon the Ground, set full of small Centory-like Leaves, but a little pointed; and at the Tops of each, an orient blue Flower, made of five Petals. The other is the smallest of all, with small round Leaves and Star-like blue Flowers like the last.

GENTIANELLA Verna. *Small Gentian of the Spring.* The small Gentian of the Spring hath several small,

G E

small, hard, green Leaves, lying upon the Ground, as it were in Heads or Tufts, somewhat broad below, and pointed at the End, with five Rihs or Veins therein, as conspicuous as in the former Gentians; among which riseth up a small, short Stalk, with some smaller Leaves thereon, at the Top whereof standeth one fair, large, hollow Flower, made Bell-Fashion, with wide, open Brims, ending in five Coronets or Divisions, of the most excellent deep, blue Colour that can be seen in any Flower, with some white Spots in the Bottom, on the inside; after the Flower is past, there appear long and round Pods, wherein are contained small, blackish Seed; the Roots are small, long, pale, yellow Strings, which shoot forth here and there several Heads of Leaves, and thereby increase reasonably well, if it find a fit Place and Ground to grow, or else it will not be nursed up with all the Care and Diligence that can be used; the whole Plant is bitter, but not so strong as the former.

GERANIUM, in *English*, *Crane's-Bill*, and by some *Stork's-Bill*, is a Plant which produces as many Varieties as any Plant I know, several Kinds growing wild in *England*; among which the *Geranium Robertianum*, or *Herb Robert* is one, the *Geranium Columbinum* is another, which we call *Dove's-Foot*, and the *Geranium Moscatum*, which is generally call'd *Musk* in the Gardens, from the fine Perfume in its Leaves: Of the *English* Kinds, both *Gerrard* and *Parkinson* have given us very good Cuts; and in *Dr. Comelin's Hortus Amstelodamensis*, and *Prelud. Botanic*, are several others of the *African* Sorts, finely represented; and also in the *Hortus Lugduno-Batavus*, we find some very fine Sorts, well delineated; some of these have large,

G E

tuberous Roots, whose Leaves lie close to the Ground, and die every Year: We have also some creeping Sorts, and others, which make large Shrubs; one Kind there is also, which may be distinguished from the rest, by calling it, *Geranium Noctuum olens*, from the sweet Scent which the Flower yields in the Night: All of these may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring; those from hot Countries upon hot Beds, and others on the natural Ground; the Arborescent Kinds will take Root, if we set Cuttings in the Ground any Time in the Summer, without hot Beds: All the Foreign Kinds may be preserved in the Winter, in a common Green-House: We may find most of the Varieties in the curious Gardens about *London*.

GERANIUM Tuberosum vel Bulbosum. *Bulbous or Knobbed Crane's-Bill*. The knobbed Crane's-Bill hath three or four large Leaves spread upon the Ground, of a greyish, or rather dusky green Colour, every one of them being, as it were, of a round Form, but divided or cut into six or seven long Parts or Divisions, even unto the middle Rib, which makes it seem to be so many Leaves, each of the Cuts or Divisions being deeply notched or indented on both Sides; among which riseth up a Stalk a Foot high or better, bearing divers pale purple Flowers, made of five Leaves a-piece; after which come small Heads, with long pointed Beaks, resembling the long Bill of a Stork or Crane, or such like Bird; which, after it is ripe, parteth at the Bottom where it is biggest, into four or five Seeds, every one whereof hath a Piece of the Beakhead fastened to it, and falleth away if it be not gathered; the Root is tuberous and round, like unto the Root of the *Cyclamen*,

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or ordinary Sow-bread al-
 but smaller, and of a dark
 Colour on the outside, and
 white within, which encreases un-
 der Ground, by certain Strings run-
 ning from the Mother-Root, to small
 round Bulbs, like the Roots of the
 earth-Chestnut, and will presently
 shoot Leaves, and quickly grow to
 bear Flowers, but will not abide to
 be kept long dry out of the Ground,
 without Danger of being utterly
 spoiled.

GERANIUM Batrachoides flore
cœruleo. The blue Crow-Foot Crane's-
Bill. This Crow-Foot Crane's-
 Bill hath many large Leaves, cut
 into five or six Parts or Divisions,
 even to the Bottom, and jagged on
 the Edges, set upon very long,
 slender Foot-stalks, very like the
 leaves of the wild Crow-Foot;
 from among which rise up divers
 stalks with great Joints, somewhat
 reddish, set with Leaves like the
 former; the Tops of the Stalks
 spread into many Branches, where-
 on stand divers Flowers, made of
 five Leaves a-piece, as large as any
 of the wild or Field Crow-Foot,
 round pointed, a fair blue Colour,
 which being passed, there arise
 such Heads or Bills, as other of the
 Crane's-Bills have; the Root is
 composed of many reddish Strings,
 spreading in the Ground, from a
 Crown made up of divers red
 Heads, which lie often eminent a-
 bove the Ground.

GERANIUM Batrachoides flore al-
bo. The white Crow-Foot Crane's-
Bill. This Crane's-Bill is in Leaf
 and Flower altogether like the for-
 mer; the only Difference between
 them consisteth in the Colour of
 the Flower, which in this is whol-
 ly white, and as large as the for-
 mer; but the Root of this hath
 not such red Heads as the other
 hath.

GERANIUM Batrachoides flor
albo & cœruleo vario. The party-
coloured Crow-Foot Crane's-Bill. The
 Flowers of this Crane's-Bill, are
 variably striped and spotted, and
 sometimes divided, the one half
 of every Petal being white, and
 the other half blue, sometimes with
 lesser or greater Spots of blue in
 the white Leaf, very variably, and
 more in some Years than in others,
 that it is very hard to express all
 the Varieties that may be observed
 in the Flowers that blow at one
 Time. In all other Parts of the
 Plant, it is so like unto the former,
 that until it be in Flower, the one
 cannot be known from the other.

GERANIUM Batrachoides altera
flore purpureo. Purple Crow-Foot
Crane's-Bill. This purple Crane's-
 Bill hath many Leaves rising
 from the Root, set upon long Foot-
 stalks, somewhat like unto the o-
 ther, yet not so broad, but more
 divided or cut, that is into seven
 or more Slits even to the Middle,
 each whereof is likewise cut in on
 the Edges, more deeply than the
 former; the Stalks are somewhat
 knobbed at the Joints, set with
 Leaves like unto the lower, and
 bearing a great Tuft of Buds at
 the Tops of the Branches, which
 open into large Flowers, made of
 five purple Leaves or Petals, which
 somewhat resemble the Flower of
 a Mallow before it be too full
 blown, each whereof hath a red-
 dish Pointel in the Middle, and
 many small Threds compassing it:
 This Umbel or Tuft of Buds
 flowers by Degrees, and not all at
 once, every Flower remaining o-
 pen little more than one Day, and
 then drops, so that every Day
 yieldeth fresh Flowers, which be-
 cause they are so many in Number,
 are a long while before they are all
 passed: After the Flowers there
 appear small Beak-heads or Bills,
 like

G E

like those of the other Crane's-Bills, with small turning Seed; the Root is composed of a great Tuft of Strings, fastened to a knobby Head.

GERANIUM Romanum versicolor five striatum. *The variable striped Crane's-Bill.* This beautiful Crane's-Bill hath many broad, yellowish, green Leaves, rising from the Root, divided into five or six Parts, but not to the Middle, as the first Kinds are; each of these Leaves hath a blackish Spot at the bottom Corners of the Divisions; the whole Leaf, as well in Form as Colour and Spots, is very like unto the Leaf of the Geranium Fulcum, or Spotted Crane's-Bill next following, but that the Leaves of this are not so large as the other; from among these Leaves spring up several Stalks, a Foot high and better, jointed and knobbed here and there, bearing at the Tops two or three small white Flowers, consisting of five Petals or Leaves a Piece, thickly and variably striped with fine small, reddish Veins. In the Middle of the Flower standeth a small pointel, which when the Flower is past, grows to be the Seed-Vessel, whereon is set divers small Seeds, like those of other Cranes-Bills; the Root is made of many small, yellow Fibres or Strings.

GERANIUM Fuscum five Maculatum. *Swart Tawney, or Spotted Crane's-Bill.* The Leaves of this Crane's-Bill are in all Points like the last described, as well in the Form and Divisions, as Colour of the Leaves, being of a yellowish green Colour, but larger and stronger by much; the Stalks of this rise much higher, and are jointed or knobbed with reddish Knees or Joints; on the Tops whereof stand not many, although large Flowers, consisting of five Leaves a-piece, each whereof is round at the End,

G E

and a little ~~snapt~~ round about, and bend or turn themselves back to the Stalkwards, making the Middle to be highest; the Colour of the Flower is of a dark or deep blackish purple, the Bottom of every Leaf being whiter than the rest; it hath also a middle Pointel standing out, which afterwards brings forth Seed like unto others of its Kind; the Root consisteth of divers great Strings, joined to a knobby Head.

GERANIUM Sanguineum five Geranium Hematoides. *The red Rose Crane's-Bill.* This Crane's-Bill hath divers Leaves spread upon the Ground, very much cut in, or divided into many Parts, and each of them again slit or cut into two or three Pieces, standing upon slender, long Foot-stalks, of a fair green Colour, all the Spring and Summer, but reddish in Autumn; among these Leaves spring up slender and weak Stalks, beset at every Joint (which is somewhat reddish) with two Leaves for the most Part, like unto the lower; the Flowers grow severally on the Top of the Stalks, and not many together in Bunches or Branches, as in all other of the Cranes-Bills, every Flower being as large as a single Rose Campion-Flower, consisting of five large Leaves, of a deeper red Colour than in any other Crane's-Bill at the first opening, and will change more bluish afterwards: After the Flower follow such like Beaks as are in others, but small; the Root is hard, long and thick, with divers Branches spreading from it, of a reddish yellow Colour on the outside, and whitish within, which remain a long Time, shooting forth, at Autumn, new green Leaves which abide all the Winter, although those which turn red fall away.

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GERANIUM Creticum. *Candy Crane's-Bill.* The Candy Crane's-Bill has long and slender Stalks, whereon grow broad and long Leaves, cut in or jagged on the Edges; the Tops of the Stalks are branched into many Flowers, made of five Petals a-piece, of a reasonable Bigness, and of a fair blue Colour, with a purplish Pointel in the Middle; which being past, there follow Beakheads, like other Crane's-Bills, but greater, containing sharper pointed Seeds, able to pierce the Skin: The Root is white and long, with some Fibres at it, and perishes when it hath perfected its Seed, and will spring of its own sowing, if the Winter be not too sharp, otherwise (being annual) it must be sown in the Spring.

GERANIUM Africanum, noctu olens, tuberosum & nodosum, Aquilegiæ foliis. *The Tuberous and Knotted African Crane's-Bill, with Columbine Leaves.* This Plant makes a low Shrub, spreading into many Branches, with large Knobs at the Joints where the Leaves are set on; the Leaves are divided and notched, somewhat like those of the Columbine, and of a glaucous Colour; at the End of the Shoots appear the Flowers in Trusses, whose Petals are of a yellowish green Colour, of no extraordinary Beauty, but of a most agreeable Odour after the Sun is down, but of no Scent in the Day-time; this Plant requires a common Green-House in the Winter; there is a good Figure of this in the *Hortus Lugd. Bat.*

GERANIUM Africanum Alchimilla hirsuto folio, floribus albidis. *The Alchimilla leav'd African Crane's-Bill, with white Flowers.* This Plant makes a low Shrub, hardly exceeding a Foot high, divided into many Branches; the Leaves, which are somewhat hoary, are remarkably

adorned with the Figure of an Horseshoe, of a brownish Colour in the Middle of each of them: At the extream Parts of the hoary Stalks, come the Flowers, which consist of white Petals, after which follow the Seeds, in the manner of the former. This is usually kept in a Green-House in the Winter. There is a good Cut of it in the *Hortus Lugd. Bat.*

GERANIUM Africanum Coriandri folio, floribus incarnatis minus. *The Coriander leav'd African Crane's-Bill, with small Flesh-coloured Flowers.* This makes a low Plant, and produces Seed like the former; there is a good Figure of it in the *Hortus Lugd. Bat.*

GERANIUM Africanum, Betonicae folio laciniato, & maculato floribus incarnatis. *The African Crane's-Bill, with the Betony Leaf.* This Plant differs little from the former in the manner of its Growth. The Leaves of this are less cut, and are for the most part spotted with a reddish brown Colour; there is a good Cut of it in the *Hortus Lugd. Bat.*

GERANIUM Africanum frutescens, Malvæ folio laciniato odorato. *The sweet-scented Shrub, Crane's-Bill of Africa, with the notched Mallow Leaf.* This grows sometimes to be about three Foot high, having the Joints of the Stalks knotted; the Leaves are cut pretty deep on the Edges, and are somewhat enclined to curl, being soft and hoary; they are very strong scented, if they are the least bruised. This brings its Flowers in Trusses, like the former, bringing five Petals each, which are of a pale purple Colour: After these come the Seeds, in like manner as in the preceding. This is one of those *African Cranes-Bills*, which has been the longest known in our *English Green-*

G E

Green-Houses; there is a good Cut of it in the *Hortus Lugd. Bat.*

GERANIUM Africanum Arborescens, Ibisii folio rotundo, Carlinæ odore. *The Arborescent African Crane's-Bill, with a round Althea Leaf, smelling like the Carline Thistle.* This Plant I have had hear six Foot in Height, shooting very freely; the Leaves are soft and hoary, but are greener than the former; they are curled up so, as to represent almost the Figure of a Funnel, and are very strong scented, smelling not unlike the Root of the true Rhubarb, according to my Opinion. This, as well as the former, is very apt to fling out Suckers from the Root; the Flowers of this are of a bluish purple Colour: After which follow the Seeds, in the manner of the former. This may be sheltered during the Winter, in a common Green-House: This has likewise been a Plant of long standing in England; there is a very good Figure of it in the *Hortus Lugd. Bat.*

GERANIUM Africanum Arborescens, Alchimillæ hirsuto folio, floribus rubicundis. This is generally known by the Name of the *Partridge Breast Crane's-Bill*, because of the Marks upon the Leaves of the Figures of Horseshoes, of a brownish red Colour, imitating the Mark upon the Breast of a Cock Partridge; these Leaves, as the Name signifies, are shaped like those of the Alchimilla, or Lady's-Mantle, and are very strong scented, smelling in some Sort like Codling Apples that have been scalded. This Plant grows to be four or five Foot high, and is very apt to flower, bringing its Blossoms in Trusses, whose Petals are of a bright red Colour, having the two uppermost veined with a beautiful Crimson; after the Flowers come the Seeds in the same Manner as the

G E

former. It is remarkable in this Plant, that when the Leaves decay, the green Part of them change into a fair yellow, and the Horseshoe into bright scarlet; and also it is observable, that the Horseshoe Figure is much darker and stronger in the young Seedlings, than in the old Plants. It requires a common Green-House in the Winter. We have also of this Kind, whose Leaves are edged with white, which makes it one of the most beautiful Plants belonging to the Conservatory. This variegated Kind I brought first into England from Amsterdam, in the Year 1715. There is a good Cut of this Plant in Dr. Comelin's *Praelud. Botanic.* These Sorts are very common with us.

GERANIUM Africanum foliis inferioribus asari, superioribus Staphydis agriæ, maculatis, splendentibus, & acetosæ sapore. This Sort is commonly known among the Gardeners by the Name of the *Ivy leaved Crane's-Bill*, whose Leaves are shaped somewhat like Ivy, and are shining, in the Middle of which we find a dark coloured Mark in the Shape of an Horseshoe. The Stalks of this Sort are inclining to a purple Colour, they are very brittle, and are not of Strength enough to support themselves without Stalks; the Flowers appear about four or five in one Truss, of a purplish white, being curiously vein'd with crimson; after them follow the Seed, in the Manner of the former: It must be sheltered in the Winter, in a common Green-House: There is a good Figure of it in Dr. Comelin's *Prael. Bot.* The Leaves of this, being bruised, are of an agreeable Scent.

GERANIUM Africanum frutescens, folio crasso, & glauco, acetosæ sapore. *The Shrub African Crane's-Bill, with thick, glaucous Leaves.*

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Leaves, of a sour Taste. This Sort seldom grows higher than two Foot, its Branches are small, but yet able to support themselves; the Leaves are smooth, and of a whitish green Colour, somewhat notched at their Extremities; and the Juice of them is sharp as the Juice of Sorrel. This brings but few Flowers, in Comparison of some others, seldom more than three or four in a Truss, they are of a pale Colour, vein'd with red; it requires a common Green-House in Winter. There is a good Cut of it in Dr. Comelin's *Prael. Bot.* I brought this first into England, Anno 1714.

GERANIUM Orientale, columbinum flore maximo, Asphoduli Radice. Its Root is like a Cluster of French Turnips, about two Inches and a half long, fleshy, brittle, stiptick, reddish within, brown without, about three Lines thick, tapering to a Point, delicate and hairy. The Body of this Root, which generally lies athwart, and is ligneous when the Plant is old, produces some Stalks eight or nine Inches high, one Line thick, pale-green, hairy; those towards the Bottom of the Plant, lie flat on the Ground, the others rising up, garnished with Leaves two and two at each Knot, exactly like those of the Crane's-Beak, called Pidgeon's Foot. They have a Pedicule three Inches long, fine, hairy; the Flowers grow along the Branches, and arise out of the Bosoms of the Leaves, which, as they grow nearer the Tip, diminish: These Flowers blow one after another, are sustained by some Tails ordinarily forked, three or four Inches long; each Flower consists of five Petals, disposed in Form of a Rose, half an Inch about, three Lines broad, round, faint purple. From their Center grows a Pistile two

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Lines high, surmounted by a purple Tuft; the Stamina are white, very fine to feel, and the Apices yellowish. The Cup consists of five Petals, four Lines long, pickled, pale green, streaked, disposed like a Star; the Fruit was not forward enough to be capable of a Description.

GERM, or Sprout, and Growing Bad, is Germen, which see.

GERMEN, in English, is a Germ or young Sprout, such chiefly as is the first which rises above Ground, from between the Lobes or Ear-Leaves of any Seed; but where we find it in Corn, which springs from the Grain without Ear-Leaves, it is called the Acrospire.

GERONTOPOGON, i. e. Trago; pogon, which see.

GERMANDER, is Chamædrus, which see.

Tree GERMANDER, is Teucrium, which see.

Water GERMANDER, is Scordium, which see.

GEUM of Gesner, is the Caryophyllata Montana, or Mountain Avena.

GEUM Orientale, Cymbalaria folio molli & glabro flore magno albo. Corol. Inst. Rei Herb. 18. This fine Species of Geum grows out of the Cracks of very steep Rocks; its Root is fibrous, whitish, four or five Inches long, hairy; its Leaves grow in Bunches; so like the Cymbalaria Communis, that they are easily mistaken for it, only they are more firm; for the most Part they are nine or ten Lines broad, and seven or eight Lines long, cut into large Indentings, like Gothic Arches shining, standing upon a Foot-stalk of an Inch or two long; the Stalks are a Span long, and hardly one Third of a Line thick, weak, almost lying upon the Rocks, afterwards raised, and having a few Leaves,

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whose Indentings are more pointed than in the lower Leaves: All along the Stalk and Branches, it is hairy, and charged with Flowers of 5 Petals, half an Inch long, and about three Lines wide at the Extremity, white, vein'd with green at the Base. The Chives, which arise out of the Middle of these Petals, are white, not above two Lines long, with very small, greenish Heads; the Cup is cut to the Center, into five Parts, strait and hairy: The Pistil is a pale-green, pretty round at Bottom, in Shape like an Ewer, with two Lips, as in the other Species of the same Kind; it becomes a Coffin of the same Shape, membranous, brown, divided into two Apartments, three Lines high; in each of which there is a spongy Placenta, charged with very small and blackish Seeds. The Leaves of this Plant have a herbish Taste, a little saltish; the Flowers have no Smell, the Roots are sweetish, and a little stiptic. See the Culture under the Word Caryophyllata.

GILLOFLOWERS, or *July-Flowers*, is Caryophyllus Horcensis, which see.

Stock GILLOFLOWER, is Leucoium, which see.

Water GILLOFLOWER, is Millefolium aquaticum, which see.

GILL go by the Ground, or *Aleboef*, or *Ground-Ivy*, is Hedera terrestris, which see.

GINGIDIUM, from the *Greek* γινγιδιον, of *Diocorides*, who also says it was called in his Time Lepidium, but we find the ancient *Romans* called it Bisacuta, and the *Syrians* Vifnaga, which Name the *Spaniards* preserve to this Day, to that Plant which we call in *English* the *Spanish Tooth-pick*, because the *Spaniards* use the Sprigs of the Umbel, when the Seeds are ripe, as Tooth-picks; it may be raised

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from Seeds sown in *March*. *Parkinson* calls it *Strange Chervil*.

GINNY Henflower, is Fritillaria, which see.

GINGER, is Zinziber, which see.

Sea GIRDLE, is the Fucus Maximus Polyschides of *Parkinson*, who has given a Cut of one Sort of it; it grows upon Rocks and Stones, like any other Fucus. See Fucus.

GITHAGO Tragi, i. e. Nigellastrum.

GLADIOLUS was so called from the Shape of its Leaf, which is formed like the Blade of a cutting Sword; the ancient *Romans* called it Segetalis, because it grew among their Corn, and we from them call it *Corn-Flag*, is a Flower of some Respect in the Garden, and we have two or three Varieties of it, besides the Canna Indica, which some would have to be of the same Tribe, from the Shape of the Flower: However, to pass that by, our *Corn-Flags* are Plants which are best propagated by the Increase of the Roots at the Autumn; but if we have had the red and white stand together in Flower, it would, I think, be worth our while to raise some from Seed sown as soon as 'tis ripe, because it may produce some Variety. We have Figures of some of these in *Parkinson's Paradisus*.

GLADIOLUS Narbonensis. The French *Corn-Flag*. The French *Corn-Flag* riseth up with three or four broad, long, and stiff, green Leaves, one as it were out of the Side of another, being joined together at the Bottom, somewhat like unto the Leaves of Flower-de-Luces, but stiffer, more full of Ribbs, and longer than any of them, and sharper pointed; the Stalk riseth up from among the Leaves, bearing them on it as it riseth; having at the Top several Husks, out of which

which come the Flowers, one above another, all of them turning and opening themselves one Way, which are long and gaping, like unto the Flowers of Fox-glove, a little arched or bunched up in the Middle, of a fair, reddish purple Colour, with Spots within the Mouth thereof, one on each Side, made like unto a Lozenge, that is square and long pointed: After the Flowers are past, come up round Heads or Seed-Vessels, wherein is contained reddish, flat Seed, like unto the Fritillaria, but thicker and fuller; the Root is somewhat great, round, flat and hard, with a Shew as if it were swelled, having another short spongy one under it, which, when it hath done bearing, and the Stalk dry, that the Root may be taken up, sticketh close to the Bottom, but may be easily taken away, having usually a Number of small Roots encreased about it, the least whereof will quickly grow, so that if it be suffered any long Time in a Garden, it will rather choak and pester it, than be an Ornament unto it.

GLADIOLUS Italicus binis floribus ordinibus. *The Italian Corn-Flag.* The *Italian* Corn-Flag is like unto the *French* in Root, Leaf, and Flower, without any other Difference, than that the Root is smaller and browner; the Leaf and Stalk of a dark Colour, and the Flowers (being of a little darker Colour, like the former, and somewhat smaller) stand out on both Sides of the Stalk.

GLADIOLUS Byzantinus. *Corn-Flag of Constantinople.* This Corn-Flag, that came first from *Constantinople*, is in all Things like unto the *French* Corn Flag last described, but that it is larger both in Roots, Leaves and Flowers; and that the Flowers of this, which stand not on both Sides, are of a

deeper red Colour, and flower later, after all the rest are past: The Root hereof being netted: it is plainly as any of the former; it is as plentiful also to give Encrease, but is more tender, and less able to abide our sharp and cold Winters.

GLADIOLUS flore rubente. *Blush Corn-Flag.* This Blush Kind, is like unto the *French* Corn-Flag in all Respects, only that the Flowers are of a pale red Colour, tending to Whiteness, which we usually call a Blush Colour.

GLADIOLUS flore albo. *White Corn-Flag.* This white Corn-Flag differeth not from the last, but only that the Roots are whiter on the outside, the Leaves are greener, and the Flowers are Snow-white.

GLADIOLUS purpureus minor. *The small purple Corn-Flag.* This also differeth not from any of the former, but only in the Smallness both of Leaf, Stalk and Flowers, which stand all on the one Side, like unto the *French* Kind, and of the same Colour; the Root of this Kind is netted more than any other.

GLADWIN, is *Xyris*, and *Spatula foetida*, which see.

GLANDES terrestres. See *Terræ glandes*.

GLASSWORT, or *Salwort*, is *Kali* and *Salicornia*. See *Kali*.

GLASTUM, also *Isatis*, from the Greek *Ἰσάρις*, in *English*, *Wade*, is a Plant which is of great Value among the Dyers, when it is rightly prepared, and brings extraordinary Profit to the Farmers that cultivate it. The Disputes which have been concerning the Name *Glastum*, which is mentioned in *Cæsar's* first Book, *De Bell. Gallicæ*, which some would have *Vitrum*, I think need not be kept up any longer, since at this Day the *Italians*, who are Successors of the

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Romans, call the Plant *Woade*, *Glasto*; with this *Cæsar* tells us, the ancient *Britains* used to colour themselves, to appear terrible to their Enemies. And *Pliny* also mentions this *Glastum* to be used by the *Britains*, Lib. 22. cap. 1. However, the Culture of this Plant, of which *Parkinson* has given us a good Cut, is worth taking Notice of; it will grow in strong Ground, if it be well ploughed and made fine, but a sandy Loam is the best, where if we sow it in *February*, it will yield three or four Crops in a Summer, if we keep it free from Weeds, and in the Winter 'tis very good Food for Sheep. We may note, that 'tis always fit to cut when the Leaves are full grown; it is sometimes sold for fifty or sixty Pounds per Ton, which is generally the Produce of an Acre; but this is when it has been well prepared at the Mill; it gives a strong blue Colour, and serves the Dyers as a Groundwork for many Colours.

GLAUCUM Dioscorides, is *Pomum Amoris*.

GLAUX, from the Greek γλαυξ, which comes from γάλαξ or γαλξ, which signifies Milk, is a Name which has been given to divers Plants, but in particular it is here applied to the *Licoris*, or *Liquorice Vetch*, which is called *Glaux Leguminosa*, or *Glycyrrhiza Sylvestris*, which is *Wild Liquorice*; the Colour of the Flowers being white, tending to a Cream Colour; it is a Plant easily increased by the Roots early in the Spring, or by Seeds sown at that Time; there is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

GLIGON Theophrasti five *Acer Gallicum Gazæ*, i. e. *Triphyllum*, which see.

GLIDEWORT, or *Ironwort*, or *Clown's Woundwort*, is *Sideritis*, which see.

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GLOBE Thistle, is *Carduus Sphærocephalus*, and *Carduus Globosus*. See *Carduus*.

GLOBE Daisy, or *Blue Daisy*, is *Globularia & Bellis cœrulea*, which see.

GLOBE Flower, or *Globe Crowsfoot*, or *Locker Goulous*, is *Ranunculus globosus*, which see.

GLOBULARIA cœrulea, i. e. *Bellis cœrulea*, which see.

GLUMA and *Utriculus*, according to Mr. Ray, is the Husk or Chaff which encloses the Grain of any Corn or Grass.

GLYCYRRHIZON, & *Glycyrrhiza*, from the Greek γλυκυρριζα in English, *Licoris*, and *Liquorice*, is a very profitable Plant in sandy Ground, which for Corn is not of any Worth; a good Crop of this, will, the third Year, yield near One hundred Pounds per Acre; but the Ground must be carefully dug about three Spits deep, and then the Sets which are to be bought at *Godlemine* in *Surrey*, or at the Neat-Houses, *Westminster*, must be planted in the Spring, taking the Crown Sets or Heads of the *Liquorice*, about four Inches long; the best Time of planting them is in *February*, as soon as the Weather is open; they should be planted in Rows, a Foot apart, with a Dibble or Setting-Stick, and presently have the Earth closed about them, and then water them; sow Onions the first Year.

GLYCYPICRON, is *Dulcamara*, which see.

GNAPHALIUM, from the Greek γναφαλίον, is properly enough also called *Tomentaria*, and *Tomentitia*, and *Cotonaria*, from the Wooliness of its Leaves; and is for the same Reason called in English, *Cudweed*, and *Cottonweed*; it has many Varieties, which for the most part bring Everlasting Flowers, that is, the Flowers will remain many Years after they are gathered with-

out Alteration; among which, there is one which *Parkinson* calls *Gnaphalium Americanum*, a perennial Plant, which brings Bunches of yellow Flowers, that make a good Shew; and another Sort, which has purple Flowers of the brightest Colour I ever saw, which last in perfect Beauty as long as the other; but this is newly come from *Peru*, and must be tenderly used; it is raised from Seeds sown upon hot Beds in *March*, and the other may be raised from Slips in *April*, *May*, and *June*, but must be housed in Winter; all the rest may be raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, upon the natural Ground.

GOAT'S BEARD, is *Tragopogon*, which see.

GOAT MARJORAM, is *Tragoriganum*, which see.

GOAT'S RUE, is *Galiga*, which see.

GOLD Flower, or *Goldilocks*, or *Golden Everlasting Flower*. See *Gnaphalium*.

GOLD CUPS, or *Crow's-foot*, or *King's Cups*, and *Basinets* and *Bolts*, and *Troflower*, and *Meadow-Boots*, and *Butter-Cups*, and also *Piss-a-Beds* are *Ranunculus pratensis*.

GOLDEN ROD, is *Virga Aurea*, which see.

GOLDEN TUFTS, is *Chrysocome*, which see.

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE, is *Saxifraga Aurea*, which see.

GOLD of Pleasure, is *Myagrum*, which see.

GOAVO Tree, is *Pela* and *Guayava*, which see.

GOMPHÆNA *Lugdunensis*, is *Amaranthus tricolor*, which see.

GORGONIUM *Plinii*, i. e. *Lithospermum*, which see.

GORSE, or *Furz*, or *Thorny Broom*, is *Scorpius*, and *Genista spinosa*. See *Genista*.

GOOSBERRY-BUSH, is *Grossularia*, which see.

GOOSE-GRASS, or *Claviers* or *Cleavers*, is *Aparine*, which see.

GOOSE-FOOT, is *Atriplex Sylvestre Latifolia* of *Parkinson*, and *Pes anserinus*, which see.

GOOSE-NEST, or *Birds-nest*, or *Crows-nest*, is *Orchis Abortiva*. See *Orchis*.

GOURD, is *Cucurbita*, which see.

GOUT-WORT, or *Herb Gerard*, is *Herba Gerardi*, and *Podagraria*, which see.

GOSSIPIUM, from the Greek γοσσιπιον, is also called ξύλον, or *Xylum* and *Bombax*, which in *English* is the *Cotton Plant*; it is thought that the *Byssus* of the *Ancients* is the *Gossipium* or *Cotton-tree* of the *East-Indies*, and that *Xylon* or *Xylum* is the annual *Cotton*, which grows so plentifully in *Asia* at this Day. As to the first, viz. the *Cotton-tree*, it is raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, and may be encreased by Layers in Autumn, as well as the *Cotton-tree* of *America*; the Annual *Cotton* with us must be raised in *February*, upon hot Beds, and may be kept warm all Summer, to make it yield the better.

GOSSIPIUM Arboreum. The Tree of Fine Cotton. This *Cotton* riseth up with a woody Stem, to be nine or ten Cubits high, spreading woody Branches, and many broad green Leaves on them, parted on the Edges into three or five Divisions, somewhat like a *Vine-Leaf*, but softer and whiter; at the Ends of the smaller Sprigs come forth the Flowers, two or three at a Place, but each upon a slender Foot-stalk, set in a broad Husk of two Petals, very much jagged at the Tops, and containing therein a large yellowish Flower, somewhat like a *Bell-Flower*, broad above, and small at the Bottom, parted to the Bottom into five

Very thin Petals, with a stiff, reddish, middle Pointel, compassed With 5 or 6 yellow Threds, which is thrust off by the Fruit rising under it, and growing to be a small round Head or Ball, covered with a hard Skin, which opening when it's ripe, sheweth forth a Lump of pure white Wooll, having several small, blackish Seed, of the Bigness of Pepper-Corns, but not so round, lying dispersed through the Lump, and singly, but one in a Place, with a sweet, whitish Kernel within them; the Root disperseth under Ground, and abideth, not perishing, nor losing the Branches, as the next doth.

Gossipium Frutescendo annuum.
The Bush of Lump Cotton. This Cotton is yearly sown, even in the warmest Countries of *Asia minor*, and within four Months, or little more, is gathered again from the Sowing, shooting an upright Stem, nothing so woody or great as the former, but brancheth forth several Ways, set with large and broad soft Leaves like the former, and parted alike; the Flowers also stand in the like Manner, and yellow, with purple Bottoms, with Husks of fine Petals under them; after which cometh the Fruit like it, but set in a shorter, smaller, thicker and harder, rough, blackish Husk, parted into three Cells, with whitish, hard, skinny, or woody Partitions on the inside, containing each of them a round Ball of fine white Cotton, with a Lump of greater black Seeds by the half, in the Middle sticking close together in two Rows, with white, sweet Kernels within them; the Root is annual, and perisheth as soon as it hath perfected the Seed.

Gossipium Indicum Spinosum.
Thorny Indian Cotton. This Kind of Cotton hath a Stem about three Cubits high, set with small Pricks, and having many fair, broad Leaves

set thereon, upon long Foot-stalks, divided into seven Parts, somewhat like those of *Stravifacré*; the Flowers are like to Bell-Flowers, with five Corners; the Cotton is very fine, and the Seeds are somewhat like the thorny Mallow.

Gossipium Javanense longifolium. *The long leaved Cotton of Java.* This, as *Clavius* relateth it from *Franciscus Roderigues*, Native of *Bengala*, groweth on a great high Tree, with many far spread Arms and Boughs, and stored with long and narrow Leaves, near resembling *Rosemary* or *Willow-Leaves*, but that they are much longer, whose Fruit was like a long Pod of six Inches long, and five in Compass, growing great from the Stalk upward, opening and ending in five pointed Parts, whose skinny Bark was of an Ash-colour, and rugged, but full of most pure white, soft Wooll, and several black, round Seeds within, not involved in the Cotton, like the rest, but growing by themselves, upon fine long woody Partitions, extended all the Length of the Pod; the Wooll or Cotten was shorter than of the other, and not fit to be spun into Thred to make Cloth; for the Natives use it not to that Purpose, but put it to another Use, namely to stuff Cushions, and the like, being softer than any Wooll, Cotton or Feathers.

GRAFFING. *To Graff*, is to insert one Thing into another; in the Garden Phrase, it means the Insertion of a Bud or Branch of one Tree into another; there are several Ways of doing it, which see as follow:

I shall here relate the several Ways of Graffing, by which Trees are improved from Wildings to bring good Fruit. In order for which Design, our Garden ought to be stored with Stocks of all Sorts, that

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is, with such as are pomiferous or Apple bearing, pruniferous or Plum-bearing, bacciferous, or Berry bearing, coniferous or Cone-bearing, nuciferous, or Nut-bearing, glandiferous, or Mast-bearing, and filiquiferous or Cod-bearing, because we may sometimes meet with a strange Tree, which will only be encreased by Grafting; and as all Trees, that I can now think on, are of one or other of these Classes, so our Nurseries should be provided with Stocks of these several Sorts, that we may graff the Apple bearing upon the Apple bearing, the Pruniferous upon the Pruniferous, and so on.

The Wilding which we are to graft upon, we call the Stock, and the Twig or Shoot, which we are to graft upon the Stock, is called the Cion or Graft. When it is rightly disposed on the Stock according to Art, will take Root, and retain the Virtues of its Mother-Plant.

Some other Sorts of Plants will more readily join, by Eneying or Inoculating, than by what is commonly called Grafting; and there are others which will not take by either of those Ways but by Inarching only. Again, there are some which only join by approaching; all which we shall consider in their Order, observing by the Way, that Nature gives us large Liberties in Grafting, such as that we may graft Apples upon Pears, or Pears upon Apples, and both these upon the common White Thorn; upon which likewise we may graft Medlars, the l'Azeroli and Cervices; and upon the Pear Grafts we may also graft the Quince. All these may be made to grow upon one Tree, by Whip Grafting, or by Cleft Grafting, or Stock Grafting, or by Inoculation, Eneying or Budding

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So the pruniferous Fruits, such as Peaches, Nectarines, Apricocks, Cherries of all Sorts, and Plums of all Sorts, may be budded on Plums, or on one another; and what seems extraordinary, is that the *Lauro-Cerasus*, which is our common Laurel and Evergreen, may be inoculated upon the Cherries and the Plum, and be made a Companion for all those of the pruniferous Race; an Instance of this Sort is now in the Garden of Mr. *Whitmill*, a curious Gardener at *Hoxton*. By this we may observe, that these Grafts or Buds are no more than so many Plants of different Kinds, which grow upon one Plant, which is like one certain Sort of Soil, wherein we find growing many Plants of different Sorts; but we must observe, that one Kind will prosper better than another.

The first Sort of Grafting, which I shall mention, is that Sort which we call Whip Grafting, or Rind Grafting; this is performed by paring off part of the Bark on one Side of the Stock, either after we have cut off the Head of the Stock, or else while the Head remains on the Stock, for it is done both Ways; if we cut off the Head of the Stock, then the Bark we take off from one Side, must lay the Wood bare about an Inch and a half from the Place where the Head is cut off, downwards towards the Root, and as wide as the Cion we design to join with it. Then we must with our Knife slit the Stock down from a little below the Place where the Head is cut off, guiding it with the Grain of the Wood, till we have made a Tongue on the Side of the Stock where the Bark is pared off, about an Inch long. This being done, we are next to pare off the Bark from

from one Side of the Cion, and then with our Knife make a Tongue in the Wood of the Cion, of such a Length as may fit exactly with that in the Stock, which when we have compared, to see if they fit one another, so that the Barks of both the Cion and Stock join together, we must tie them fast with Bais, and cover all the wounded Parts with fine Loam, well mixed with Cow-Dung; or else we may cover the wounded Parts with the following Mixture: (*Viz.*) To four Ounces of Bees-Wax add as much Tallow; and when they are mixed together, add about an Ounce and a half of Rosin, which must be used when 'tis Blood-warm, with a soft Brush, and then we need not tie the Cion and the Stock together; for these Coverings are only designed to keep the Air and the Wet from the wounded Parts, till they join together, which they will soon do, if the Tongues of the Stock and the Cion are well wedged into one another. When we use this Sort of Grafting, without cutting off the Head of the Stock, we then take the Bark from the Stock in any smooth Part of a Shoot, *i. e.* between the Buds, and fitting the Cion to it, as before, with Tongues, we then cover the wounded Parts with some of the aforementioned Grafting Wax. This last Operation may be done when the Sap is in its highest Fluency, but the first must be done just before the Buds begin to shoot.

Cleft Grafting, or Stock Grafting, is performed by cutting off the Head of the Stock, and then with the Knife slitting the Stock downwards, an Inch or two, in Proportion to the Bigness of it and of the Cion we are to put into it. We then cut the bottom Part of the Cion Wedgewise, of the same Length we have made the Slit,

and so place the Cion in the opening we have made in the Stock, that the Bark of the Stock and the Cion both join or match with one another.

If the Stock happens to be very large, as sometimes it is when we use this Kind of Grafting, such as an old Tree sawed off, which may perhaps measure three Foot in the Girt; then we must be forced to open the Places where we are to fix our Grafts, with Chissels, and keep them so open with a Wedge, till the Grafts are fixed to our Mind. In such Stocks we may place three or four Grafts, but two are enough, if we could be sure they would all take. In this Case our Cions may be larger than if our Stocks were small. In *Worcestershire* it is common enough to graft Apples this Way, with Cions about five Inches in the Girt, and they prosper very well; but we must observe, that our Cions may be larger if they are of Trees that have tender Wood, than if they are of a hard Wood. When this is done, lay on some of the Grafting Wax, as before directed, so as to cover all the wounded Parts of the Stock and Cion. In this Case, where the Stock is large, there is vegetable Matter enough in it to feed the Cions to good Advantage, so that the third Year they will produce extraordinary large Fruit, tho' before the old Head was cut from it, the Fruit was hardly bigger than Hazle-Nuts. Here is another Example of a Tree's growing upon a Tree: And as this Cleft Grafting is practicable upon the oldest Trees, so it is to be done upon Plants which are not above three Months old from the Seed. This I learned from Mr. *Curtis* of *Putney*, a very curious Gentleman in the Knowledge of Plants. His Method is, when he raises Orange-trees

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trees from Seeds, that as soon as he finds they have got a Stalk of three Fourths of an Inch above the Ear-Leaves, he cuts off the Top, and making an Incision cross that Stalk, bears his Knife downwards, towards the Part where the Ear-Leaves join with it; and then chusing a tender Shoot of a bearing Tree that will match with the Stock, he cuts the Bottom of it in the Manner of a Wedge, and places it as I have related before, so that the Barks may join, and then applies some of the Grafting Wax warm, with a fine Painting Brush. This Operation may be done all the Summer long, and is particularly explained in my *Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*.

I am next to speak of Inarching, that is, Inlaying the young Shoots of one Tree into another, which is the surest Way of Grafting that I have yet mentioned; for here, if the Part which acts as a Cion, does not happen to join with the Stock, it may remain upon the Tree. To perform this Work, one must have a Collection of Stocks in Pots, that when we have any particular Tree which we have a Mind to increase, we may bring the Stock to it, and then cutting off the Head of the Stock, we chuse out such a Shoot of the valuable Tree, as may with the most Ease be brought down to the Stock; and then we must order both of these with Tongues, as I have directed in the Whip Grafting; only we must leave that Part which is to act as a Cion, to join with the Tree, in such a Manner that it may be well fed with the Juices of the Tree. I commonly, in this Case, cut the Tongue of the Graft half Way only thorough the Shoot. These being thus ordered, we are to tie our two joining Parts very close, and then cover them with the Mixture of Loam and

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Cow-Dung, also taking especial Care to secure the inlaid Branch from flying from the Stock, which sometimes it will be apt to do, if it is not well secured by Strings or Sticks; for tho' this is a Work to be done in the Summer, when the Plants have their Sap in the greatest Fluency, yet the mildest Summer is not without its Storms, especially in *June* or *July*.

It is to be noted, that some Plants should remain thus joined, till the second Year, before we cut them from the bearing, or the desired Plant, especially those whose inarch'd Shoots are of a more hard or woody Nature. But where we can inarch green Shoots, such as those of Oranges or Lemons, if we do this Work in *May*, we may cut them off in *August*, if we find they have taken hold of the Stocks.

When we have cut our Plants from the Mother-Tree, set them immediately in some Place of Shelter, where the Winds may not get at them; for else the new Heads, which are tenderly joined, will be subject to break from the Stocks; or if the Stock be growing in the natural Ground, then when we cut the young Inarch from the Tree, we must be careful to guard them well with Stakes.

GRAMEN, is in *English* *Grass*, has vast Varieties, as appears under the Word *Grass*, where I have numbered the several *English* Names, that they may answer to the *Latin* Names, as I shall figure them under this Word Gramen, viz. No. 1. Gramen Triglochin Dalechampii. 2. Gramen Bulbosum. 3. Gramen Typhinum, or Typhoides. 4. Phalaris. 5. Gramen Spica nuntante longissima. 6. Gramen Bombycinum. 7. Ischæmon, or Gramen Dactyloides. 8. Gramen triticeum. 9. Gramen cristatum. 10. Gramen Cyperoides. 11. Gramen

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men Cyperoides palustre. 12. Gramen Germanicum Odoratum. 13. Juncus Cyperoides floridus. 14. Gramen Mannæ esculentum. 15. Gramen Caninum.

17. Alopecuros. 18. Gramen foliis Caryophilleis. 19. Ægylops, and Avena Sterilis. 20. Gramen Echinatum. 21. Gramen Genuculatum. 22. Phalaris pratensis. 23. Gramen palustre. 24. Gramen Paniculatum pratense. 25. Gramen Miliaceum. 26. Gramen Striatum. 27. Gramen Avenaceum. 28. Gramen paniceum. 29. Gramen tremulum Album. 30. Gramen Parnassii. 31. Gramen Sorghinum. 32. Gramen aculeatum. 33. Trifolium purpureum. 34. Gramen tremulum. 35. Gramen Caninum. 36. Gramen Arundinaceum. 37. Schænogrostis, and Gramen Juncum. 38. Scorpoides. 39. Gramen Spicatum. 40. Gramen Juncum parvum, or Holosteum Matthioli. 41. Gramen Nemorum. 42. Scorfonera. 43. Gramen Plumarium; all of which may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring; considering the Soil we find them in, the Culture of those Sorts should be chiefly considered, which are the most beneficial to Cattle. See their Figures in *Gerard*.

GRAMEN Cyperoides majus latifolium. *The greater Sort of Cyperus Grass.* This greater Cyperus Grass hath many large and long Leaves, like unto those of Reeds, (*Lobel* saith, like unto those of *July-Flowers*) among which rise up several three-square Stalks, bearing three or four close spiked, brownish Heads thereon, one above another; the Root is brownish, and folding it self one within another, with many Fibres at them. Of this Sort there is another, called by *Baubinus* Gramen Cyperoides latifolium spica spadicea viridi ma-

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jus, whose Roots are more bushy and fibrous, and the spiked Heads more green, having a long narrow Leaf under the lowest Head.

GRAMEN Cyperoides majus Angustifolium. *A Great Sort of Cyperus Grass, with narrow Leaves.* This other differeth little from the last, but in growing lower, with narrower Leaves and spiked Heads, that are thinner and longer, but of the same brownish Colour with it.

GRAMEN Cyperoides minus Angustifolium. *The lesser narrow leaved Cyperus Grass.* This lesser Sort hath narrower Leaves, and three-square Stalks, bearing smaller and more spiked long Heads, at the Tops, three usually set together, one a little from the other, more stiff also and upright; the Root hath long Strings and Fibres thereat, shooting forth like Cyperus.

Pseudocyperus spica brevi pendula. *Bastard Cyperus, with short pendulous Heads.* This Bastard Cyperus groweth somewhat like unto the true long Cyperus, hath long and large Grassy Leaves, in a Manner three-square, and so is the Stalk; at the Top whereof, from amongst several Leaves, come forth great, spiked, thick and short Heads, hanging downwards, every one by a short Foot-stalk; the Root somewhat resembles the true, sweet, long Cyperus, but looser, and not so firm, fuller also of Fibres, and not smelling sweet at all.

GRAMEN Cyperoides spica pendula longiore. *Another Sort of Bastard Cyperus Grass.* This wild Cyperus Grass hath a cornered, striped Stalk, about two Cubits high, bearing long and narrow Leaves thereon which compass the Stalk at the Bottom with a skinny or hollow Sheath, and hath several long and narrow, pendulous Heads at the Top, five or six Inches long a piece, with a long Leaf under each Head.

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GRAMEN *Cyperoides palustre* panicula sparsa. *Marsh Cyperus Grass, with sparsed Heads.* The Leaves of this *Cyperus Grass* are long, and somewhat narrow, hard and cutting on both Edges; the Stalk is tall, without any Leaves thereon on the Top, where, between two long Leaves, and very narrow, spread forth several short Foot-stalks, bearing each four or five small rough Heads; the Root spreadeth somewhat like the true *Cyperus*, but harder, fuller of blackish Fibres, and without Smell.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides palustre majus.* *The greater Marsh Cyperus Grass,* This greater *Marsh Grass* hath many long and narrow, hard, cutting Leaves, like the last, and among them, several tall, upright, naked Stalks, without any Leaves on them at all, each of them bearing a long, round, and somewhat large, rough, prickly Head, wherein lie the Seed; the Root is a Bush of many blackish Fibres, like unto a *Grass*.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides palustre minus.* *The lesser Marsh Cyperus Grass.* This lesser Sort is like unto the greater, the Stalk bearing sharp, rough, spiked Heads, four or five together, one above another, on both Sides thereof, with a long Leaf at the Foot of them oftentimes.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides spicis minus compactis.* *Marsh Cyperus Grass, with more open Heads.* The Root hereof is somewhat hard or woody, and full of Fibres, bearing many long and narrow Leaves, like to *Grass*; among which riseth a rough, three-square Stalk, bare of Leaves for the most part, where stand several small rough Heads or Spikes, more loose or open than the former, having sharp, pricking Seed within them.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides panicula sparsa subitavescente.* *Yellowish, open-beaded Cyperus Grass.* The yellow headed *Grass* hath smaller and shorter Leaves, and naked Stalks, than any of the former, bearing at the Tops, between two small, long Leaves, a Head severed into many small Parts, of a yellowish Colour; the Root is great at the Head, with several Fibres thereat. Of this Sort there is another, differing little from it, but in the Colour of the small Spikes, which are blackish.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides Danicum glabrum foliis Caryophylleis.* *A Danish Cyperus Grass.* This *Danish Cyperus Grass* hath several Stalks, with many narrow, stiff and smooth Leaves, three or four Inches long a-piece, set together at the Middle of them; from among which rise naked, short Stalks, bearing at the Tops, from between, usually two long Leaves, divers small, long, spiked Heads, spreading like unto those of *Rushes*, of a brownish green Colour; the Root is slender, creeping under Ground, shooting forth in several Places.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides spicata fusca elegantissima panicula Bayonense.* *A fine, brown, spiked Cyperus Grass of Bayon.* This fine, spiked *Cyperus Grass* hath many long and narrow Leaves; among which rise up three square Stalks, jointed in several Places, and long Leaves at them, with which, towards the Tops, come forth, long, busking, spiked Heads, somewhat hard, but not pricking, each being two or three Inches long, of a very fine, pale, brownish Colour; the Roots are a Bush of many thick Strings.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides palustre Bayonense.* *Marsh Cyperus Grass of Bayon.* This *Cyperus Grass of Bayon*, hath several narrow, long Leaves, both below and on the small

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small Stalks, which are about two Foot high, bearing at the Tops many long and sharp, prickly Heads, with long Leaves at them; the Root is composed of many long, thick Strings and Fibres.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides Bayonense* *Ischæmi paniculis fuscis.* *Cyperus* *Grafs of Bayon, with brown Cock's-Foot Panicles.* This *Grafs of Bayon* hath three square Stalks, almost two Foot high, and very long, narrow Leaves a Foot and a half a-piece at the Bottom of them, and the like also at the Joints, with whom, towards the Tops, come forth very long and slender Panicles, of a brownish Colour, being three or four Inches long, and of the Thickness of a Mouse-Tail, sometimes but one at a Joint, and sometimes two and three; the Roots are a Bush of many great Strings, and Fibres at them.

GRAMEN *Junceum palustre racemoso femine.* *Marsh Rush-like Grafs, with Seeds in Clusters.* The *Rush Grafs* hath but few small *Rush-like Leaves* rising from the blackish, threddy Root; from among which come up several Stalks, a Cubit high, bearing at the Tops, between small, long Leaves, a small Head, formed like unto a Bunch of Grapes, wherein lie the Seed.

GRAMEN *Junceum minimum aquaticum capitulo squamoso.* *A very small, Water, Rush-like Grafs.* This small, water, *Rush-like Grafs*, hath as few, but smaller Leaves than the former, about two Inches long a piece; the Stalks are four or five Inches high, each of them bearing a small, scaly, reddish Head, with the Top of the Stalk appearing above it. There is another somewhat like hereunto, but that the Stalk appeareth above the Head, which is not scaly.

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GRAMEN *Junceum aquaticum vulgare.* *The common Water, Rush Grafs.* The common *Water, Rush Grafs*, shooteth forth several jointed Stalks, from a long thick-spreading Root, and at each Joint a narrow *Rush-like Leaf*, at the Top of which stand several small Heads, somewhat like unto those of *Rushes*.

GRAMEN *Junceum aquaticum majus sparsa panicula.* *The other Water Rush-Grafs, with jointed Leaves.* This other *Water Rush-Grafs* is very like in the growing, unto the last; the chiefest Differences are in the Stalks, that are greater, and rise higher in the Leaves, which are jointed like unto the *Wood Rush Grafs*, and in the Tops, which are more spread with small Heads.

GRAMEN *Junceum aquaticum Bauhini.* *Bauhinus his double formed, Water Rush-Grafs.* I have hereunto added this double formed Kind of *Rush-Grafs of Bauhinus*, called *Aquaticum*, whereby he would correct the *Gramen aquaticum alterum*, which *Lobel* and *Tabernantanus* set forth, because the Leaves had no Joints in them, as he saith the true Sort should have; (but is rather another Sort, as I think) for having given one Figure, with many small Tufts or Heads, such as it beareth in the Summer-Time, he sheweth another, that the same Plant, he saith, after Hay-Harvest, shooteth forth another Hand-high Stalk, with certain chaffy Heads, parted into many Threds, and seldom beareth then any such like Heads as the former on it.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum majus.* *The greater Sea, Rush-like Grafs.* This greater *Sea, Rush-Grafs*, hath many hard, smooth Leaves, like *Rushes*, rising from the tufted Root; and among them, several slender-necked Stalks about

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about a Foot high, with Rush-like Heads growing at the Tops, but much smaller.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum* dense stipatum. *Thickset, Sea, Rush-like Grass.* This other Sea Grass hath long, hard Leaves, like Rushes, growing thick and close together; the Stalks are slender, and not much longer than the Leaves, every one bearing a small Head at the Top, like unto a Rush, whereunto the Root is like also.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum minimum Zelandicum.* *The least Sea, Rush-like Grass of Zeland.* This whole Plant scarce exceedeth half a Cubit in Height, but spreadeth, like a small Tussock, from each Root whereof riseth a single, small Stalk, with small, hairy-like Leaves therewith, and a small, thick Head at the Top.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum exile Plimostii.* *Small Sea, Rush Grass of Plymouth.* The Leaves of this small Rush-Grass are many, growing thick together, and as fine almost as Hairs or Threds; among which rise up several slender, unjointed Stalks, bearing small, sharp-pointed Heads thereon, the Stalks appearing above them, and pointed; the Roots are many small, long Fibres. This was found as well at *Plymouth* as *Dover*, in their wet Grounds.

GRAMEN *Junceum majus exile paucifolium.* *A lesser Rush-Grass, with fewer Leaves.* This small Grass hath fewer and shorter Leaves than the last, more soft also and delicate, whose Heads are a little bigger, and prickly, and the Stalk rising above them, as in the other; the Root is small and slender.

GRAMEN *Junceum minimum Hosto Matthioli* congener. *The small Rush Grass, like the former Toad Grass.* This little Grass groweth with many small, Thred-like Leaves,

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scarce an Inch an half long, with smaller on the Stalks, which are about twice their Length, at whose Tops stand two or three small Heads, like to those of Bushes, but with rounder Grains or Seeds therein, and closer set together; the Root is very small and threddy.

GRAMEN *Juncoides lanatum* sive *Juncus Bombycinus vulgaris.* *Common Feather, or Cotton Grass.* The ordinary Cotton Grass hath a few long, slender Leaves, almost like Rushes, from a small Tuft of Threds, thrusting down somewhat deep into the moorish Ground, wherein it usually groweth; and among them, hard, slender Stalks, about a Foot high, sometimes with a Leaf or two thereon, and sometimes without either Leaf or Joint, bearing at their Tops a fine, soft, woolly, or rather white, Silk-like Head, finer than the finest white Wooll that is, of the Bigness usually of a Walnut, with the outer Husk, which is so eminent in one's Eye a far off, that it giveth much Delight and Admiration to the Beholders, which passeth away into the Wind, being full ripe; what Seed it hath is not observed.

GRAMEN *Juncoides lanatum alterum Danicum.* *The Danish Cotton-grass.* This Cotton-grass hath many more and narrow Rush-like Leaves growing from the Root than the former; the Stalks are nothing so high as it, and the fine Cottony Head is smaller, and not so pure white; the Roots are much alike.

GRAMEN *Junceum lanatum minus.* *Small French Cotton Grass.* Altho' this hath many more rushy Leaves than any of the former, yet the Stalks do not rise much higher, nor bear at their Tops so great a Tuft or Cottony-Head, but are small, and somewhat long, flying away with the Wind, being ripe; but

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but having a small Head like a Crow-Foot Head of Seed behind it; the Root is somewhat black, and not much unlike the former.

GRAMEN tomentosum Alpinum minus. *Small Mountain, Cotton Grass.* From a small, unprofitable Root, riseth a small Stalk, half a Foot high, with two or three Leaves thereon, at the Top whereof standeth a small round Head of Cotton.

Juncus Alpinus Bombycinus. *Mountain Cotton Rush.* This also sendeth forth, from a Rush-like Root, several Rushes, and among them many slender Stalks, an Hand-breadth high, bearing a small white Head of Wooll or Cotton, like the rest.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum maximum Bayonense. *Great, Marsh, Reed Grass of Bayon.* This great Reed Grass shooteth forth great, thick, and very tall Stalks, as high as any Man, jointed up to the Tops, with long, and somewhat broad, hard, rough, and streaked Leaves set thereon, but less than those below; towards the Tops of the Stalks, with the Leaves, come forth many sparled Tufts of chaffy Heads, standing on small, long Foot-stalks, the whole Panicle, being a Foot long and more; the Root creepeth far about in the watery Ditches and Places near St. John de Luce, where it groweth.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum acerosa gluma nostras. *Our great Reed Grass, with chaffy Heads.* This Sort of Reed Grass hath many fair, large, Reed like Leaves, springing from a jointed, reddish Root, and are not much unlike to those of Millet-Grass, but harder, rougher, and streaked all the Length of them, having great Reed like Stalks, three Cubits high, jointed also and branched; and towards the Tops, bearing large, and somewhat

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hard Panicles of spiked chaffy Heads, each of them about a Span long, of a whitish Colour in some Places, and reddish in others, where in lie small Seed.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum sericeum molliore spica. *A lesser, soft Headed, Reed Grass.* This other Reed Grass is somewhat like the last, but less, with narrower and shorter Leaves, and lower Stalks, with but few joints and Leaves on them; the tufted Heads that stand at the Tops, are somewhat like to the Rush that is called Bastard Schizanthum, and turn into Down, that is carried away with the Wind: The Roots are several long Strings, set together at the Head.

GRAMEN Aquaticum majus. *Great Water Grass.* This great Water Grass, hath great and tall Stalks, full of joints, with large, Reed-like Leaves at them, striped with white and green, like Ladies Faces, but not so evidently to be seen, up to the Top almost, where standeth a large and long tufted Panicle of many Parts and Branches, like the common Reed; the Roots run and spread far, shooting up in several Places.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum aquaticum. *Great Water Reed Grass.* The Stalks of this are great and high, having broader and longer Leaves than the former, and somewhat harder; the joints also are fewer, and the tufted Panicle is more spread and soft in handling, and of a purplish green Colour, whose Bloomings are white; the Roots creep not so much as the former.

GRAMEN aquaticum Panniculatum petrosa. *The fair headed Water Grass.* This Grass riseth to be two Cubits high, the Leaves are broad, and a Foot long, but slenderly set on the Stalks, somewhat rough on

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the Edges; some will be hollow, like a Trunk, that the Stalk will go through it half way; the top Panicles are made of many fine, soft, scaly Tufts, very beautiful.

GRAMEN aquaticum Paniculatum minus. *Small bearded Water Grass.* This Grass sendeth forth, from a thick, hard, white, fibrous Root, a round streaked Stalk, about two Foot high, compassed with several broad, rough, pale green Leaves, a Foot long, the top Panicle is a Span long, thinly or sparsely placed, made of many whitish Heads, compassed with long Aulns or Beards.

GRAMEN Echinatum aquaticum majus. *The great prickly bearded Water Grass.* The Stalk of this Grass riseth up two or three Spans above the Water, in the Ditches where it groweth, with several long and narrow Leaves, bearing at the Tops of the Stalks, several small, prickly Heads, with long Leaves at them, the Roots thrust deep in the Mud.

GRAMEN Echinatum aquaticum minus. *The lesser prickly bearded Water Grass.* This other Grass is like to the last, both in Leaves and prickly Heads, but smaller, and the Heads have no Leaves standing with them as the former hath.

GRAMEN aquaticum spicatum. *Spiked Water Grass.* The Water Spiked Grass hath several weak stalks, leaning every way, full of joints, which are somewhat knobby or round, taking Root again in several Places, having long and narrow Leaves upon them, which lie floating upon and under the Water; that Part that groweth up, hath some Leaves likewise thereon, and a long, slender, brown spiked Head at the Top; the Root bushy thick in the Mud, with many strings and Fibres thereat.

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GRAMEN Fluvatile, *Flote Grass.* The Flote Grass groweth in the very like Manner to the last, with leaning Stalks, and rooting at the Joints, but hath more store of Leaves on them, the Tops being furnished with several spiked Heads, two or three together at a Joint upwards.

GRAMEN aquaticum alterum. *Another Water, or Bur Grass.* The Leaves of this Grass are long, smooth and tender, among which riseth up a Stalk about half a Yard high, with a few Leaves set thereon; and at the Tops are many small, rough Heads, like Burs.

GRAMEN Fluvatile Cornutum. *Horned Flote Grass.* This strange Grass hath a very slender Stalk, about two Foot high, jointed at several Places, and two small, rushy Leaves, for the most part set at each of them, growing somewhat broad, and compassing it at the Bottom with a large Skin, from whence also rise one or two Stalks, ending in a skinny Head, which hath at the end of them three or four very narrow Leaves turning downwards, and seeming like Horns; the Root is small and threddy.

GRAMEN bulbosum aquaticum. *The Water bulbed Grass.* This Grass hath an oval-bulbed Root, spotted with yellow Marks, and white within, not having any Scent or Taste, from whence springeth up, between two Ears, as it were, a small Stalk about two Inches long, with another longer Piece thereon; at the Top thereof thrusteth forth several Fibres, and from them several long and broad Leaves; but what Stalk or Flower it bore, we are yet to learn, being thus much only brought, and thereby described.

GRAMEN Caninum geniculatum maritimum spicatum. *Sea spiked Dg's Grass, or Quick Grass.* This

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Sea Grass hath several jointed Stalks about a Foot high, with hard Leaves thereon, a Span long, and like the other Quick Grass; the spiked Heads are shorter by much, and harder than the common Kind; the Root is full of Joints, and creeping under Ground like it.

GRAMEN maritimum vulgato Canario simile. *Sea Quick Grass*. This other Sea Grass is slender, hard, and lanker Grass, than the ordinary Quick Grass, and of a more bluish green Colour, and differeth not in any thing else. But there are two other differing Sorts observed, the one in the Roots, which at the several Joints, as it runneth, doth shoot up the like Stalks, Leaves, spiked Tufts, and will be sometimes twenty Foot in Length, with a Number of those Tufts of Stalks and Leaves at them; the other in the Spike, which will have two Rows or Orders in them.

GRAMEN Caninum alterum maritimum longius radicum. *Sea Dog's Grass, with long Roots*. This long rooted Sea Grass differeth little from the former, either in the hard Leaves, or in the running Roots, but that they spread more, and instead of spiked Heads at the Tops of the Stalks, this hath chaffy Heads amongst the Leaves.

GRAMEN Caninum maritimum spicatum Montpelienſe. *Sea spiked Dog's Grass of Montpellier*. This French Sea Grass hath slender, woody Roots, with but few Fibres set thereat, from whence rise several trailing Stalks, a Foot or more high, with many Joints and Branches at them, and short, narrow, Reed-like Leaves on them; at the Tops whereof grow spiked Heads of three Inches long a-piece, of a darkish Ash-colour.

GRAMEN Caninum maritimum asperum. *Rough Sea Grass*. The Root of this Grass is a Bush of

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long, white Fibres, from whence spring many reddish, round, small Stalks, which at the first lean downwards, about a Foot high, compassed with hard, short, and sharp pointed Leaves, standing as it were in a Tuft together, with hard, rough Dents about the Edges; the spiked Heads are somewhat like unto small, rough, hard Burs, breaking out of a Skin wherein they were first inclosed.

GRAMEN exile vicinorum maris aggerum. *A small Grass of the Sea Downs*. This small Sea Grass shooteth forth several short Stalks of two Inches long, full of small, long Leaves, like Hairs, set close together, and among them, at the Tops, small Heads, like the Catkins of the Dwarf Willow; the Root is small and threddy.

Oxyagrostis maritima Dalechampii. *Sharp pointed Sea Grass*. The bushy Stalks hereof are about two Foot long, full of Joints, with two long and narrow, Grass-like Leaves at every one of them; of a dark green Colour, and so sharp at the Points, that they are ready to pierce their Legs that pass by it unawares.

GRAMEN Juncoides maritimum. *Sea Rush Grass*. The Sea Rush Grass hath, from a blackish brown, single Root, pleasant in Taste, and full of hairy Fibres, many short Stalks, about a Foot long, with slender, limber, Rush-like Leaves thereon, twice as long as the Stalks, and at the Tops three or four Leaves a Span long, encompassing a rough Head like a Rush, which is full of chaffy Seeds.

GRAMEN marinum spicatum. *Spiked Sea Grass*. The Root of this Grass is composed of a Bush of many long Strings or Fibres, from whence rise many long, hollowed Leaves, compassing one another at the Bottom; among which

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Spring two or three Stalks, bare of Leaves unto the Tops, where they bear long spiked Heads of greenish Flowers, set close together.

GRAMEN marinum spicatum alterum. *Another Sort of spiked Sea Grass.* The Leaves hereof are slender, long, narrow, hard and sharp pointed, growing often on the low Places near the Sea, that sometimes walketh over it, which no Cattle will eat willingly; it beareth many low Stalks, with small, long, and round Heads thereon.

GRAMEN marinum mediterraneum majus Statice. *Great Sea Thrift.* The greater of them groweth with many fair, long, and somewhat broad, whitish green Leaves, lying close together upon the Ground; from which rise slender Stalks, naked unto the Tops, except in one Place towards the Middle, where it hath two small Leaves turning downwards, contrary to almost all other Herbs, and at their Tops a Tuft of bluish-coloured Flowers, opening by Degrees.

Statice Americana. *Great Sea Thrift of America.* This other great Sea Thrift of America hath likewise many such Leaves as the last hath, but they are of a sadder green Colour, and somewhat shining, with two Ribs in each, and blunt at the Ends; the slender Stalks bear also such a Tuft of Flowers, but they are white, and break out of a Skin, which falleth down about the Stalk; the Root is long, and hath but few Fibres thereat.

GRAMEN marinum minus. *Small Thrift, or Sea Cushion.* This other smaller Sort is well known to have many small, hard, short green Leaves, thick, growing together, and spreading on the Ground; the Stalks are many, of a Span high, without any Leaves on them, but at the Tops a small, round Tuft of bluish-coloured Flowers.

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GRAMEN latifolium spica triticea compacta. *Close-eared, white Wheat Grass.* The Stalk hereof is half a Yard high, with two or three Joints, and fair, Wheat-like Leaves at them, a Foot long, bearing at the Top a longer Spike than the Wheat, and broader, made of several Parts, like the Husks of Corn, but more separated in sinder, shewing it to be a Grass, and no Corn, yet closer than the next, and without any Shew of Beards thereon.

GRAMEN latifolium spica triticea divulsa. *Thin eared, red Wheat Grass.* This differeth little from the former, but in the Spike, which hath the small Parts thereof more separated, and set on both Sides the Stalk, and armed every one with a small, short Beard or Awn.

GRAMEN angustifolium spica triticea compacta. *Close-eared, red Wheat Grass.* The Stalk hereof is smooth and round, two Foot high, set with long, narrow, white Leaves, rough, and pointed; the Spike is about a Span long, somewhat like unto red Wheat, closely set, but each of the Husks hath a sharp rough Awn thereat.

GRAMEN angustifolium spica triticea mutice simili. *Rush-leaved, white Wheat Grass.* The Leaves hereof are long and round, like Rushes, and pointed at the Ends, set on round Stalks a Foot and a half high, whose spiked Top is long and slender, without any Awns at the Tops of the Husks, and somewhat like unto white Wheat that is without Beards; the Root is white, knotty, and creeping.

GRAMEN spica Priza majus. *The greater Spelt-Wheat Grass.* This hath Roots and Stalks like unto Corn, of a Man's Height, with narrow Leaves; the Tops of the Stalks have many long spikes, about a Hand's Breadth long, set on both

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Sides of them, one above another, each whereof is very like a small Ear of Wheat, armed with small Awns, but very short.

GRAMEN spica Briza minus. *The lesser Spelt-Wheat Grass.* This other groweth not above an Hand's breadth high, with small, short, soft and hoary Leaves; the Top hath sometimes but one, other whiles two or three Spikes of an Inch long, and bearded.

GRAMEN fecalinum maximum. *Rye-Grass, two great Sorts.* The Stalks hereof rise sometimes to be two or three Foot high, having but few and short Leaves thereon; the Spike is of two, three, or four Inches long, bearded, and very like to an Ear of Rye, but with running Roots, and jointed. Of this Kind there is a lesser Sort, not differing from them before, but in the Smallness, and that the Root is threddy.

Lolium Album. *White Darnel.* The Darnel it self hath all the Winter long, many long, fat, and rough Leaves, which when the Stalk riseth, which is slender and jointed, are narrow, but rough; on the Top groweth a long Spike, composed of many Heads, set one above another, containing two or three Husks, with sharp, but short Beards or Awns at the Ends; the Seed is easily shaken out of the Ear, the Husk it self being tough.

Lolium rubrum sive Phœnix. *Red Darnel.* The Leaves hereof are shorter and narrower than of Barley; the Stalks are reddish, sometimes half a Foot high, with reddish Joints also; the Spikes are very like the former, but smaller and shorter, and sometimes reddish also, especially in the drier Grounds.

Lolium alterum avenacea gluma. *Another Darnel, with Oaten Tops.* This differeth little from the first, in Roots, Leaves or Stalks,

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which are somewhat higher, only the Tops differ, in that the several Heads are more like to winged, Oaten Heads, with sharp Points, set on slender Foot stalks.

Phœnix simplicis & rarissima gluma. *The small, single Darnel Grass.* This is very like the red Darnel, but that it hath very few slender and shorter Stalks than it, and the Leaves narrow; the spiked Head hath a few single Husks, set very sparsely thereon.

Phœnix altera brevioribus densioribusque spicis. *The great, single Darnel Grass.* The Leaves and Roots hereof are like the red Darnel; the Stalks grow two Cubits high, jointed and streaked; the Spike is thinly set with chaffy Heads, but they are bigger, rounder and thicker.

Phœnix acerosa aculeata. *Small, prickly Darnel Grass.* The Stalks hereof are five or six Inches high, being rough, hard, full of joints, pointed or prickly at the Ends, and with a few short Leaves on them, and have small, short, rough, and chaffy-like Tongues, sharp at the Ends, set at the joints; the Roots are small white Threads of Fibres.

Phœnix multiplici spicata panicula. *Branched Darnel Grass.* This hath slender jointed Stalks, a Cubit or more high, and narrow Leaves; the spiked Heads, as it were, branched into others, and herein consisteth the chiefest Difference.

Phœnix multiplici spica nutante. *Double Darnel Grass, with a bowing Top.* This differeth little or nothing from the last, but in the spiked Heads, which are thicker set together, and the Tops of them turn a little round.

Phœnix palustris & longius spicata. *Branched, Marsh Darnel Grass.* This Darnel Grass, from a creeping

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ing, white jointed Root, with many Fibres thereat, shooteth forth two or three jointed Stalks, two Foot high at least; the spiked Head is a Foot long, branched as the seventh is, each Branch of a Finger's Length, with winged Husks, like unto Oats.

Hordeum spurium vulgare. Common Way Barley. This hath several Grass-like Leaves, but somewhat hard, and among them, many bent stalks, a Foot high, bearing small, pale, yellow Ears, with long, and somewhat rough Beards, whose seed within the Husks is lank and small; the Root is threddy, and perisheth not.

Hordeum spontaneum elatius five majus. Gray Way Barley. This other doth resemble the former, but that it is greater and taller; and cometh so near unto the former middle Rye Grass, that many have taken it to be the same, as the former may well be so called.

Hordeum spontaneum pumilum. Dwarf Wild Barley. This dwarf kind groweth scarce half a Foot high, with smaller greyish Leaves than the common Sort, and the spike or Ear so nearly resembling common Barley, both in the double Rows and Beards, that one could say it was some Barley, but that only the Smallness of all the parts contradict it.

Bromos herba seu Avena sterilis. Common wild-bearded Oats. The ordinary wild Oat groweth, both Leaves and Stalks, somewhat like unto the manured Oats, but seldom riseth so high, being slender, smaller and softer; the tufted Head is spread in the like manner, giving such-like winged Husks, with longer Awns at the Ends of them, but gentle, and not prickly, standing by tender, small Foot-stalks; the Seed is small and lank, though it had no Substance in it; the Root is threddy.

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Avena sterilis minor. Small wild Oats. This wild Oat is very like the former, but lesser in Stalk and Leaf; the sparsed Top consisting of many slender, long, chaffy Ears, bearded only at the Ends, and hanging down their Heads, with small Seed on them like the former. Of this Kind there is another, that beareth not this Oaten Top until the other is past.

Ægyllops Narbonensis. French Haver Grass. This Haver Grass hath several Grass-like Leaves, of a pale green Colour; the Stalk is jointed in three or four Places, with Leaves at them; and at the Tops two or three Heads, set one above another, which are round, and somewhat long, hard and striped, with several Beards at the Ends of them, wherein, when they are ripe, and look whitish, lie two or three small Grains or Seeds; the Root is composed of a small Head, with many long Fibres growing from it.

Ægyllops Bromoides Belgarum. Dutch Haver Grass. This other Haver Grass is very like the last, both in Stalk and Leaf; the Top only is in part like unto the naked Oat, and in part to the last Haver Grass, having some Beards set at every Husk, within which lie long, rough, brown Seed; the Root also is somewhat like the last, but the Head, from whence the Fibres proceed, is not so conspicuous.

GRAMEN Bromoides maximum hirsutum. Great hairy Oat Grass. This great Oat Grass is all hairy, the Stalks and Leaves are greater than of Oats, four or five Cubits high, whose Panicle at the Top spreadeth into many chaffy-bearded Ears, hanging down their Heads; the Root is bushy. This groweth in the Pasture about London, as also in Essex.

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GRAMEN Avenaceum villosa gluma. *Hairy Wood Oaten Grass.* The Stalks hereof are two Cubits high, with small, narrow Leaves, four or five Inches long; the spiked Head hath somewhat long and hairy Husks, distinctly set one above another. This is often found less by the half. The Roots are threddy, and yellowish.

GRAMEN Miliaceum vulgare. *Common Millet Grass.* The common Millet Grass riseth up with a jointed, slender Stalk, with two or three somewhat large Leaves thereon, and at the Top, a bushy, spreading Tuft of many long Feather-like Sprigs, consisting of many small, chaffy Husks, within which lie small Seed, which the small Birds greedily devour; the Root is bushy and fibrous.

GRAMEN Miliaceum alterum. *Another Millet Grass.* This other Millet Grass hath a small, weak Stalk, a Cubit high, with a few narrow Leaves, four or five Inches long, growing at the Bottom, and two or three thereon at the Joints; the Feather-like Tuft, at the Top, is spread like the former, but the chaffy Husks are much smaller and finer; the Root is fibrous and reddish.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum panicula miliacea. *A third Sort of Millet Grass.* This third Sort hath sundry Reed-like Leaves, growing from a white, fibrous Root, yet shorter than the last; among which riseth up a Stalk or two, about a Cubit high, with two Joints thereon towards the Tops, and narrower and longer Leaves standing at them, at the Tops whereof standeth such a Feather-like Top as the first, of about three Inches long.

GRAMEN Sorghinum. *Indian Millet Grass, or Pipe Grass.* The Indian Millet Grass, which the Flemmings call Pipe Grass; and

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Lobel thereupon **Gramen Sonorum Flandrorum**, because the Boys there make them Pipes of the hollow Reed-like Stalks, growing half a Yard high, or better, with fair, long, Lily-like Leaves thereon, and a spread, spiked Top of many Parts above, somewhat like unto the Indian Millet, and larger Seeds therein than in Millet; the Root is fibrous.

GRAMEN Sorghinum alterum. *Another Indian Millet Grass.* This other Sort hath hollow Stalks like the last, but they are weak, bending down to the Ground, and shooting out Fibres therein, whereby it rooteth afresh, having narrow, long Leaves on them; the Stalk seeming, as it were, to run through them, like to a Pipe, and at the Top such a like spread, spiked Head as the former, whose Husks in the several Parts are smaller.

GRAMEN Panicum sylvestre herbariorum. *Wild Panick of France.* This wild Panick has some near Resemblance unto Millet, in the spreading of the tufted Head, being composed of sundry Parts, each near resembling a Panick Head, and yet called *Milium Sylvestre* by some; the jointed Stalks, with Leaves thereon, are very like unto Panick, yet much less in all, and therefore are by many likewise referred to Panick; the Root is fibrous also, like unto Panick.

GRAMEN Panicum Sylvestre simplicis spica. *Panick Corn Grass, with single Ears.* This single, panick Grass hath weaker and smaller Stalks than the former, and scarce rising upright, with shorter Leaves on them; the Tops of the Stalks are severally furnished with a spiked, rough Head, sticking to any Garment it toucheth, and small at the Top, full of small, whitish Seeds.

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GRAMEN Panicum Sylvestre Dalechampii. *Wild Panick Grass of Dalechampus.* This Panick Grass differeth from the last, in that it groweth more upright, two Foot high; the Stalks have sundry Grass-like Leaves on them, but longer and broader, with one usually under the hairy spiked Head, which sticks so fast to their Garments that touch it, that it is hardly plucked off. There are two other Sorts thereof, the one found in our own Country, which is smaller, the other at Santa Cruz in Africa, which is larger, and with a longer spiked Head, else little differing.

GRAMEN Panicum aristis longis armatum. *Bearded Panick Grass.* The bearded Panick Grass hath Stalks and Leaves not much unlike to the second Sort of Panick Grass, but larger and taller, having divers brown Heads at the Tops, one above another, armed with long and sharp Beards or Awns, like unto Corn; the Root consisteth of many long Fibres.

GRAMEN Panicum minus. *The lesser Panick Grass.* This is lesser than any of the other before, having low bending Stalks, a Span long, and sharp, long Leaves thereon, with small, long, brownish, chaffy spiked Ears, like unto those of Cock's-Foot Grass, set sparsed at the Tops.

GRAMEN Panicum Sylvestre Anglicum & Africum. *Wild Panick Grass of England, and of Barbary.* We have in divers Woods with us, a wild Sort of Grass, whose Spike both well resemble the Panicks before; and we have had one like it, brought from out of Barbary, differing only in the Largeness thereof, both in Leaf and Head, from our English.

GRAMEN pratense paniculatum molle. *The soft Meadow-tufted Grass.* This soft Meadow Grass

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hath sundry long, and somewhat broad, soft, or woolly, Grass like Leaves, rising from a small Tuft of short, white Fibres; and from among the Leaves rise up a Stalk two or three Inches about, a Cubit high, with some few Leaves upon it, and at the Top breaketh forth a soft, woolly spiked Head, much divided, whose Bloomings are reddish.

GRAMEN paniculatum Germanicum odoratum. *Sweet Dutch Grass, with a tufted Head.* The Root of this Grass creepeth in the Ground, being white and full of Joints, shooting out Fibres at every Joint; the Stalks are two Cubits high, with but few Joints on them, whose Leaves are almost as long, and some of them exceeding the Height of the Stalks, being narrow, and small at the Ends, bearing on each a much more close, and nothing so much spread a Panicle as the former, and which, for the Sweetness of them, are tied in small Bundles, and laid among Garments or Linen, to perfume them.

GRAMEN paniculatum aureum nutante coma. *Golden tufted Grass.* This golden-headed Grass hath many long, narrow Leaves, like unto other small Grass; the Stalks are a Cubit high, with a long tufted Top, made of sundry Panicles or Spikes, bowing down the Head, and of a fair, but pale yellow Colour; the Roots are many, and black, spreading here and there under Ground.

GRAMEN pratense paniculatum majus. *The great tufted Meadow Grass.* This common Meadow Grass hath many Grass-like Leaves, and among them sundry Stalks, half a Yard high, bearing a sparsed Tuft at the Top of them, somewhat resembling the Feather-like Head of the Water Reed. Hereof there is another

another lesser Sort, and two other Sorts, smaller than that; the one with white tufted Tops, and the other with reddish tufted Heads.

GRAMEN panicula multiplici. *Meadow hard Grass, with manifold Tufts.* This riseth up with divers Span-long Stalks, jointed, and a little bending downwards; the Leaves are small, like Grass, and the tufted Head or Panicle is very much divided, and when it is ripe, groweth hard, and of a sad reddish Colour; the Roots are a thick Bush of white Threds.

GRAMEN arvense panicula crispa. *Curled Panick Grass.* This Grass hath descending from a threddy root, reddish, scaly Heads, and thence rise narrow, Grass Leaves, and low Stalks, bearing a Head of many Tufts, set one above, and against another, consisting of soft and curl'd, reddish Threds, issuing from a small Husk.

GRAMEN segetum panicula speciosa. *The great Corn Grass.* This goodly Grass groweth up with a few long, soft, green Leaves, like to those of Millet, some below, and others upon the tall, stiff, round, smooth, green Stalk, a Yard and a half high, bearing a brave tufted Top, spread round into many slender Sprigs, very like to the tufted Head of the Millet Grass, but more beautiful; the Root is a small Tuft of Fibres.

GRAMEN agrorum ventispica. *The Corn Reed Grass, or bent Grass.* This Feather-like Grass shooteth forth jointed, tall Stalks, and fair Leaves, almost like the last; the Top of the Stalk is furnished with a long and large tufted Head, spread like unto Sprigs of Feathers, are somewhat like common Reeds, standing for the most part, all one Way, and hanging down their Heads, and are of a fine brown, green, shining

Colour, which are (being fine and slender) easily shaken with the Wind.

GRAMEN montanum panicula spadicea delicatiore. *The soft Mountain, Panick Grass.* From a small white Root, with short Fibres, spring up three or four jointed Stalks, a Foot high, having a few small and short Leaves on them, and such likewise at the Foot of the Stalks, but few in Number, at the Top whereof standeth a brownish Panicle, of three Inches high, composed of many very small Husks. This is sometimes found growing higher, and with larger Panicles.

GRAMEN sylvaticum paniculum altissimum. *Tall tufted Wood Panick Grass.* The Root of this Grass creepeth in the Ground, set with divers Fibres, from whence rise two or three very tall, Reed-like Stalks, two or three Cubits high, bearing fair, broad, green Leaves on them, like unto Cyperus, and at the Tops many small tufted Panicles; both Stalks and Leaves are so tough, that the Country Shepherds make them Cloaks therewith against the Weather, and the Husbandmen make twine Ropes, and Traces for their Horses to draw their Ploughs.

GRAMEN cristatum lene. *Smooth crested Grass.* The white Roots of this Grass matt themselves in the Ground very much, from whence spring up divers smooth, slender Stalks, two Foot high, with few or no Joints on them, and with small, short green Leaves at them; the Tops of the Stalks have slender, long spiked Heads set on them, divided into many Parts, each whereof is like unto the Crest of a Bird, whereof it took the Name, being of a pale yellowish green Colour, and sometime reddish, or as *Rau-
binus*

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binus compareth it, to the Head of Crista Galli, Cock's-Comb.

GRAMEN cristatum subhirsutum. *Hairy crested Grass.* This other crested Grass differeth from the former, only in these Particulars, the Roots are of a reddish yellow Colour, lower and smaller Stalks, a little hairy or woolly at the Bottoms, with longer Leaves, and a more sparsed white Head, not so finely set together, and groweth rather among the Hedges and Bushes.

GRAMEN cristatum Anglicum. *English crested Grass.* This Kind hath fewer and longer Roots, not matting and encreasing in that Manner; the Stalks are strait, with longer and narrower Leaves on them; the spiked Head differeth from it, it being longer and closer set, and not spread into Tufts, but as it were into close short Husks, the whole Spike somewhat resembling a small, long, Fox-tail Grass. This groweth plentifully in many By-Places near Hackney, a little off from London.

GRAMEN cristatum spica multiplici. *Double English crested Grass.* A Variety hereof hath been found, bearing divers smaller parted Spikes from the greater, and not differing in any Thing, or very little else.

GRAMEN pratense Dalechampii spica purpurea. *Purple red spiked Meadow Grass of Dalechamps.* This Meadow Grass hath a Bush of white Threads for the Root, with many Grass-like Leaves rising from it, which are both narrower, softer, and greener, having divers short Stalks, at a Foot high, with two or three Joints on them, set with Leaves, and at the Tops, out of a round Skin or Husk, picked at the End, being the uppermost Leaf, breaketh forth a thick, short, and somewhat flat Spike, of a brave reddish purple Colour.

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GRAMEN pratense spica flavescente. *Yellow spiked Meadow Grass.* This other yellow spiked Grass differeth so little from the last, either in Roots, Leaves, Taste, or Quality, that divers have called the one the Male, and the other the Female; the Head or Spike only of this is of a pale yellow Colour, and in some Places on Hills, of a more reddish and shining Colour, not enclosed in any Skin or Leaf, as the other, but standing bare or naked, being also slenderer and longer.

GRAMEN pratense spica multiplici rubra. *Rough spiked Grass.* This spiked Grass hath a small Root, made of a few fine Threads, like Hairs, from whence rise long and narrow Leaves, ribbed all the Length of them, and so computed as is hardly seen in any other Herb, for some of them are so jointed, as if one half grew out of another; on the Top of the Stalk standeth a very long Head, consisting of many more reddish Spikes, set together one above another, than in any other Grass, and somewhat rough in handling.

GRAMEN spicatum foliis Caryophylleis. *Spiked Meadow Grass, with July Flower Leaves.* The Leaves of this Grass are somewhat hard, thick and short, and greener than those of July-Flowers or Pinks; the Stalks are half a Foot high, at the Tops whereof stand small Spikes, sometimes more, or sometimes fewer, brownish at the first, and afterwards somewhat reddish, with many yellow Threads mixt among them; the Roots run under the upper Crust of the Ground, folding one within and over another; there is neither of the greater or lesser Cattle care to feed thereon, as being so hard and Sapless, that it seemeth unfit to encrease any Milk or Nourishment in them. This cannot be the Gramen Rabinum of

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of *Gesner*, as some take it to be, although in Appearance it be somewhat like it, for the contrary Quality of feeding Cattle sheweth a Repugnancy.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleis foliis spica squamata. July-flower leaved Grass, with a scaly Spike.* This small Grass hath small, long Leaves, narrow and bowing; the Stalks are small and low, not much above a Span high, bearing at the Top a short scaly Head; the Roots are small blackish Threds.

GRAMEN *montanum spicatum Clusii. Clusius his Mountain spiked Grass.* From a long Root of a Finger's Thickness, parted sometimes in two or three Strings, with many Fibres thereat, and somewhat hairy at the Top, shooteth forth sundry Heads of Leaves, each containing five or six somewhat long, thick, and half hollow, like a Gutter, very like unto those of the greater Thrift, compassing one another at the Bottom, a little bitter and sharp in Taste; from the Middle of which spring up stiff, smooth, bare, and Knotless Stalks, about a Foot high, bearing at the Tops sundry small Flowers, set Spike-Fashion, and of a greenish Colour.

GRAMEN *spicatum angustifolium montanum. Mountain spiked Grass, with narrow Leaves.* This Grass differeth only from the eighth Grass described before, in that it hath longer and much narrower Leaves, slender Stalks and longer; and in the Place of the growing, for it groweth only upon Hills and Mountains, flowering and flourishing earlier than most of the other, namely, in the Middle or End of May.

GRAMEN *sylvaticum angustifolium spica alba. White spiked Wood Grass.* The Root hereof is yellowish, growing aloope in the

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Ground, with small Fibres at it; the Leaves which rise from thence are many, but very short and narrow, scarce four or five Inches long; the Stalks oftentimes exceed not the Length of the Leaves, whereon stand small, white spiked Heads, scarce an Inch long, beset with short Hairs.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleum spica multiplici. Double spiked Grass, with July-flower Leaves.* From a Root composed of a Bush of many reddish, hairy Fibres, arise sundry short, narrow Leaves, like unto those of July-Flowers; among which spring very many slender Stalks, naked, without Joints or Leaves, scarce growing above the Leaves, sustaining very short, reddish Spikes, many set together.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleum spica varia. Variable spiked Grass.* The black Roots hereof are small, long and threddy, bushing thick together, from whence spring long and narrow Leaves, like those of July-Flowers, among which grow sundry small, naked Stalks, bearing a slender, long spiked Head, sometimes single, and sometimes divided or branched into several long Parts, made of many Husks.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleum Rabinum. The principle July-flower Grass.* This Grass hath many thick, firm, or fleshy, long and pointed Leaves, lying in a round Compass at the Head of the Root, like to those of July-Flowers, not having any Nerves or Veins to be seen in them. None hath as yet described the Top or Head, what Form it beareth; but it may be *Baubinus* hath seen it, in that he placeth it with these Sorts of spiked Grasses.

GRAMEN *spica geninae Columnae. Columna his double spiked Grass.* From a small, whitish, fibrous Root, rise up divers weak and leaning jointed Stalks, with small,

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small, Grass-like Leaves thereat; and at the Tops of each, two several Spikes, joined together at the Foot of them, dented at the Edges with a middle Rib between the four Angles, and consisting of three or four Rows of Leaves, like Scales, in each whereof is contained a small, brownish, corned Head.

GRAMEN spica nutante longissima. *A long spiked Grass with a bending Top, or Capon's Tail Grass.* From among many long and narrow, grassy Leaves, which by Time and Age grow somewhat rounder, ariseth a slender Stalk, about two Foot high, with two or three small Leaves at the Joints, up to the Top, where standeth a very long Spike, bending a little downwards, composed of small and hairy Tufts, which grow greyish, being ripe, with small whitish Seed within them; the Root is fibrous and stringy.

GRAMEN spica articulata Virginiana. *Virginia Grass, with a jointed Spike.* This goodly *Virginian* Grass groweth great, with many fair, large, and broad, Grass-like Leaves, very small pointed, and somewhat hard in handling; the Stalks are vastly great and tall, bearing a long Spike at the Top, jointed into sundry Parts, each of them almost half an Inch a-piece, being almost round, yet a little flat; the Root is bushy, and liveth long.

Phalaris vulgaris. *Common Canary Grass.* The common *Canary* Grass is but an annual Plant, to be sown every Year with us, by them that will see it grow, bearing jointed Stalks, half a Yard high, with Grass Leaves on them, like Barley, and at the Top a round chaffy Head, somewhat pointed above, whose Bloomings are yellowish, wherein lie flat, round, shining Seed, bigger than Millet, and less than Linseed, of a yellow-

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ish Colour, and somewhat like to the Seed of Sesamum; the Root is fibrous, dying every Winter with us.

Phalaris femine nigro. *Canary Grass, with a blackish Seed.* This other *Phalaris* differeth not from the former, but in being somewhat lesser both in Stalk, Leaf and Head, and chiefly in the Seed, which is of a pale, blackish, and shining Colour; the Root hereof perisheth, like the former.

Phalaris bulbosa femine albo. *White bulbed Canary Grass.* This Grass also groweth very like the former, but with smaller, tenderer, and taller jointed Stalks, and Leaves on them, and at the Root more soft and gentle; the spiked Heads are smaller, and a little longer, and not fully so close, growing together, soft also in the handling, and bringing smaller, but whiter Seed in them than the former; the Roots are many small, white Bulbs, growing in Tufts together, with long Fibres descending from them, whereby they are fastened strongly in the Ground, and die not every Year as the others do, but encrease into great Tufts.

GRAMEN Phalaroides. *Bastard Canary Grass.*

GRAMEN Phalaroides majus. *The greater Bastard Canary Grass.* This greater Sort is very like the true *Phalaris*, both in Stalk, Leaf and Head, but that first, this is found growing wild by the Way-side, in the Meadows of our own Country; and then the Stalks are single, with fewer Leaves on them; and lastly, the Head or Ear is smaller, hoary, softer, and the Root is smaller, and fibrous, perishing yearly.

GRAMEN Phalaroides minus. *The lesser Bastard Canary Grass.* This is in all Things like the former, but that the Ear or Head is smaller and longer; and the Leaves do so compass

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of *Gesner*, as some take it to be, although in Appearance it be somewhat like it, for the contrary Quality of feeding Cattle sheweth a Repugnancy.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleis foliis spica squamata*. *July-flower leafed Grass, with a scaly Spike*. This small Grass hath small, long Leaves, narrow and bowing; the Stalks are small and low, not much above a Span high, bearing at the Top a short scaly Head; the Roots are small blackish Threds.

GRAMEN *montanum spicatum Clusii*. *Clusius his Mountain spiked Grass*. From a long Root of a Finger's Thickness, parted sometimes in two or three Strings, with many Fibres thereat, and somewhat hairy at the Top, shooteth forth sundry Heads of Leaves, each containing five or six somewhat long, thick, and half hollow, like a Gutter, very like unto those of the greater Thrift, compassing one another at the Bottom, a little bitter and sharp in Taste; from the Middle of which spring up stiff, smooth, bare, and Knotless Stalks, about a Foot high, bearing at the Tops sundry small Flowers, set Spike-Fashion, and of a greenish Colour.

GRAMEN *spicatum angustifolium montanum*. *Mountain spiked Grass, with narrow Leaves*. This Grass differeth only from the eighth Grass described before, in that it hath longer and much narrower Leaves, slender Stalks and longer; and in the Place of the growing, for it groweth only upon Hills and Mountains, flowering and flourishing earlier than most of the other, namely, in the Middle or End of May.

GRAMEN *sylvaticum angustifolium spica alba*. *White spiked Wood Grass*. The Root hereof is yellowish, growing aslope in the

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Ground, with small Fibres at it; the Leaves which rise from thence are many, but very short and narrow, scarce four or five Inches long; the Stalks oftentimes exceed not the Length of the Leaves, whereon stand small, white spiked Heads, scarce an Inch long, beset with short Hairs.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleum spica multiplici*. *Double spiked Grass, with July-flower Leaves*. From a Root composed of a Bush of many reddish, hairy Fibres, arise sundry short, narrow Leaves, like unto those of *July-Flowers*; among which spring very many slender Stalks, naked, without Joints or Leaves, scarce growing above the Leaves, sustaining very short, reddish Spikes, many set together.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleum spica varia*. *Variable spiked Grass*. The black Roots hereof are small, long and threddy, bushing thick together, from whence spring long and narrow Leaves, like those of *July-Flowers*, among which grow sundry small, naked Stalks, bearing a slender, long spiked Head, sometimes single, and sometimes divided or branched into several long Parts, made of many Husks.

GRAMEN *Caryophylleum Rabinum*. *The principle July-flower Grass*. This Grass hath many thick, firm, or fleshy, long and pointed Leaves, lying in a round Compass at the Head of the Root, like to those of *July-Flowers*, not having any Nerves or Veins to be seen in them. None hath as yet described the Top or Head, what Form it leareth; but it may be *Baubin* hath seen it, in that he placeth it with these Sorts of spiked Grasses.

GRAMEN *spica geminae Columnæ*. *Columna his double spiked Grass*. From a small, whitish, fibrous Root, rise up divers weak and leaning jointed Stalks, with small,

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small, Grass-like Leaves thereat ; and at the Tops of each, two several Spikes, joined together at the Foot of them, dented at the Edges with a middle Rib between the four Angles, and consisting of three or four Rows of Leaves, like Scales, in each whereof is contained a small, brownish, corned Head.

GRAMEN spica nutante longissima. *A long spiked Grass with a bending Top, or Capon's Tail Grass.* From among many long and narrow, grassy Leaves, which by Time and Age grow somewhat rounder, ariseth a slender Stalk, about two Foot high, with two or three small Leaves at the Joints, up to the Top, where standeth a very long Spike, bending a little downwards, composed of small and hairy Tufts, which grow greyish, being ripe, with small whitish Seed within them; the Root is fibrous and stringy.

GRAMEN spica articulata Virginiana. *Virginia Grass, with a jointed Spike.* This goodly *Virginian* Grass groweth great, with many fair, large, and broad, Grass-like Leaves, very small pointed, and somewhat hard in handling; the Stalks are vastly great and tall, bearing a long Spike at the Top, jointed into sundry Parts, each of them almost half an Inch a-piece, being almost round, yet a little flat; the Root is bushy, and liveth long.

Phalaris vulgaris. *Common Canary Grass.* The common *Canary* Grass is but an annual Plant, to be sown every Year with us, by them that will see it grow, bearing jointed Stalks, half a Yard high, with Grass Leaves on them, like Barley, and at the Top a round chaffy Head, somewhat pointed above, whose Bloomings are yellowish, wherein lie flat, round, shining Seed, bigger than Millet, and less than Linseed, of a yellow-

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ish Colour, and somewhat like to the Seed of Sefamum; the Root is fibrous, dying every Winter with us.

Phalaris semine nigro. *Canary Grass, with a blackish Seed.* This other *Phalaris* differeth not from the former, but in being somewhat lesser both in Stalk, Leaf and Head, and chiefly in the Seed, which is of a pale, blackish, and shining Colour; the Root hereof perisheth, like the former.

Phalaris bulbosa semine albo. *White bulbed Canary Grass.* This Grass also groweth very like the former, but with smaller, tenderer, and taller jointed Stalks, and Leaves on them, and at the Root more soft and gentle; the spiked Heads are smaller, and a little longer, and not fully so close, growing together, soft also in the handling, and bringing smaller, but whiter Seed in them than the former; the Roots are many small, white Bulbs, growing in Tufts together, with long Fibres descending from them, whereby they are fastened strongly in the Ground, and die not every Year as the others do, but encrease into great Tufts.

GRAMEN Phalaroides. *Bastard Canary Grass.*

GRAMEN Phalaroides majus. *The greater Bastard Canary Grass.* This greater Sort is very like the true *Phalaris*, both in Stalk, Leaf and Head, but that first, this is found growing wild by the Way-side, in the Meadows of our own Country; and then the Stalks are single, with fewer Leaves on them; and lastly, the Head or Ear is smaller, hoary, softer, and the Root is smaller, and fibrous, perishing yearly.

GRAMEN Phalaroides minus. *The lesser Bastard Canary Grass.* This is in all Things like the former, but that the Ear or Head is smaller and longer; and the Leaves do so compass

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compass the Stalk at the Bottom, that it seemeth to run through it, as through a Trunk.

GRAMEN Phalaroides spica molli Germanicum. *Bastard Canary Grass of Germany.* The Stalk of this is of a Cubit's Height, somewhat bigger than the last, with a Joint or two thereon, and short Leaves at them, compassing it at the lower End; the Head is shorter and smaller than the last, of a shining Ash colour, and soft in handling.

GRAMEN Phalaroides spica hirsutior. *More hairy, Bastard Canary Grass.* This is somewhat like the last, but hath more store of Leaves and Stalks rising from the Root which is living; and the spiked Head is longer, narrower, and set with short Hairs.

GRAMEN tremulum maximum. *The greatest Quaking Grass, or Lovely Grass.* This Kind hath many narrow, Grass-like Leaves, both below, and upon the jointed Stalks, which are a Foot high and better; on the Tops of the Stalks stand a Number of small, flat and long, somewhat scaly Heads, greater than the next, and each of these are on a fine hairy Foot-stalk, and pendulous, which are sometimes of a whitish Colour when they are ripe, and sometimes of a brownish green Colour, being shaken with any the least Winds that may be.

GRAMEN tremulum medium. *Maiden Hair Grass, or the lesser quaking Grass.* This lesser Sort groweth somewhat like the former, with fewer Leaves and Stalks, and a large Panicle or tufted Head, of greener, shorter, and rounder, scaly pointed Ears, standing on smaller or finer Foot-stalks than the former, which are in so continual a Motion, that the most steady Hand cannot hold them from stirring. Of this Kind Boel brought

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us another out of *Spain*, somewhat greater than it, and of an obscure or sullen sooty Colour, in nothing else differing.

We have also two other Sorts hereof, growing in Upland Corn-Fields, as at *Hatfield*, &c. on the grassy Bulks there, little differing in Leaves or Stalks from the last; the Heads only are a little lesser, and so is the whole Panicle also; the one whereof is Party-coloured, of a purplish and green; the other of Straw-colour and white.

GRAMEN tremulum minus panicula parva. *Small quaking Grass.* The Roots hercof are reddish, creeping here and there; from whence rise two or three short Stalks, with few Joints, and smooth, narrow, green Leaves at them, as the many that grow below are; but out of the uppermost Joint and the Leaf, as it were out of Hose, breaking forth a small, long, single Spike of small, scaly Heads, of a brownish Colour, with yellowish Blooming at their Season, which is the Spring.

Of this Kind there is another found in *Gascoigne*, whose Panicle is more branched, somewhat like the second Kind, but standing closer together.

GRAMEN Phalaroides minus spinum Danicum Lobelii. *Low Quakers of Denmark.* This Grass groweth loose, lying or creeping upon the Ground, with many small, short Leaves, and greater Stalks than is proportionable for the Smallness of the Plant, not above two or three Inches long, having at the Tops of them a small, slender, spiked Ear, separated into a few, small, chaffy pointed Heads, of a whitish Colour, being ripe; the Root is of a brownish Colour, and hairy.

There is another small one with small short Leaves and Stalks, full of small, scaly Heads, upon very short Foot stalks.

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GRAMEN tremulum maximum album Hispanicum. *The greatest white Spanish Quakers, or Pearl Grass.* This greater white Spanish Kind is a small Grass, with slender Stalks, and few soft green Leaves on them, at the Tops where stand the greatest and flattish, soft, scaly Heads of any of the other before, and of a Silver, shining, white Colour, very beautiful to behold, each much like unto the Head of an Hop, standing on a small Thred-like Foot-stalk, as the other do, but are almost as moving and stirring as the other; the Root is small and fibrous, perishing every Year with us, and seldom rising again by its own sowing, but of the sowing thereof in the Spring; yet sowing it self in Spain, and abiding there all the Winter, in regard they have no Frosts.

Alopecurus genuina. *The true Fox Tail Grass.* This true Fox-tail Grass groweth up with two or three soft, hoary Stalks, about a Foot high, with small, long, and narrow soft Leaves on them, as hoary as the Stalks, whereon stand soft, woolly, or hoary Heads, somewhat long and round, beset round with soft Hairs, of a pale Straw-colour, resembling the Tail of a Fox, whereof it took the Name; the Root is small, and made of a few Fibres, which perish yearly.

Alopecurus altera Anglica, & Flandrica. *Another Fox-tail Grass, like unto the former.* This other Fox-tail Grass hath Leaves and Roots not much unlike to the former, but longer, and the Stalks grow higher; the Heads also are rounder and shorter, and nothing so woolly or hoary.

Alopecurus maxima Anglica. *The greatest English Fox-tail Grass.* Fox-tail Grass groweth to be half a Yard, or two Foot high, sometimes having fair, large Leaves, like unto Wheat, but larger, set at

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the Joints; and at the Tops, large, great, full, soft, and woolly Heads like the former, but much greater and longer, either higher or lower.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides majus. *The greater Bastard Fox-tail Grass.* The greater of these wild Grasses riseth up with a Stalk two Cubits high, with few Leaves long and narrow on them; the Spike is somewhat great and long, resembling the former, but not so soft or woolly. Hereof there is a lesser Sort, differing chiefly in the Smallness, being somewhat smaller, but longer.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides Africum. *Bastard Fox-tail of Africa.* This African hath at some part of the Stalk, small, long Leaves, set by themselves at the Joints, and at others divers together; the Head or Spike is somewhat great, and very long, woolly and soft as the other; the Root is great and long.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides cuspidatum maximum Anglicum. *Our Bastard Fox-tail Grass of the greatest Size.* This hath many long, narrow Leaves, rising from a bushy Root, and among them Stalks two Cubits high, with few Joints and Leaves on them; and at the Top whereof standeth the longest spiked Head of any other, somewhat pointed at the Top, and broad at Bottom, set about with white Hairs on the Husks, which are somewhat like to those of Oats.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides cuspidatum majus. *Great Spring Bastard Fox-tail Grass.* This is somewhat like unto the first Sort here in this Chapter expressed, but the spiked Head is longer, and spiring upward, that is, small at the Top, and somewhat broad below, with Oaten-like Husks set on them, and that the Leaves are more, and much shorter.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides alterum radice repente sive Pseudoschænanthum Monspeliesium. *Bastard Fox-*

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ail Grass, called Bastard Squinant
 This Grass might not unfitly have been placed among the Sea Plants and Rushes, but in regard the Head doth so near resemble the Bastard Fox-tail Grass, I shall insert it here; its Description is thus. It somewhat resembleth the greatest *English Fox tail Grass*, described before, differing in this, that it hath thicker, harder, and stiffer Leaves, like unto Rushes; the Head or Spike is long and close, even five or six Inches long, of a Silver-like, shining Colour, but the Bloomings are of pale red, and the Husks redder, which when it hath stood long, beginneth to open it self, and sheweth some downy Matter for the Wind; the Root creepeth along under Ground, shooting forth Leaves and Stalks in divers Places.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides spica aspera brevi. *Short rough-eared, Bastard Fox-tail Grass.* This small, rough eared Grass riseth up with two or three upright, but small Stalks, with somewhat narrow and soft Leaves on them, at the Top whereof standeth a thick and short, rough Head, about an Inch and half long, not fully, but as it were half round; the Stalk on the Backside being as it were bare, so that it seemeth to stand but on one Side; wherein is small, white Seed contained; the Root is small and white, perishing yearly.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides spica longa majus & minus. *Great and small, long-eared, Bastard Fox-tail Grass.* These Grasses are not much unlike another, the one being greater, and the other smaller, but in Stalk and Leaf; the spiked Heads are longer and slender, and of a whitish Colour.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides minus spica aspera longa. *Small, rough, long-eared Bastard Fox-tail Grass.* This differeth from the last in be-

ing green, more stored with Stalk and Leaves, and the spiked Head more slender, long, and rougher also.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides minus cuspidatum. *Small sharp-pointed Bastard Fox-tail Grass.* The Stalk hereof is about a Foot high, stored with few Joints, and short, narrow Leaves on them; the Spike or Ear is almost as big as the last, but sharper pointed, and with some Pieces growing out of the Sides.

GRAMEN Alopecuroides cuspidatum minimum. *The least pointed Bastard Fox-tail Grass.* This is lesser than any of them before, in Stalks and Leaves, but longer in both, as the Spike or Ear is also, being very small and slender, and pointed at the End.

GRAMEN Typhoides maximum. *The greatest Cat's-tail Grass.* This greatest Sort groweth up with fair large Leaves, like Wheat, and Stalks two Foot high, on which stand long, round spike Heads, four Times bigger than the next, and almost of an equal Bigness and Roundness from the Bottom to the Top. Yet sometimes it is found with Stalks three or four Cubits high, and the Spike somewhat shorter and smaller to the Top.

GRAMEN Typhinum medium sive vulgatissimum. *The most common Cat's-Tail Grass.* This Grass, that is most common in our more barren Grounds, differeth not but in the Smallness from the former; the Stalks not rising much above a Foot high, and the round Spike two or three Inches long; the Roots have small round Heads, like Bulbs, from whence the Leaves spring and encrease there.

GRAMEN Typhinum minus. *The lesser Cat's-tail Grass.* This differeth not from the last, but in having more Store of narrow, green Leaves, and lesser Stalks, with smaller, long, slender, spike Heads.

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GRAMEN Typhinum Danicum. *The Danish Cat's-tail Grass.* This Danish Kind hath Leaves and Stalks, much like the last, and differeth in these two Things only from it, first, in having shorter spiked Heads, and more rough; and next, that at the Bottoms of the Stalks, next above the Roots, they have two small Knots or Bulbs, one as it were set upon another.

GRAMEN Typhinum alterum Zelandicum. *Dutch Cat's-tail Grass.* This Grass is smaller than the last, both in Leaf and Stalk, yet but little in the Head or Spike; the chiefest Difference from it is, that it hath two little Bulbs one upon another, among the Roots.

GRAMEN Typhinum Harlemense. *Harlem's Cat's-tail Grass.* This differeth little from the Danish Kind, but in being less both in Stalk and Leaf, having two small Knots above the Roots, but less evident.

GRAMEN Cyperoides Typhinum. *Cat's-tail Cyperus Grass.* This Cyperus Grass hath many long, narrow, three-square, hard green Leaves, rising from a bushy Root, among which rise up stiff green Stalks, two Foot high and better, with some Joints and Leaves at them, and at the Tops, two or more, slender, long, rough Heads, set together one above another, like some of the Cats-tails, and of a dark green Colour, tending to purple.

GRAMEN Pseudocyperoides Gramineum sive Miliaceum. *Tufted Barbed Cyperus Grass.* This Grass hath divers fair, long, and somewhat broad and shorter, pale green Leaves than the last, from whence arise three-square Stalks, like Cyperus, about half a Yard high, set with Leaves from the Bottom to the Middle of the Stalk, compailing them at the Bottom, the Tops being furnished with a larger tuft-

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ed Head than is equal for the Plant, wherein is contained the Seed; the Root is blackish and bushy.

GRAMEN Cyperoides sylvarum tenuius spicatum. *Slender-eared, Wood Cyperus Grass.* The Stalks of this Grass are three-square, a Foot high, or more, with fair, but rough and hard Grass Leaves, four or five Inches long; the spiked Heads that grow at the Tops, are many, one above another, slender and long, yet some more than others, as some of two Inches, others of one Inch, or an Inch and a half, of a yellowish green Colour, with long, yellowish Seeds in them, with yellowish, great and stringy Roots.

GRAMEN Cyperoides elegans multifera spica. *A fine Cyperus Grass, with many Heads.* This Grass hath slender, triangular Stalks about two Foot high; the Leaves are long and narrow, with a long pointed, spiked Head, made of many small ones, so close set together, that they seem to be but one Spike or Head.

GRAMEN Cyperoides echinatum montanum. *Mountain prickly Cyperus Grass.* The Stalks hereof are three-square, and not much above a Span long, the Leaves below, and on them are very long and narrow; the Heads are short, with many rough Burs on them, some separated, and some close.

GRAMEN Cyperoides sparsa panicula Altae Portæ. *Land Cyperus Grass, with a dispersed Tuft.* The long Leaves hereof are of a brown green Colour, and somewhat flat, between a Rush and a Grass; the Stalk also is somewhat more flat than square, sometimes but one Cubit high, and sometimes two or three, the Top whereof is furnished with a large, round, spread Panicle, made of many Parts; and each small, prickly Head, standing

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on a slender Foot-stalk, which oftentimes is bent down with the Weight of the Heads; the root is full of fibres.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides Norwegicum parum lanosum.* *Cyperus Grass of Norway, a little woolly.* The slender Stalks of this Grass grow about two Spans high, the Bottoms of them being a little woolly, and having at the Middle only a Joint with a Leaf, the lower Leaves set close on the Ground, three or four Inches long, somewhat like those of the Grass Crow-foot; the Heads of the Stalks have small, round, shining Ears on them, of a pale brown Colour, with a small, long Leaf under every Head. There have been two Sorts of this Kind of Grass found near unto *Highgate*, the one smaller than this, but with more Store of Burs at the Heads of the Stalks. The other greater, and somewhat higher than that of *Norway*.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides, Norwegicum alterum.* *Another Norway Cyperus Grass.* This other Grass groweth in moist Woods, as well with us as elsewhere, with a Number of long, narrow hoary Leaves, some three or four Inches, others six or seven Inches long; the Stalks are clear and smooth, half a Yard high, bearing at the Top many Corn-like Heads, set close together.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides spicatum Latifolium.* *Broad leaved Cyperus Grass.* This Grass may be numbered amongst the other of this Kind, in that it hath long, black, creeping Roots, with many Fibres at them, very like unto the sweet, long *Cyperus*, and hath broad Leaves, almost a Foot long, among which the Stalks being a Foot high bear three chaffy, spiked Heads at the Tops, of an Inch or an Inch and a half long, whereof

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the middlemost is longest; each of them like unto the small Cat's-tail Grass.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides spicatum latifolium alterum.* *The higher broad leaved Cyperus Grass.* This also is reckoned with the rest, having as long Leaves, but higher Stalks by much, bearing at the Tops four or five small, long Ears of Spikes, one above another, an Inch or two long, with a small Leaf at the Foot of each of them; the Root is somewhat long, but scaly, with many long Fibres set thereat.

GRAMEN *Caninum vulgatus.* *Common quick Grass.* It is well known to all, I think, that this Grass creepeth far about under Ground, with long, white jointed Roots, and small Fibres almost at every Joint, very sweet in Taste (as the rest of the Herb is) and interlacing one another; from whence shoot many hairy, and long graily Leaves, small at the Ends, and cutting or sharp on the Edges; the Stalks are jointed like Corn, with the like Leaves on them, and a long spiked Head, with long Husks on them, and hard rough Seed in them.

GRAMEN *Caninum longius radicatum, & paniculatum.* *Quick Grass, with a more spread Panicle.* This differeth very little from the former, but in the Height or Panicle, which is more spread into Branches, with shorter and broader Husks, and in the Root, which is fuller, greater, and farther spread.

GRAMEN *Caninum latiore panicula minus.* *The lesser quick Grass, with a spread Tuft.* This small quick Grass hath slender Stalks, about half a Foot high, with many very narrow Leaves both below and on the Stalks; the Tuft or Panicle at the Top is small, according to the Plant, and spread into sundry Parts of Branches; the

Root

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Root is small and jointed, but creepeth not so much, and hath many more Fibres among them than the others have, and is a little browner, not so white, but more sweet.

GRAMEN Caninum supinum arvense. *Low bending quick Grass.* This creepeth much under Ground, but in a differing Manner, the stalks taking Root in divers Places, and scarce raising themselves up a Foot high, with such green Leaves as the ordinary, but shorter; the spiked Head is bright and sparsed, spread abroad, somewhat like the Field Grass.

GRAMEN Caninum supinum Montpelienae. *Low bending quick Grass* Montpelier. This differeth very little from the last in any other part thereof, than in the Panicle spiked Head, which is longer, and not spread or branched into parts as it is.

GRAMEN exile tenuifolium Cariz simile five Gramen dulce. *Small sweet Grass, like quick Grass.* This small Grass hath divers low, creeping Branches, and rooting at the Joints as the two last, having many small and narrow Leaves on them, much less than they, and a small sparsed Panicle, somewhat like the Redwort Grass.

GRAMEN murorum radice repens. *Wall Grass, with a creeping Root.* This Wall Grass, from a blackish, creeping Root, sends forth many small Stalks a Foot high, bending or crooked, with a few short Leaves on them, at whose Tops stand small, white Panicles, of an Inch and a half long, made of many small, chaffy Husks.

GRAMEN Caninum bulbosum notum vulgare. *Common bulbed and quick Grass.* This Kind of Grass hath for its Roots, one or four, or more, round,

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white Knobs or Bulbs, one set up on the Head of another, with divers Fibres underneath them; from the uppermost of which spring forth divers long, hard, grassy Leaves, sharp at the Edges, and in the Middle of them a jointed Stalk, with three or four such like Leaves upon them; and the Top whereof is a long Panicle, spread into many Parts, like to that of Oats, whereunto some have compared it. *Lobel* exhibiteth another Sort hereof, differing little in any Part but the Roots, which are small and round, and set at Distances all along the Roots, and as sweet as the other.

GRAMEN nodosum spica parva. *Knobbed Grass, with a small round Spike.* This small Grass hath a small, whitish, round Knob or Bulb for the Root, with small Fibres under it, shooting forth from the Head thereof another, somewhat like unto the Bulb, but much smaller, and like a slender Knob, with a small jointed Stalk above it, and a long, narrow pointed Leaf at each of them, being four or five Inches long, and at the Top one short, soft spiked Head, somewhat like unto the Head of a Cat's-tail Grass.

GRAMEN bulbosum geminum. *Double bulbed Grass.* This double bulbed Grass hath a great, round, sweet bulbed Root below, covered with a reddish Skin, and one also lesser at the Head thereof; the upright Stalk is not a Foot high, jointed and kneed, like unto a Wheat Straw, having four or five narrow, Grass-like Leaves on them, and at the Head thereof a small, long Panicle, made of divers Husks, each standing by it self, like the Husk of an Oat, out of which appear small reddish Bloomings.

GRAMEN bulbosum Alepinum. *The bulbed Grass of Aleppo.* This Aleppo Grass hath a firm, white,

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round Root, covered over with a netted outer Skin, and small, white Fibres underneath; from the midst whereof come forth two or three streaked Stalks, above a Foot high, and with many grassy Leaves set on them; the Spikes are somewhat like to the Wall-Barley, breaking out of a broad Leaf, whose Point riseth above it.

GRAMEN bulbosum Messanense. *The Sicilian bulbed Grass.* Let me add this Plant here; for I know no fitter Place to insert it, although it be not answerable to the rest; its Description is thus. The Root is very small and round, somewhat like unto a wild Saffron Root, and of the Taste of a Chestnut, having only two or three long Leaves, as small as Hairs, with some shorter on the Stalk; on the Top whereof groweth a small, long, and round Knob or Bulb, of the Bigness of an ordinary Bean, somewhat yellow or brown on the outside, and having three rough Circles about it, equally distant one from the other, but white within, and of the Substance of a Chestnut.

GRAMEN geniculatum. *Kneed Grass.*

GRAMEN geniculatum majus. *The greater kneed Grass.* The greater of these Grasses hath many long, trailing Branches upon the Ground, with sundry great Joints on them, and shooting out Fibres from those Joints that lie next the Ground, so that it doth sometimes run twenty Foot in Length, with one long Leaf at each Joint, small at the End, but broadest below, from which, as well as at the Top, come forth divers small, long Spikes of chaffy Husks, of an over-worn Colour; which Stalks and Joints are so full of a most pleasant Juice, that it feedeth Cattle much more than any other Hay; and therefore those Farmers that have it growing in

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their Grounds, do keep the Hay thereof for their chief Winter Provision, and instead of Provender the Root is bushy and fibrous.

GRAMEN geniculatum minus. *The lesser kneed Grass.* This other kneed Grass creepeth not so much on the Ground as the former, but spreadeth more upright with its Branches, whose Joints are not altogether so large as the other; the Stalks send forth spiked Heads at the Tops, but somewhat larger than the former, and of a sallow over-worn Colour; the Root threddy, like the precedent.

GRAMEN Dactyloides five Ischemon. *Dew-Grass, or Cock's-Foot Grass.*

Ischemon sylvestre latiore folio. *Common Cock's-Foot-Grass.* The common Cock's Foot Grass hath sundry dry clear, reddish jointed Stalks with fair, grassy Leaves on them somewhat dented on the Edge broad at the Bottom, and small at the End, of an harsh or binding Taste; at the Tops of the Stalks grow divers long and slender, round Spikes, of a brownish Colour when they are ripe; the Root is made of many Fibres.

Ischemon sylvestre spicis villis. *Another Cock's-Foot Grass.* The other Grass hath purplish Stalks a Cubit high, with fewer, and much narrower Leaves on them; the spiked Heads are more numerous than the former, and more hairy, having, as it were, short, yellow Beards, set on both Sides the Panicles, wherein lie the Seeds; the Root is bushy like the other.

Ischemon sativum five Gramen Mannæ esculentum. *Dew-Grass.* The Dew-Grass hath likewise jointed, purplish Stalks, and large grassy, or Reed-like Leaves on them, somewhat hoary or woolly at the Bottom of them; and about the Joints, at the Tops of the

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Stalks, stand larger Spikes or Panicles, and more also set together, made of many small, chaffy Husks, with long white Seeds in them, somewhat greater than Millet, and softer than Rice, standing all as it were on one Side; the Root is greater and more bushy, whose Plant differeth from the former, no otherwise almost than a manured from the wild Plant.

GRAMEN Scoparium Ischæmi paniculis. *Bush-Grafs*. The Bush-Grafs hath a Root consisting of many very long, hard Threds or fibres, a Cubit long or more (where they are made in France, where it is natural, those Brushes that we usually brush our Heads withal: the Stalks are hard, slender and jointed, about a Cubit high, with small, long Leaves on them, like unto the second Sort of Ischæmon here before set forth, but sweeter of Taste; at the Tops of the Stalks stand five or six, or more, bright, long Panicles, like unto the Cock's-foot, but larger, flatter, and less indented.

GRAMEN Canarium Ischæmi paniculis. *Cock's-Foot, like quick Grafs*. The Cock's-Foot, like quick Grafs, might as well have been numbered among the quick Grasses, as among these, being as it were indifferent between them both; it hath running jointed Roots, like the ordinary quick Grafs, and so both Stalks and Leaves somewhat resemble it; at the Head is dispersed or spread into such like, slender, long Panicles as the Cock's-Foot Grafs; the small, chaffy Husks whereof contain rougher Seeds.

GRAMEN Dactylon repens. *Creeping Cock's-Foot Grafs*. This small Grafs sendeth forth, from a sparfed, reddish Root, many long, slender, weak Branches, trailing or creeping upon the Ground, and putting forth Roots at the Joints;

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the Leaves that grow at the Joints are small and grassy, long and narrow; and at the Tops of the Stalks, which rise not much above a Span high, four or five small, slender, blackish Spikes, within the Husks whereof lie the Seed.

GRAMEN Dactylon Egyptiacum. *Egyptian Cock's-Foot Grafs*. The Root of this Egyptian Grafs doth somewhat creep under Ground, like unto quick Grafs, but much less; the Leaves are very small, set upon small Stalks, of an Hand's Breadth long, having four small, long Panicles, set at their Tops, and no more, opposite one to another, like a Cross, with small Seeds in them.

This is *Alpinus's* Description, but *Joannes Veslingius Mindanus*, a Chirurgion, having lived long in Egypt, hath set out some Notes upon *Alpinus* his Egyptian Plants; and among others, giveth us a little differing Figure, with the top Panicles distributed into five or six Parts, resembling a Star, and therefore calls it *Stellatum*.

GRAMEN Dactylon Africanum. *Cock's-Foot Grafs of Africa*. This Grafs of *Africa* is in most Things like unto the last, but growing a little higher; the Leaves are as small, and Spikes or Panicles somewhat longer and bigger, more indented, or set as it were with Grains; the Root creepeth about as the last, and abideth our Winters.

GRAMEN Nemorosum glabrum. *Smooth Wood Grafs*.

GRAMEN Nemorosum capillare panicula alba, *White tufted Wood Grafs*. This small Grafs groweth thick and close together in a Tuft, having a Number of green Leaves rising from the Root, being as small as Hairs, and of a Foot long; the Stalk rises up amongst them, a Cubit or more high, smooth and bare almost, without

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Joint or Leaf on them; the Tops whereof end in a slender, white Panicle, not an Hand's Breadth long, composed of small Husks set with Beards; the Root is small and threddy.

GRAMEN Nemorosum majus spica rubescente. *The greater brown Wood Grass.* The great Wood Grass hath a great Number of grassy Leaves springing from the Root; among which come forth many smooth, round Stalks, without any Joint or Leaf on them; at the Tops whereof stand loose, smooth, brownish, spiked Heads, separated a little one from another, and as it were a little bearded: the Root is a Bush of many small Fibres or Strings.

GRAMEN Nemorosum minus. *The lesser Wood Grass.* The lesser Sort differeth not from the greater, but that it is in all Parts lesser and lower; the small chaffy headed Ears being smaller, and nothing so soft, but rather hard, and a little more sparfed.

GRAMEN Nemorosum exile durum. *Small, hard Wood Grass.* This small Grass hath divers small, hard Leaves, a Span and a half long; the Stalks are slender, with very few Joints and Leaves on them; at which Joints, and at the Tops also, come forth small, long, chaffy spiked Heads.

GRAMEN Nemorum hirsutum. *Hairy Wood Grass.*

GRAMEN Nemorum hirsutum latifolium majus. *The greater broad leaved hairy Wood Grass.* This greater Wood Grass hath divers long, and somewhat broad Leaves turning downwards, rising from the Root, smaller to the End, greyish underneath, and green above, set about the Edges with whitish, small, long Hairs; the Stalks from among them grow to be two Foot high, with Leaves at the Joints,

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and set at the Top with diverse small, greenish Flowers in little Husks, which contain small Seeds when it is ripe; the Root is a Tuft of many small, long Threds.

GRAMEN Nemorum hirsutum majus alterum præcox tuberosa radice. *A greater early Wood Grass, with knotted Root.* This early Wood Grass hath larger Leaves than the former, of a deeper green Colour and as hairy also; on the Stalks are Leaves at the Joints, as in the other, and such like Heads or Knots of Flowers; the Root is thick somewhat short and brown, almost like a Tormentil Root, with a Number of small, brownish Hairs covering it very thick.

GRAMEN Nemorum hirsutum latifolium minus juncea panicula. *The lesser broad leaved, hairy Wood Grass with Rush-like Panicles.* This lesser Wood Grass in the growing is like unto the first, or broader Sort, but that the Leaves hereof are narrower, and the Panicle or tufted Head, at the Top of the first Stalk, is smaller, and somewhat resembling the Tops of Rushes.

GRAMEN Nemorum hirsutum majus angustifolium. *The greater narrow leaved, hairy Wood Grass.* This greater narrow leaved Wood Grass is very like, in the Manner of growing, unto the first Sort of Wood Grass, but that the Leaves are much narrower, shorter, and turning downwards at the first; the Stalks are bare, without Joint or Leaf, having at the Top the small, rough, and almost round scaly Heads set together; the Root is small and long, with small Fibres set thereat.

GRAMEN hirsutum angustifolium majus alterum. *Another Sort narrow leaved, hairy Grass.* From a small, reddish, fibrous Root, rises up a Stalk near two Foot high and smooth, usually bearing at the

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Top, a soft, white Panicle, somewhat spread, and made of sundry small Scales as it were, in every one whereof lieth a small, round, blackish Seed; the Leaves are few, a little hairy, and somewhat compassing the Stalk; the whole Panicle hath two small Leaves set at the Bottom thereof, the one rising higher than it, the other lower: This, saith *Baubinus*, groweth in the moist Fields of *Michelfield*, by *Basil*.

GRAMEN *Nemorum hirsutum minus angustifolium*. *The lesser narrow leaved, hairy Wood Grass*. This lesser Wood Grass is lesser than the last Sort, having many long and narrow Leaves growing at the Root, as hairy as any before; the Stalk hath two or three Joints, and short Leaves on them; and at the Tops divers small Heads, standing upright, each standing on a small, hairy Foot-stalk; the Root is somewhat long, like a *Cyperus* Root, with a Bush of small, long Threds.

GRAMEN *Nemorum hirsutum minimum*. *The least hairy Wood Grass* hath more Store of narrow, long, hairy Leaves than the last, but else in all Things it agreeth with the sixth in Heads and Flowers, but being whiter than the rest.

GRAMEN *hirsutum five exile ferrugineum*. *Small, hairy, brown Wood Grass*. This Wood Grass is as small as the last, but lesser Store of Leaves; the Heads on the Stalks, that are not above four or five Inches high, are woolly, and not fully round, but a little flat, and of a yellowish brown Colour; the Root is small and fibrous.

GRAMEN *hirsutum capitulis globosis*. *Globe beaded hairy Wood Grass*. This Wood Grass hath long Leaves, as broad as the third Sort here before, with some small, soft Hairs about the Edges; the Stalks are about a Foot high, with Joints

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and Leaves on them, the Tops being furnished with two or three round, soft, white, woolly Heads, composed of many small, Silver-like Threds; the Roots are small and threddy.

GRAMEN *aculeatum & echinatum*. *Prickly beaded Grass*.

GRAMEN *aculeatum italicum*. *Matthiolus his prickly beaded Grass*. This small Grass hath Leaves and Stalks somewhat like the small ordinary Grass, but that at the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth small, prickly Heads, folded in Husks, and ending in three Points, wherein lie small, long pointed Seeds.

GRAMEN *aculeatum Germanicum*. *The prickly beaded Grass of Germany*. From a white, threddy Root rise up divers grassy Leaves, and among them sundry slender Stalks, leaning this way and that; whereon are set short, spiked Heads, very rough and sharp, made of many Husks, wherein lie white Seed.

Oxyagrostis pumila Hispanica. *Spanish sharp-pointed Grass*. This small *Spanish* Grass groweth not above half a Foot, and sometimes but three or four Inches high, rising from the Root, with two or three Stalks branching forth into sundry Sprigs, and somewhat long, narrow and sharp-pointed hard Leaves, set one against another; and at the Tops of the Stalks small spiked Heads, of half an Inch or more in Length, fashioned somewhat like the Heads of *Holosteum Matthioli*; the Root is white, long jointed, and creeping in the Ground.

GRAMEN *echinatum planum*. *Flat prickly beaded Grass*. This small Grass riseth not much higher than a Palm or Hand's Breadth, and from a white Root made of many Fibres, sendeth forth a few small, hairy Leaves, an Inch long; as

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also a small and fine Stalk, with a flat, spiked Head, and most sharp Awns at the Ends of the Husks whereof it consisteth.

GRAMEN echinato capitulo. *Round prickly beaded Grass.* The Root of this Grass is composed of many white Threds, sending forth some few narrow, rough Leaves, two or three Inches long; among which rise up slender, some higher, and others lower Stalks, with one or two Joints, and Leaves at them, each having at the Top a small, round Head, set with very sharp Prickles, within the Husks whereof lie white, clear Seed.

GRAMEN Triglochin Dalechampii. *Arrow beaded Grass.* Unto these Grasses let me add this also, which although others refer to another Genus, yet I do to this for the sharp Head's Sake; it hath sundry narrow, slender Leaves, four Inches long, among which the Stalk, that hath no Joint or Leaf thereon, groweth a Foot high, bearing many small, three-square Heads, in a long Spike, one above another, each on a several short Foot-stalk, fashioned somewhat like to a broad Arrow-Head, or the Leaf of Sagittaria, but that they are smaller and rounder, biforked below, and sharp-pointed above; the Root is a small Bush of many small, white Fibres.

GRAMEN Junceum sive Schænegrostis. *Rush Grass.*

GRAMEN Junceum montanum subcærulea spica Cambro-Britannicum. *The Mountain Welch Rush Grass.* This gallant Rush Grass hath a great many fine, slender, Rush-like Leaves, little less than a Cubit, or half a Yard long; from among which rise up two or three slender, small Stalks, eight or nine Inches long, and much lower than the Leaves, bearing at their Tops, out from between two

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Leaves, which are rather like Skins, being broad below, and small toward the End, yet one always longer than the other, a small spiked, scaly Head, of a fine bluish Colour.

GRAMEN Junceum spetiosum minus. *Another small Rush Grass.* This small Rush Grass is very like the former, but that it hath much smaller, Rush-like Leaves, not past three or four Inches long, rising out of a brown, hard Husk, or Hufe, set at the Top of a small, fibrous Root; from among which spring up divers jointed Stalks, with such like Leaves on them, and a small Head at the Top, like unto the former, but of a brown, clear, Chestnut Colour, and smaller, as the whole Plant is, having two small Leaves thereat as the former.

GRAMEN Junceum Dalechampii. *Dalechampius his Rush Grass.* Dalechampius his small Rush Grass, that groweth in cold and dry Places, hath a Number of small, round, Rush-like, green Leaves, rising from a very long, white, fibrous Root, whence spring divers jointed Stalks, with some few Leaves on them; and at the Top a sparsed or open spiked Head, somewhat like unto the Holosteum Salamantuum of Clusius, consisting of many purplish Husks.

GRAMEN Junceum vulgare. *The common Rush Grass.* The Leaves of this common Rush Grass are almost round, seven or eight Inches long; among which the Stalks, that are a Span long, bear at their Heads several small Panicles, Spike-Fashion, one above another; the Root is composed of brownish, yellow Threds.

GRAMEN Junceum sylvarum majus articulato folio. *The great jointed Wood Grass.* The Stalks of this Rush Grass are somewhat flat, and

very

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very green; the Leaves are almost round, with many several cross joints on them; the tufted Heads at the Top of the Stalks, that are near two Cubits high, are much spread into many Rush-like Panicles, and somewhat flat also; the Root creepeth a little, set with many small Fibres.

GRAMEN Junceum sylvarum minus articulato folio. *A lesser jointed Wood Rush Grass.* The divers Stalks of this Grass, that rise from the hard spreading Root, with many Fibres thereat, take root again in the Ground, and bear such like jointed Leaves, and small spread Panicle Heads above, very like unto the last, but smaller by the half in each. And there is a smaller also, but sparfed in like Manner.

GRAMEN Juncoides Junci sparfa panicula. *Rush Grass, with Rush-like sparfed Heads.* The Stalks hereof are slender, somewhat flat, and almost two Foot high; the Leaves are smaller than the common Sort, about two Spans long; the Tops likewise are smaller, and spread with whitish Heads; the Root is yellowish, spreading it self, with long Fibres.

GRAMEN Junceum parvum five Holostium Matthioli & Gramen buionis Flandrorum. *Toad Grass.* This small Rush-Grass (which the *Flemings* generally call *Tadde Grass*, that is, *Toad Grass*, and taken to be the Holostium of *Matthioli* in his last Addition) grows not much above a Span high, whose Leaves are very small, and those on the slender Stalks and Branches from the joints lesser, whereat, and likewise at the Tops, grow forth small, yellowish, chaffy Heads or Husks, with short Awns as it were at the Ends, each upon a short Foot-stalk, one above another; the Root is fibrous and reddish. There groweth about *Highbate*, and some other

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wet Places, one or two other Sorts hereof, differing from it in Smallness, and likewise the one smaller than the other, whose Heads are thicker and closer set together.

GRAMEN arundinaceum. *Reed Grass.*

Calamogrostis five Gramen Arundinaceum majus. *The greater Reed Grass.* The greater Reed Grass cometh up with many jointed Stalks, and large sharp cutting Leaves on them, like unto those of the Water Reed, but lesser; the Tops of the Stalks are furnished with divers hard, long Spikes or Heads, somewhat like the common Reed, which when they have stood long, open, and have a flocky Substance in them, are carried away with the Wind; the Root is full of white Strings, and some jointed ones, which spread in the Ground. There is a lesser Sort hereof, whose Tops are not so full of Spikes, as having but one or two thereon.

Calamogrostis altera Norwegica. *Reed Grass of Norway.* This other Reed Grass of *Norway* groweth not so great, but harder and rougher, both in Stalks and Leaves, than the former; the spoky Tuft at the Top is larger, more spread into several Panicles, sharper also, and rougher in handling; the Root hereof likewise consists of many long Strings. We have one like hereunto, growing near *Hackney*, if it be not the same (our milder Country altering the Roughness) saving this hath a Tuft of hairy Threds growing at the Head of the Root.

Calamogrostis nostras sylvæ S. Johannis. *Reed Grass of St. John's Wood.* This Reed Grass is in Stalk and Leaves somewhat like the next woolly Reed Grass, but the Stalks are jointed in two or three Places, two or three Cubits high, with narrow Leaves, sharper, and almost
two

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two Cubits long, and a little striped withal; the Top Panicles are sometimes a Foot or more long, parted into many long Spikes, which are soft as Silk, and of a shining, over-worn Murry Colour; the Root is white, with thick Strings, which spread in the Ground sometimes.

GRAMEN tomentosum five Calamogrostis. *The soft or woolly Reed Grass.* This woolly Reed Grass is in the Roughness, Driness, and Form of the Leaves, not much unlike to that Sort of Fox-tail Grass before spoken of under the Title of Fox-tails, which they of *Montpelier* called *Pseudoschænanthum*, but much greater, and not woolly, as some relate them; the Stalks likewise being two or three Cubits high, and with few Joints, are rough, bearing large spiked Heads, set all along a Panicle, reddish for some time, but growing to Ripeness, of a shining, Silver-like Whiteness, and as soft as Wooll in handling, from whence it took the Name; the Root is somewhat hard and rough at the Top, with divers long Fibres issuing from it. This Description is according to the *Dutch Copy*, translated by *Lobel* himself.

Calamogrostis torosa panicula. *Round tufted Reed Grass.* This Sort of Reed Grass hath narrow, long Leaves, somewhat softer and gentler in handling than the others before, yet not eaten by any Cattle; the Tuft or Panicle it self is more round, and thicker, with shorter Heads, set close together, like small Knots or Knobs, but somewhat flat on one Side; the Bloomings hereof are of a yellowish Purple Colour; some Panicles likewise are found to be more long and narrow; the Roots are small and stringy.

Calamogrostis Montana enodis five scirpus primus Tragi. *The great Mountain Reed Grass.* This great Mountain Reed Grass grow-

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eth up with strong Stalks, as high as a Man, without any Joints of them, or but one at the most, having thereat, soft, and not hard long Leaves; at the Tops whereof are many long, slender, chaffy Spikes, set more sparsely than the others, each whereof is of a bright reddish, yellow Colour, and standing upright. Another Sort hereof is much lower and smaller, the Spikes being smaller and shorter and not set upright, of a dark Colour; the Root is somewhat hard but with divers Fibres thereat.

GRAMEN Montanum Junceum capite squamoso. *Mountain Reed Grass, with scaly Heads.* From a small, fibrous Root, rise up two or three Rush-like Leaves, about half a Foot long; the Stalks are smooth and without any Joint or Leaf thereon, rising a Foot high, at the Top whereof, from between two rough Leaves, the one being long, the other short, shooting forth a scaly Head, small at the Top, somewhat resembling the Head of the *Phalaris* Canary Grass.

GRAMINA Cyperoidea. *Cyperus-like Grass.*

GRAMEN Cyperoides majus latifolium. *The greater Sort of Cyperus Grass.* This greater Cyperus Grass hath sundry large and long Leaves, like unto those of Reeds, (*Lobel* saith, like unto those of *July-Flowers*) among which rise up divers three-square Stalks, bearing three or four close spiked, brownish Heads thereon, one above another; the Root is brownish, and folding it self one within another, with many Fibres at them. Of this Sort there is another, called by *Baubinus*, *Gramen Cyperoides latifolium spica spadicea viridi majus*, whose Roots are more bulky and fibrous, and the spiked Heads more green, having a long, narrow Leaf under the lowest Head.

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GRAMEN *Cyperoides majus angustifolium*. *A great Sort of Cyperus Grass, with narrow Leaves.* This other differeth little from the last, but in growing lower, with narrow Leaves and spiked Heads, that are thinner and longer, but of the same brownish green Colour with it.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides minus angustifolium*. *The narrow leaved Cyperus Grass.* This lesser Sort hath narrow Leaves, and three-square Stalks, bearing smaller, and more spiked long Heads, at the Tops, three usually set together, one a little from the other, more stiff also and upright; the Roots hath long Strings and Fibres thereat, shooting forth like Cyperus.

Pseudocyperus spica brevi pendula. *Bastard Cyperus, with short pendulous Heads.* This Bastard Cyperus groweth somewhat like unto the true, long Cyperus, having large and long grassy Leaves, in a Manner three square; and so is the Stalk also, at the Top whereof, from among divers Leaves, come forth great, spiked, thick and short Heads, hanging downwards, every one by a short Foot-stalk; the Roots likewise do somewhat resemble the true, sweet, long Cyperus, but looser, and not so firm, fuller also of Fibres, and not smelling sweet at all.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides spica pendula à longiore*. *Another Sort of Bastard Cyperus Grass.* This wild Cyperus Grass hath a cornered, striped Stalk, about two Cubits high, bearing long and narrow Leaves thereon, which compasseth the Stalk at the Bottom, with a Skin or hollow Sheath, and hath several long and narrow pendulous Heads at the Top, five or six Inches long a-piece, with a long Leaf under each Head.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides palustre panicula sparsa*. *Marsh Cyperus*

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Grass, with sparsed Heads. The Leaves of this Cyperus Grass are long, and somewhat narrow, hard, and cutting on both Edges; the Stalk is tall, without any Leaves thereon, unto the Top, where between two long Leaves, and very narrow, spread forth divers short Foot-stalks, bearing each four or five small, rough Heads; the Root spreadeth somewhat like the true Cyperus, but harder, fuller of blackish Fibres, and without Smell.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides palustre majus*. *The great Marsh Cyperus Grass.* This greater Marsh Grass hath sundry long and narrow, hard cutting Leaves, like the last, and among them divers upright, naked Stalks, without any Leaves on them at all, each of them bearing a long, round, and somewhat large, rough, prickly Head, wherein lie the Seed; the Root is a Bush of many blackish Fibres, like unto a Grass.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides palustre minus*. *The lesser Marsh Cyperus Grass.* This lesser Sort is like unto the greater, but smaller, the Stalk bearing sharp, rough, spiked Heads, four or five together, one above another, on both Sides thereof, with a long Leaf at the Foot of them oftentimes.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides spicis minus compactis*. *Marsh Cyperus Grass, with more open Heads.* The Root hereof is somewhat hard or woody, and full of Fibres, bearing many long and narrow Leaves, like to Grass; among which riseth a rough, three-square Stalk, bare of Leaves for the most part, unto the Top, where stand several small, rough Heads or Spikes, more loose or open than the former, having sharp pricking Seeds within them.

GRAMEN *Cyperoides panicula sparsa subflavescente*. *Tell with open beaded Cyperus Grass.* This yellow headed Grass hath smaller and

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and shorter Leaves, and nakeder Stalks than any of the former, bearing at the Tops, between two small, long Leaves, a Head severed into many small Parts or Spikes, of a yellowish Colour; the Root is great at the Head, with divers Fibres thereat. Of this Sort there is another, differing little from it, but in the Colour of the small Spikes, which are blackish.

GRAMEN Cyperoides Danicum glabrum foliis Caryophylleis. Danish Cyperus Grass. This Danish Cyperus Grass hath divers Stalks, with sundry narrow, stiff and smooth Leaves, three or four Inches long a-piece, set together at the Middle of them; from which rise naked, short Stalks, bearing at the Tops from between usually two long Leaves, divers small, long, spiked Heads, spread like those of Rushes, of a brownish green Colour; the Root is slender, creeping under Ground, shooting forth in divers Places.

GRAMEN Cyperoides spicata fusca elegantissima panicula Bayonenſe. A fine, brown, spiked Cyperus Grass of Bayon. This fine, spiked Cyperus Grass hath sundry long and narrow Leaves; among which rise up three-square Stalks, jointed in divers Place, and long Leaves at them; also towards the Tops, come forth long, bushing, spiked Heads, somewhat hard, but not pricking, each being two or three Inches long, of a very fine, pale, brownish Colour; the Roots are a Bush of many thick Strings.

GRAMEN Cyperoides palustre Bayonenſe. Marsh Cyperus Grass of Bayon. This Cyperus Grass of Bayon hath divers narrow, long Leaves, both below and on the small Stalks, which are about two Foot high, bearing at the Tops sundry long, sharp, prickly Heads, with long Leaves at them; the

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Root is composed of sundry long, thick Strings and Fibres.

GRAMEN Cyperoides Bayonenſe Iſchæmi paniculis fuscis. Cyperus Grass of Bayon, with brown Cock's-Foot Panicles. This Grass of Bayon hath three-square Stalks, almost two Foot high, and very long, narrow Leaves, even a Foot and a half a-piece at the Bottom of them, and the like also at the Joints; with which, towards the Tops, come forth very long and slender Panicles, of a brownish Colour, being three or four Inches long, and of the Thickness of a Mouse-tail, sometimes but one at a Joint, but usually two, and sometimes three; the Roots are a Bush of many great Strings and Fibres at them.

GRAMEN Juncea, palustria, aquatica, &c. Rush-like Grasses of the Marsh, Waters, &c.

GRAMEN Junceum palustre racemoso semine. Marsh Rush-like Grass, with Seeds in Clusters. This Rush Grass hath but few small, Rush-like Leaves, rising from the blackish, threddy Root; from among which come up divers Stalks, a Cubit high, bearing at the Tops, between small, long Leaves, a small Head, formed like unto a Bunch of Grapes, wherein lie the Seed.

GRAMEN Junceum minimum aquaticum capitulo squamoso. A very small, Water, Rush-like Grass. This small, Water, Rush Grass, hath a few, but smaller Leaves than the former, being about two Inches long a-piece; the Stalks are 4 or 5 Inches high, each of them bearing a small, scaly, reddish Head, with the Tops of the Stalk appearing above it; this is not that Sort expressed in the former Classis, among other Rush Grasses. There is another somewhat like hereunto, but the Stalk appeareth above the Head, which is not scaly.

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GRAMEN *Junceum aquaticum vulgare.* The common *Water Rush Grass*. The common *Water Rush Grass* shooteth sundry jointed Stalks, from a long, thick-spreading Root, and at each Joint a narrow, Rush-like Leaf; at the Tops of which stand divers small Heads, somewhat like unto those of Rushes.

GRAMEN *Junceum aquaticum magis sparsa panicula.* The other *Water Rush Grass*, with jointed Leaves. This other *Water Rush Grass* is very like in the growing, unto the last; the chiefest Difference is in the Stalks, that are greater, and rise higher in the Leaves, which are jointed like unto the *Wood Rush Grass*, and in the Top, which are more spread with small Heads.

GRAMEN *Junceum aquaticum Bauhini.* Bauhinus his double formed *Water Rush Grass*. I have hereunto added this double formed Kind of *Rush Grass* of Bauhinus, called *Aquaticum*, whereby he would correct the *Gramen aquaticum alterum*, which Lobel and Tabernaemontanus set forth, because the Leaves had no Joints in them, as he saith the true Sort should have; (but is rather another Sort, as I think) for having given one Figure, with many small Tufts or Heads, such as it beareth in the Summer-time; he sheweth another, that the same Plant he saith, after Harvest, shooteth forth another Hand-high Stalk, with certain chafy Heads, parted into many Threds, and seldom beareth then any such like Heads as the former on it.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum majus.* The greater *Sea Rush-like Grass*. This greater *Sea Rush Grass* hath many hard, smooth Leaves, like Rushes, rising from the tufted Root; and among them sundry slender, naked Stalks, about

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a Foot high, with Rush-like Heads growing at the Tops, but much smaller.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum dense stipatum.* Thick-set *Sea Rush-like Grass*. This other *Sea Grass*, hath long, hard Leaves, like Rushes, growing thick and close together; the Stalks are slender, and not much longer than the Leaves, every one bearing a small Head at the Top, like unto Rushes, whereunto the Root is like also.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum minimum Zelandicum.* The least *Sea Rush-like Grass* of Zeland. This whole Plant scarce exceedeth half a Cubit in Height, but spreadeth like a small Tussock, from each several Root; from whence riseth a single, small Stalk, with small, hairy-like Leaves therewith, and a small thick Head at the Top.

GRAMEN *Junceum maritimum exile Plimothii.* Small *Sea Rush Grass* of Plymouth. The Leaves of this small *Rush Grass* are many, growing thick together, and as fine almost as Hairs or Threds; among which rise up sundry, slender, unjointed Stalks, bearing exceeding small, sharp-pointed Heads thereon, the Stalks appearing above them, and pointed; the Roots are many small, long Fibres. This was found as well at Plymouth as Dover, in their wet Grounds.

GRAMEN *Junceum magis exile paucifolium.* A lesser *Rush Grass*, with fewer Leaves. This small *Grass* hath fewer and shorter Stalks and Leaves than the last, more soft also and delicate, whose Heads are a little bigger, and prickly, and the Stalk rising above them, as in the other; the Root is small and slender.

GRAMEN *Junceum minimum Holsto Matthioli* congener. The smallest *Rush Grass*, like the former *Trad Grass*. This little *Grass* groweth with

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with sundry small, Thred-like Leaves, scarce an Inch and a half long, with smaller on the Stalks, which are about twice their Length; at whose Tops stand two or three small Heads, like to those of Rushes, but with rounder Grains or Seeds therein, and closer set together; the Root is very small and threddy.

GRAMEN Juncoides lanatum five Juncus Bombycinus vulgaris. *Common Feather, or Cotton Grass.* The ordinary Cotton Grass hath a few long, slender Leaves, almost like Rushes, rising from a small Tuft of Threds, thrusting down somewhat deep into the moorish Ground wherein it usually groweth; and among them hard, slender Stalks, about a Foot high, sometimes with a Leaf or two thereon, and sometimes without either Leaf or Joint, bearing at the Tops a fine, soft, woolly, or rather white, Silk-like Head, finer than the finest white Wooll that is, of the Bigness usually of a Walnut with the outer Husk, which is so eminent in one's Eye a far off, that it giveth much Delight and Admiration to the Beholders, which passeth away into the Wind, being full ripe; what Seed it hath is not observed.

GRAMEN Juncoides lanatum alterum Danicum. *The Danish Cotton Grass.* This Cotton Grass hath many more and narrow Rush-like Leaves growing from the former; the Stalks are nothing so high as it, and the fine cottony Thred is smaller, and not so pure white; the Roots are much alike.

GRAMEN Junceum lanatum minus. *Small French Cotton Grass.* Although this has many more rushy Leaves than the former, yet do not the Stalks rise much higher, nor bear they at their Tops so great a Tuft or cottony Head, but are small, and somewhat long, flying

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away with the Wind, being ripe, but leaving a small Head, like a Crow-Foot Head of Seed behind it; the Root is somewhat black, and not much unlike the former.

GRAMEN tomentosum Alpinum minus. *Small Mountain Cotton Grass.* From a small, unprofitable Root, riseth a small Stalk, half a Foot high, with two or three Leaves thereon; at the Top whereof standeth a small, round Head of Cotton.

Juncus Alpinus Bombycinus. *Mountain Cotton Rush.* This also sendeth forth from a Rush-like Root, divers Rushes; among them sundry slender Stalks, an Hand's Breadth high, bearing a small white Head of Wooll or Cotton, like the rest.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum maximum Bayonerse. *Great Marsh Reed Grass of Bayon.* This great Reed Grass shooteth forth great, thick, and very tall Stalks, as high as any Man, jointed up to the Tops, with long, and somewhat broad, hard, rough, and streaked Leaves set thereon, but less than those before; towards the Tops of the Stalks, with the Leaves, come forth many sparfed Tufts of chaffy Heads, standing on small, long Foot-stalks; the whole Panicle being a Foot long and more; the Root creepeth far about in the watry Ditches and Places near *St. John de Luce*, where it groweth.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum acerosa gluma nostras. *Our great Reed Grass, with chaffy Heads.* This Sort of Reed Grass hath many fair, large, Reed-like Leaves, springing from a jointed, reddish Root, and are not much unlike to those of Millet Grass, but harder, rougher, and streaked all the Length of them, having great Reed-like Stalks, three Cubits high, jointed also and branch-

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branched, and towards the Tops, bearing large, and somewhat hard Panicles of spiked chaffy Heads, each of them about a Span long, of a whitish Colour in some Places, and reddish in others, wherein lie small seed.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum sericea molliore spica. *A lesser soft beaded Reed Grass.* This other Reed Grass is somewhat like the last, but lesser, with narrower and shorter Leaves, and lower Stalks, with but few joints and Leaves on them; the tufted Heads that stand at the Tops, are somewhat like to the Rush that is called Bastard Schæpshartum, and turn into Down, that is carried away with the Wind; the Roots are sundry long Strings, set together at a Head.

GRAMEN aquaticum majus. *Great Water Grass.* This great Water Grass hath great and tall Stalks, full of joints, with large, Reed-like Leaves at them, striped with white and green, like Ladies Faces, but not so evidently to be seen, up to the Top almost, where standeth a large, long tufted Panicle of many Parts and Branches, like the common Reed; the Roots run and spread far, shooting up in sundry Places.

GRAMEN Arundinaceum aquaticum. *Great Water Reed Grass.* The Stalks of this are great and high, having broader and longer Leaves than the former, and somewhat harder also; the joints also are fewer, and the tufted Panicle is more spread, and soft in handling, and of a purplish green Colour, whose Blossoms are white; the Roots creep not so much as the former.

GRAMEN aquaticum panicula spectiosa. *The fair beaded Water Grass.* This Grass riseth to be two Cubits high; the Leaves are broad, and a Foot long, but slenderly set on the Stalks, somewhat rough on the

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Edges; some whereof will be hollow, like a Trunk, and the Stalk will go through it half Way; the top Panicle is made of many fine, soft, scaly Tufts, very beautiful.

GRAMEN aquaticum paniculatum minus. *Small bearded Water Grass.* This Grass sendeth forth, from a thick, hard, fibrous Root, a round Stalk, about two Foot high, compassed with sundry rough, pale green Leaves, near a Foot long; the top Panicle is a Span long, thinly or sparsely placed, made of many whitish Heads, compassed with long Awns or Beards.

GRAMEN echinatum aquaticum majus. *The greater prickly beaded Water Grass.* The Stalk of this Grass riseth up two or three Spans above the Water, in the Ditches where it groweth, with divers long and narrow Leaves, bearing at the Tops of the Stalks, divers small, prickly Heads, with long Leaves at them; the Roots thrust deep in the Mud.

GRAMEN echinatum aquaticum minus. *The lesser prickly beaded Water Grass.* This other Water Grass is like to the last, both in the Leaves and prickly Heads, but smaller, and they have no Leaves standing with them, as the former hath.

GRAMEN aquaticum spicatum. *Spiked Water Grass.* The Water spiked Grass hath sundry weak Stalks, leaning every Way, full of joints, which are somewhat knobby or round, taking Root again in divers Places, having long and narrow Leaves upon them, which lie floating upon, and under the Water; that Part that groweth up, hath some Leaves likewise thereon, and a long, slender, brown spiked Head at the Top; the Root bugeth thick in the Mud, with many Strings and Fibres thereat.

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GRAMEN fluviatile. *Flote Grass.* This Flote Grass groweth in the very like Manner to the last, with leaning Stalks, and rooting at the Joints, but hath more Store of Leaves; the Tops are furnished with sundry spiked Heads, two or three together at a Joint upwards.

GRAMEN aquaticum alterum. *Another Water, or Bur Grass.* The Leaves of this Grass are long, smooth and tender, among which riseth up a Stalk about half a Yard high, with a few Leaves set thereon, and at the Top, many small, rough Heads, like Burs.

GRAMEN Fluviale cornutum. *Horned Flote Grass.* This strange Grass hath a very slender Stalk, about two Foot high, jointed at sundry Places; and two small, rushy Leaves for the most part set at each of them, growing somewhat broad, and compassing it at the Bottom, with a large Skin, from whence also rise one or two Stalks ending in a skinny Head, which hath at the End of them, three or four very narrow Leaves, turning downwards, and seeming like Horns; the Root is small and threddy.

GRAMEN bulbosum aquaticum. *The Water bulbed Grass.* This Grass hath an oval bulbed Root, spotted with yellow Marks, and white within, not having any Scent or Taste; from whence springeth up from between two Ears, as it were, a small Stalk, about two Inches long, with another longer Piece thereon; at the Top whereof thrust forth divers Fibres, and from them divers long and broad Leaves; but what Stalk or Flower it bore, we are yet to learn, being thus much only brought, and thereby described.

GRAMEN Caninum geniculatum maritimum spicatum. *Sea spiked*

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Dog's Grass, or Quick Grass. This Sea Grass hath divers jointed Stalks, about a Foot high, with hard Leaves thereon, a Span long, and like the other Quick Grass; the spiked Heads are shorter by much, and harder than the common Kind; the Root is full of Joints, and creepeth under Ground like it.

GRAMEN maritimum vulgato Canario simile. *Sea Quick Grass.* This other Sea Grass is a slenderer, harder, and lanker Grass than the ordinary Quick Grass, and of a more bluish green Colour, and differeth not in any Thing else. But there are two other differing Sorts hereof observed, the one in the Roots, which, at the several Joints as it runneth, doth shoot up the like Stalks, Leaves, and spiked Tufts, and will be sometimes twenty Foot in Length, with a Number of those Tufts of Stalks and Leaves at them; the other in the Spikes, which will have two Rows or Orders in them.

GRAMEN Caninum alterum maritimum longius radicatum. *Sea Dog's Grass, with long Roots.* This long rooted Sea Grass differeth little from the former, either in the hard Leaves, or in the running Roots, but that they spread more; and instead of spiked Heads at the Tops of the Stalks, this hath chafsy Heads among the Leaves.

GRAMEN Caninum maritimum spicatum Montpelienfe. *Sea spiked Dog's Grass of Montpellier.* This French Sea Grass hath slender, woody Roots, with but few Fibres set thereat; from whence rise divers trailing Stalks, a Foot or more high, with sundry Joints and Branches at them, and short, narrow, Reed-like Leaves on them; at the Tops whereof grow spiked Heads of three Inches long a-piece, of a darkish Ash-Colour.

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GRAMEN Caninum maritimum asperum. *Rough Sea Grass.* The Root of this Grass is a Bush of long, white Fibres; from whence spring many round, reddish, small Stalks, white as the first, leaning downwards, about a Foot high, compassed with hard, short, and sharp pointed Leaves, standing as it were in a Tuft together, with hard, rough Dents about the Edges; the spiked Heads are somewhat like unto small, rough, hard Burs, breaking out of a Skin wherein they were first enclosed.

GRAMEN exile vicinorum maris aggerum. *A small Grass of the Sea Downs.* This small Sea Grass shooteth forth divers short Stalks of two Inches long, full of small, long Leaves, like Hairs, set close together; and among them at the Tops small Heads, like the Catkins of the Dwarf Willow; the Root is small and threddy.

Oxyagrostis maritima Dalechampii. *Sharp pointed Sea Grass.* The bushy Stalks hereof are about two Foot long, full of Joints, with two long and narrow Grass-like Leaves at every one of them, of a dark green Colour, and so sharp at the Points, that they are ready to pierce their Legs that pass by it unawares.

GRAMEN Juncoides maritimum. *Sea Rush Grass.* The Sea Rush Grass hath from a blackish, brown, single Root, pleasant in Taste, and full of hairy Fibres, sundry short Stalks, about a Foot long, with slender, limber, Rush-like Leaves thereon, twice as long as the Stalks, and at the Tops three or four Leaves a Span long, encompassing a rough Head, like a Rush, which is full of chaffy Seeds.

GRAMEN marinum spicatum. *Spiked Sea Grass.* The Root of

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this Grass is composed of a Bush of many long Strings or Fibres; from whence rise many long, hollow, or guttery Leaves, compassing one another at the Bottom, among which spring two or three Stalks, bare of Leaves unto the Tops; where they bear long spiked Heads of greenish Flowers set close together.

GRAMEN marinum spicatum alterum. *Another Sort of spiked Sea Grass.* The Leaves hereof are slender, long, narrow, hard, and sharp-pointed, growing often to the low Places near the Sea, that sometimes washeth over it, which no Cattle will eat willingly; it beareth sundry low Stalks, with small, long and round Heads thereon.

GRAMEN marinum Mediterraneum majus Statica quibusdam. *Great Sea Thrift.* This great Sea Thrift groweth with many fair, long, and somewhat broad, whitish green Leaves, lying close together upon the Ground; from which rise slender Stalks, naked unto the Tops, except in one Place towards the Middle, where it hath two small Leaves turning downwards, contrary to almost all other Herbs, and at their Tops a Tuft of bluish-coloured Flowers, opening by Degrees.

GRAMEN marinum sive statica Americana. *Great Sea Thrift of America.* This other great Sea Thrift of America hath likewise many such Leaves as the last hath, but they are of a sadder green Colour, and somewhat shining, with two Ribs in each, and blunt at the Ends; the slender Stalks bear also such a Tuft of Flowers, but they are white, and break out of a Skin, which falleth down about the Stalk; the Root is long, and with few Fibres thereat.

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GRAMEN marinum minus. *Small Thrift, or Sea Cushion.* This other small Sort is well known to have many small, hard, short, green Leaves, thick growing together, and spreading on the Ground; the Stalks are many, of a Span high, without any Leaves on them, but at the Tops, a small, round Tuft of Bush-coloured Flowers.

GRAMEN Leucanthemum majus. *The greater Stitch-Wort.* This greater Stitch-Wort hath sundry round, slender Stalks, rising from the Root, scarce able to sustain themselves, but by the help of the Hedges, or other Things that grow near it, being full of Joints, with two small, long, hard, rough, and pointed Leaves at each of them; at the Tops whereof stand many small Flowers, composed of white Leaves, standing like a Star, with some white Threds in the Middle; the Root runneth or creepeth in the Ground all about, with many small Fibres thereat. Of this Sort there have been some Varieties observed, partly in the Stalks and Leaves, being in some higher or greater than others, and in the Flowers likewise, being larger or lesser, and in the Threds in the Middle, some being paler or redder than others.

GRAMEN Leucanthemum majus. *The lesser Stitch-Wort.* This lesser groweth like unto the former, and differeth only in being lesser; the Leaves shorter, and the Flowers smaller, whereof each Leaf, divided as it were into two, maketh it seem to have more Leaves than the former; the Seed of them both is small, and somewhat like unto Linseed, contained in round Buttons.

There also is found some Diversity both in the Stalks growing more upright, or else lying upon the Ground; and also in Flow-

ers, some having the white Threds in the Middle, tipped with black, that it maketh the whole Flower seem to be black, or else with pale yellow.

GRAIN, is Granum, which see.

GRANUM, in *English Grain*, signifies the Seed of any Corn.

GRANADILLA, is Maracoc, *is Flos Passionis,* which see.

Oily, purging GRAIN, is Sessamum, which see.

GRAPE-FLOWER, or Grape Hyacinth. See *Hyacinthus*.

GRAPES. See *Vitis*.

GRASS, is Gramen, which see. The most remarkable Sorts are, No. 1. *Arrow beaded Grass.* 2. *Bulbed Grass.* 3. *Cat's-tail Grass.* 4. *Canary Grass.* 5. *Capon's-tail Grass.* 6. *Cotton Grass.* 7. *Cock's-foot Grass.* 8. *Corn Grass.* 9. *Crested Grass.* 10. *Cyperus Grass.* 11. *Marsh Cyperus Grass.* 12. *Sweet Dutch Grass.* 13. *Flowering Cyperus Grass.* 14. *Dew Grass.* 15. *Dogs Grass.* 16. *Fox-tail Grass.* 17. *July-flower Grass.* 18. *Haver Grass.* 19. *Hedgehog Grass.* 20. *Knee'd Grass.* 21. *Maidenhair Grass.* 22. *Marsh Grass.* 23. *Meadow tufted Grass.* 24. *Millet Grass.* 25. *Painted Grass.* 26. *Oaten Grass.* 27. *Panick Grass.* 28. *Pearl Grass.* 29. *Parnassus Grass.* 30. *Pipe Grass.* 31. *Prickly headed Grass.* 32. *Purple Grass.* 33. *Quaking Grass.* 34. *Quick Grass.* 35. *Reed Grass.* 36. *Rush Grass.* 37. *Scorpion Grass.* 38. *Spiked Grass.* 39. *Toad Grass.* 40. *Wood Grass.* See the *Latin Names* of all these Grasses under the Word *Gramen*, where the *Latin Name* is under the same Number with the *English.* 41. *Viper's Grass.* 42. *Feather Grass,* and many others, with their Varieties.

GRATIOLA has not been mentioned by any of the *Greek* or *Latin* ancient Writers, unless it is their

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their Hyssopus, as *Dodonaus* seems to understand, when he calls it, *Herba Judaica*, and the *Germans* call it *Gottes gnad*; and we *Hedge Hyssop*, and *God's Grace*, from the *French*, who call it *Grace de Dieu*, like the *Germans*; *Casalpinus* calls it *Gratia Dei*. This very much resembles our common Hyssop, but delights to grow in Bogs and Marshes; the true Sort grows plentifully in *Italy*, and we have one Sort growing wild with us, which may be encreased by Slips planted in *April*. *Parkinson* has given a good Cut of it.

Winter GREEN, is *Pyrola*, which see.

GREENWEED, or *Wood Waxen*, is *Genistella Tinctoria*.

GREEN-HOUSE, in the Garden Phrase, signifies an House of Shelter in the Winter, for such Greens as are too tender to stand abroad in our colder Seasons; it should be so contrived, that the Roof and back Part, which should always be placed towards the North, should be substantial, to resist cold Air as much as possible; but the Front, which should always face the South, should be open to the Sun as much as can be, chiefly composed of Glass, which should be ordered in such a Manner that we may let in Shutters to them, to defend the Plants from the cold Air of the Nights; however, take this as a Rule in the Winter-time, always shut your Glasses close an Hour before the Sun leaves the House, that the Air of the House may be warm against the Night comes on; and in the most severe Weather, hang up at twenty Foot Distance, Pans of Small-Cole; when the Sun shines, make no Scruple of opening the Windows, if the Wind does not blow right in at them; and when it begins to thaw, after a great Frost, open the Windows

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to admit fresh Air; all we have to do is to keep out the Frost, for we should set nothing here but what is as hardy as an Orange-tree, and such is almost every Kind of *Ficoides*, and *Aloe* of the *Cape of Good Hope*. A Green-House that has a thick Front towards the South, is not fit for Plants, though we have several that are so ill judged.

GROMILL, or Gromwel, is *Lithospermum*, which see.

GROSSULARIA. See *Uva crispa*.

GROUND Pine, is *Chamæpitys*, which see.

GROUNDSEL, is *Erigerum* & *Senecio*, which see.

GRUINALIS, or *Rostrum Gruinum*, is *Geranium*, which see.

GUADUM, is *Glastum*, which see.

GUAICUM, is *Guajacum*, which see.

GUAJACUM, is a Tree which grows plentifully in the warmer Parts of *America*, and in the adjacent Islands, as *Jamaica*, &c. Its Wood is very hard and ponderous, of an aromatic Taste; it brings pinnated or winged Leaves, which are somewhat hard and shining; the Flowers come in Umbels, and are full of Stamina, of a yellowish Colour; the Fruit is somewhat oval. This Tree may be best brought from the *West Indies*, in young Plants about two Foot high, and about six in a Tub of Earth about a Foot and a half Diameter; they must be defended from the Salt Water and the Rats; the best Time of bringing them to *England*, is to set out from their Country in *April*, *May* or *June* will do; they must be treated for a Year or two, as we do the *Ananas* or *Pine-Apple* in Point of Heat. There is a Figure somewhat like the Plant in *Parkinson*, in *English* we call it *Guaiacum*.

GUAJABARA, is a Plant of *New Spain*, which *Oviedus* mentions to bring Fruit somewhat like the Fruit

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of the Vine in Appearance, but not to be eaten, the Leaves of which are round and thick, which are used to write upon with a Needle or Iron-Pen, by the People of *New Spain*; *Guajabara* is the *Indian* Name by which our Sailors may enquire for it. We have a Cut of the Leaf in *Parkinson*.

GUNDELIA *Orientalis* *Acanthi aculeati folio capite glabro.* *Corol.* *Inst. Rei Herb. Tournefort.* The Stalk of the Plant is a Foot high, five or six Lines thick, sleek, bright green, reddish in some Parts, hard, firm, branchy, accompanied with Leaves like those of the thorny *Acanthus*, flashed almost to the Rib, and reflashd into several Points, garnish'd with very strong Prickles; the biggest of these Prickles is half a Foot, or eight Inches broad, and about a Foot long. The Rib is purple, the Nervure hairy, whitish, embossed, cottony, the Ground of the Leaves bright green; their Consistence hard and firm; they diminish at the End of the Branches, which sometimes are covered with a little Down. All these Parts sustain Tops like those of the Fuller's Thistle, two Inches and a half long, and one and a half Diameter, surrounded at their Basis with a Row of Leaves of the same Figure and Tissue as the Bottom, but only two Inches long; each Top consists of several Scales, seven or eight Lines long, hollow and prickly; among which are enchaed the Embryo's of the Fruit; they are about five Lines long, pale green, pointed at the Bottom, about four Lines thick, set off with four Corners, hallowed at their Summits into five Holes or Beazles, with notched Rims; from each whereof rises a Flower of one single Piece, half an Inch long; it is a Pipe whitish, or bright purple, opening to a Line and a half Dia-

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meter, cleaved into five Points, of a dingy purple, which instead of widening like the broad End of a Funnel, rather come nearer and nearer to each other; the inside of the Flower is of a more agreeable Purple. From its Sides run off five Threds or Pillars, which support a yellowish Sheath rayed with Purple, surmounted by a Thred, yellow and dusty; which shews these Flowers are truly Fleurons, that bear each upon a young Seed, inclosed in the Embryo's of the Fruit; and these Embryo's are divided into as many Boxes or Apartments as there are Fleurons. Most of these Embryo's prove abortive, except the middlemost, which pressing the others, makes them perish; all the Plant yields a very sweet Milk, which clots into Grains of Mastick, like that of the *Carline* of *Columna*. The *Gundelia* varies; there are some Stocks which have hairy Heads and Flowers, of a deep red Colour.

GUAYAVA, is in *Engilsh* the *Guava*, or *Goavo-tree*, is a Plant frequent enough in the hotter Parts of the *West Indies*, as in *Jamaica*, and the *Caribbee Islands*; it is there a Shrub, but in our Stoves, where it must be kept, it is apt to run up to be a tall Plant. It brings a pleasant Fruit, somewhat like an Abri-cot, but longer, and with Seeds in it; if we raise it from Seeds, it should be sown in *February*, and have a Bed of Tanners Bark all the Summer, and a good Stove in the Winter; we have had one Instance of its bearing Fruit in *England*, at *Badminton*, under the Care of that curious Lady the Duchess of *Beaufort*, who was Daughter to the famous Lord *Capel*; but it we can get Plants from *America*; let them be about two Foot high, planted six or eight in a Tub of a Foot and a half Diameter, and put

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put on board the Ship about *April* or *May*, for then they will be time enough with us to strengthen themselves before Winter; there is a Branch very well figured in *Parkinson*.

GUM is the concreted Juice of any Plant.

GUTWORT, or *Trouble-Belly*, as *Parkinson* calls it, is a kind of *Alypum*, but he does not call it so, but gives it a *French Name*, *Tartan raire*; it grows upon a little Hill near *Marseilles*, called *Monde-rond*.

GYMNOCRITON, *i. e.* *Hordeum Nudum*.

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HABBURES of *Camerarius*, is *Leontopodium Creticum*.

HÆMORRHOIDALIS of *Clusius*, is *Poligonum*.

HÆMORRHIDUM herba of *Brumfelsius*, is *Chelidonium minus*.

HÆMORRHODON of *Theophrastus*, is *Orobanche*.

HALICA, is *Alica*.

HALICACABUM, also called *Alkekengi*, and *Solanum Halicacabum*, is in *English* called *Winter Cherry*, and *Bladder Cherry*, bringing its Fruit in the Winter, enclosed in Bladders, of the Colour of Minium; it loves Shade, and will either grow of Seeds sown in *February*, or by dividing the Roots at that Time, or in *March*; it should be planted or sown in such a Part of the Garden where it may not be disturbed; there is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*.

HALIMUS aquaticus, is *Gratiola minor*. *Park*.

HALIMUS, is by *Galen*, *Dioscorides*, and *Theophrastus* called *Αλμυρ*, but it is written by some others, without an Aspiration, *Αλμυρ*, *i. e.* *Alimos*. This is called by *Parkinson*, *Portulaca Ma-*

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rina incana major, in *English* *Heavy Sea Purslane*; 'tis a Plant that must be sheltered in the Winter, and is a pretty Variety enough among our Green-House Plants; 'tis propagated easily by Cuttings any Time in the Summer. Some call it *Sbrub Purslane*, and *Purslane-Tree*.

HARDBEAM, or *Hornbeam*, is *Betulus* & *Fagulus*, which see.

HARE's Lettuce, is *Lactuca Leporina* of *Apuleius* and *Sonchus la-vis*, which see.

HARENARIA, is *Coronopus* & *Cornucervinum*.

HARES-BELLS, is *Hyacinthus*.

HARES-EAR, is *Bupleurum*, which see.

HARES-FOOT, is *Lagopus*, which see.

HAREOMAN of *Belonius*, is *Milium*, which see.

HARTSHORN, or *Buckshorn*, or *Wart Cresses*, is *Coronopus*, which see.

HARTWORT, is *Seseli*, which see.

HARTS-TONGUE, is *Lingua Cervina*, & *Phyllitis*, which see.

HARTS-TREFOIL, or *Harts-Clover*, or *Melilot*, is *Melilotus*, which see.

HARUNDO, is *Arundo*, which see.

HASEL-NUT, is *Corylus*, which see.

HASK-WORT and *Throat-wort*, is *Trachelium*.

HATCHET VETCH, or *Sicklewort*, is *Securidaca* and *Hedysarum*, which see.

HATHER, or *Heath*, is *Erica*.

HEARTS-EASE, is *Viola Tricolor*.

HASTULA regia, is *Asphodelus albus*.

HAYER, or *Oats*, is *Avena*, which see.

HAYER-GRASS, or *Oat-Grass*, is *Avena sterilis*, and *Ægyplos*.

HAWK-WEED, is *Hieracium*, which see.

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HAWTHORN, or *White-thorn*, is *Oxyacantha*. Ray.

HAYMAIDES, is *Ale-boof*. See *Hedera terrestris*.

Evergreen HAWTHORN, is *Pyra-cantha*, which see.

HEATH, is *Erica*, which see.

HEDERA, is in *Greek* *κισσός*, and *κισσός*, i. e. *Cissus* & *Cittus*, in *English*, *Ivy*, of which there are divers Sorts, some clasping about Trees to their Destruction, and others creeping upon the Ground, and the Sides of Banks; it is evident, however, that the Ivy, tho' it will grow sometimes to be woody, yet does not gather Nourishment enough from its own Root, if we make it a Standard by planting Cuttings of the woody Part of it, to make a tolerable Plant under a long Time, unless it can have some artificial Help, equal to that which it naturally requires, i. e. to feed by its Claspers, upon some Vegetable, or to draw Nourishment from some moist Well; it delights in Shade, as appears by every Instance where we see it in Perfection, that is, where it grows quick, and brings large Leaves: We may indeed make Standards of it, but 'tis an Age before it comes to any tolerable Magnitude; 'tis raised from Cuttings put into the Ground in *February*, or in *September*; it is ever-green, and covers a Wall very well, where nothing else will grow. Sir *John Colebatch* recommends the ripe Berries of it, as an excellent Alexipharmack.

HEDERA terrestris, as commonly called, is supposed to be the *χαμαίκισσός* of *Dioparides*; but this *Greek* Name seems to signify rather the *Hedera Halix*, than what we vulgarly call *Hedera Terrestris*, for our *Hedera Terrestris* has no Likeness to the *Hedera* or *κισσός* of the *Greeks*; but the *Hedera Halix*, or barren Ivy, hath the Leaves, Stalks

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and Mode of Growth like the common Ivy; however, as to our Point, we call the *Hedera Terrestris* now before us, which is a creeping Herb, in *English*, *Ground Ivy*, *Gill*, *Tunboof*, *Cat's-foot*, *Ale-boof*, and *Haymaides*; it is a wild Plant, and may be propagated by Slips or Offsets, from the running Strings, planted in *March* or *September*; 'tis a useful Herb, and loves dry Ground.

HEDERA arborea five scandens & corymbosa nigra. The ordinary climbing Ivy. The climbing Ivy groweth up with a thick woody Trunk or Body, sometimes as big as one's Arm, shooting forth on all Sides many woody Branches, and groweth sometimes by it self, into a pretty Bush or Tree; as *Lu-bel* saith, he saw such in this Country, but usually climbeth up by Trees, and as the Branches rise, sendeth forth several small Roots into the Body or Branches of the Tree, whereby it climbeth up, or into the Chinks or Joints of Stone Walls, whereon it runneth so strongly, fastening them therein, that it draweth the Nourishment out of the Tree, and thereby killeth it, by consuming the Moisture thereof, and by choaking it with the Abundance of Shadow and Moisture of its Branches and ever-green Leaves (which may seem to be an Ornament thereto when it is Leafless, but is in the End, the Bane and utter Ruin of it) which Branches also having thus fastened their Roots into the Tree or Wall, live upwards, if any shall cut away the Trunk or Body below, as well as if it were not taken away at all; but by fastening the Roots into the Wall, and there growing great, they so often crack it, that it will in Time also ruin it utterly; while the Tree is young, the Leaves of most will be cornered; but when

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it groweth older, it hath no Corners on the Sides, and only round, or somewhat long, and pointed at the End; the young Leaves that spring forth from the Branches, keeping often times the same Order, and are of a dark shining green Colour above, and somewhat of a yellowish green underneath, striped with white, and sometimes with red Spots, abiding fresh and green Winter and Summer; from the Joints of the Stalks and Tops of the Branches, grow forth upon short Stalks, small, mossy, yellow Flowers, standing in an Umbel, or close, round Tuft; after which come small, round Berries, green until they grow ripe, and then turning black, with a small Point at the End of every one, in which are contained usually, four Seeds, three-square in a Manner, but round on the one Side. It yieldeth in the Countries a kind of reddish Gum, of a strange Scent, which is dangerous to be used in Physick inwardly, being caustick or burning, but is used for outward Remedies chiefly.

HEDERA Corymbosa alba. White berried Ivy. This Ivy groweth in the same Manner that the other doth, without any great Diversity that hath been observed in our Time, and is chiefly distinguished, in that the Leaves are thinner and finer, and of a lighter green Colour; and the Berries of a whitish or greyish Colour, and not black when they are ripe.

HEDERA Dionysias five Chrysocarpos. Yellow berried Ivy. The Leaves of this Ivy are seldom cornered on the Edges, but smooth, and only pointed at the Ends, of a fresher green Colour, and not so black as the first, thicker also, and fuller of Veins, and more thinly or sparsedly growing on the Branches; the Berries are greater than in o-

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thers, and of a Gold yellow Colour, declining to be more brown when they are ripe.

HEDERA Halix. Barren Ivy. The barren Ivy sendeth forth several slender, weak, woody Branches, trailing upon the Ground, and for the most Part lying thereon; but sometimes it is found to wind it self, and climb up the Bushes and Hedges under which it groweth, with the small Tendrels it shooteth forth at the several Joints of the Branches, where the Leaves come forth, being somewhat lesser than the former, and of a darker shining green Colour, usually formed in three Corners, yet sometimes into five, and at the Joint with the Leaf underneath, thrust forth also small, white Fibres or Roots, whereby it taketh hold as it creepeth. This beareth neither Flowers nor Seed.

HEDERA trifolia Virginensis. Trefoil Ivy of Virginia. The Roots of this Plant do shoot under Ground, and send forth young woody Stalks, whereof some will stand upright; others lie down, and take Root again as they spread, as also in any Wall they stand nigh unto, like unto our barren Ivy; the Leaves are broad and large, three always set together upon a long Foot-stalk; at the Joints, with the Leaves, come forth the pale Flowers, in a loose Tuft or Cluster, which turn into pale yellow Berries, with small, hard, round, ash-coloured Seed, in the dry wrinkled Skin or Husk, without any Moisture at all in them: This Plant yieldeth a white Milk, without any Taste, being broken in any Part thereof, which, after it hath continued a while, will change to be as black as Ink, and is therefore held fit to colour the Hair, or any other Thing.

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hederaceis foliis planta *Lobellii*. Lobel's *Ivy leaved Plant*. *Baubinus* set this with the Ivies, for the Leaves sake, although *Lobel* calleth it, *Cyclaminos hederaceis foliis*. This Plant (saith he) hath Stalks about a Cubit long, or better, which are soft and slender, having Ivy-like Leaves upon them: The Flowers are long and hooded, of a pale purple Colour. This he found in the Hills in passing through *Italy*.

HERERALIS of *Ruellius*, is *Aclepias*.

HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, seems to be a kind of *Genista*, and is called by *Clisius*, *Erinacea Hispanica*.

HEDGE, *Hysop*, is *Gratiola*, which see.

HEDGE-HOG Claver, is *Medica echinata*, which see.

HEDYNOIS *Fuchsi*, i. e. *Cichoreum Luteum*, and *Dens Leonis*.

HEDYSARUM, in *Greek* ἡδύσαρον, and according to *Diocorides* περὶ ἐνι-
νός, i. e. *Palecinon*, in *English*, *Hatchet Vetch*, or *Sickle-wort*, from the Form of its Seed Pods; it is also called in *Latin*, *Securidaca*; there are many Varieties of it, worthy the Observation of the Curious, which may be all raised from Seeds sown in *March*.

HELENUM, is *Enula campana*.

HELL-WEED, so called by the Country People, because it destroys the Plant it grows upon, is also called *Dodd'r*. See *Cuscuta*.

Black HELLEBORE, or *Christmas Flower*, is *Heleborus Niger*, or *Eleborus Niger*, which see.

White HELLEBORE, or *Neese-wort*, is *Heleborus albus*, or *Eleborus albus*, which see.

HELMET Flower, or *Monk's-Hood*, is *Napellus*, which see.

HELIANTHEMUM, is supposed to be the Dwarf *Cistus*, or small Sun-Flower, but I do not find that is

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yet set to Rights: However, what I mean by it is that Plant which is given us in *Parkinson* under these Names, and in *Dodoneus*, where we have a good Figure of it under the Name *Flos Solis*; but this Plant is not like any of those Plants which the Gardeners call *Sun-Flowers*; we shall see what they are in their proper Place: However, what I now speak of, may be raised from Seeds sown in *March* and *April*, for what we commonly call *Sun-Flower*. See *Chrysanthemum Peruvianum*.

HELIOCHRYSUM, according to *Fuchsius* and *Tragus*, is the *Stachas Citrina*, though they write it *Eliochrysum*; some make it a *Conia Aurea*; the *English* Names are, *Golden-Tufts*, *Goldy-Locks*, *Golden-Flower*, and *Yellow Cassedny*; may be raised from Slips or Cuttings, any Time in the Spring.

HELIOTROPIMUM, in *Greek* is ἡλιοτροπιον, and in *English*, *Turnsole*; is a Plant which affords us some Varieties; they have the Name *Turnsol*, or *Turnsole*, because their Flowers turn to the Sun, as many others do; they may all be raised from Seed sown in the Spring; but the famous Sort especially, which is called the *Heliotropium tricoccum*, whose Juice will give a Tincture to Liquids, should not be wanting in a Virtuoso's Garden, for it is of use in many Experiments; among the Seeds of this there is Juice, which being rubbed upon Paper or Cloth, gives them a green Colour, but soon changes to a bluish Purple; and the same Cloth or Paper, being afterwards put in Water, and pressed gently, will change the Water to a Claret Colour; there is a good deal of Philosophy in this, and by a little Practice we might come to know the Degree of Acidity in any Liquor. We may have this from

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the Druggists, by the Name of *Turnsole*, or *Heliotrope*.

HELLEBORASTER, in *English*, *Bastard Black Hellebore*, or *Bear-Foot*, is a Plant of no extraordinary Beauty, but of great Use; its Flowers are greenish, and its Leaves dark, like the Shade it delights in, and the Winter-Season of its blowing; it is a meer Weed in some Places, and may, with great Facility, either be propagated by dividing the Roots about *September*, or sowing the Seeds as soon as they are ripe; there is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*, but not well done.

HELLEBORUS albus, or *Elleborus albus*, without the *H*. Some of the *Greek* Copies wanting, as I suppose, the Aspiration. So in *Heliochrysum*, and *Eleochrysum*, it seems to be the same, as well as in many others, without making different Plants of them, as some who love to multiply Species would do. We have, however, two Sorts of this Plant, called in *English*, *White Hellebore*, *Neesse-wort*; these both have very beautiful plaited Leaves, far different from those of other Plants, and their tall Spikes of Flowers, the one Sort green, and the other a blackish red, make a good Appearance; these bring Seed plentifully, by which we may easily raise Plants enough, if we sow it early in the Spring, or else we may encrease these Plants, by dividing the Roots, either early in the Spring, or in the Autumn. We have good Figures of these Plants in *Parkinson*.

HELLEBORUS Niger, from the *Greek* ἡλέβορος, or ἡλίβορος; this we call in *English*, *Black Hellebore*, and *Christmas-Flower*, is a pretty Plant, blowing at the Time the Name intimates; it may either be encreased by Seeds sown as soon as they are ripe, or by dividing the Roots when the Plant has done

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flowering, and the Leaves decline; that with the green Flower may be treated in the same Manner.

HELLEBORUS niger verus. *The true black Hellebore, or Christmas Flowers*. The true black Hellebore (or *Bear's-Foot*, as some would call it; but that Name doth more fitly agree unto the other two Bastard Kinds) hath many fair green Leaves rising from the Root, each of them standing on a thick, round, stiff, green Stalk, about an Hand's breadth high from the Ground, divided into seven, eight, or nine Leaves, and each of them nicked or dented, from the middle of the Leaf to the Pointward on both Sides, abiding green all the Winter; at which Time the Flowers rise on the like short Stalks, as the Leaves grow on, without any Petal thereon for the most Part, yet sometimes having a small, short, pale green Petal, resembling rather a Skin than a Petal, a little under the Flower, and grow but little higher than the Petals; each Stalk also beareth usually but one Flower, yet sometimes two, consisting of five large, round, white Petals, a Piece, like unto a great, single, white Rose, changing sometimes to be either dashed with purple about the Edges, or to be wholly purple, without any white in them, as the Weather or Time of Continuance doth effect, with many pale, yellow Thrums in the Middle, standing about a green Head, which after groweth to be the Seed-Vessel, divided into several Cells or Pods, like unto a Colombine Head, or *Aconitum Hyemale*, but greater and thicker, wherein is contained somewhat long and round, blackish Seed, like the Seeds of the Bastard Kinds; the Roots are a Number of brownish, black Strings, which run down deep into the Ground, and are fastened to a thick Head,

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Head, of the Bigness of one's Finger. Of this Kind there is another, whole Flower is red from the first opening, which *Bellonius* remembereth in his Observations to have seen in the Woods of Greece.

HELLEBORASTER minor flore viridante. *The Bastard black Hellebore, or Bear's-Foot.* This small Bastard Hellebore, or Bear's-Foot, is in most Things like unto the former true, black Hellebore, for it beareth also many Leaves, upon short Stalks, divided into many Parts; but each of them are longer and narrower, of a dark green Colour, dented on both Sides, and feel somewhat hard, perishing every Year, but rise again the next Spring; the Flowers hereof stand on higher Stalks, with some Petals on them also, yet very few, and are of a pale green Colour, like the former, but smaller by the half at least, having likewise many greenish, yellow Threds or Thrums in the Middle, and such like Heads or Seed-Vessels, and blackish Seed in them; the Roots are more stringy, black and hard than the former.

HELLEBORASTER alter trifolius spinosus. *Trefoil prickly leaved Bear's-Foot.* This Sort differeth little in the Manner of growing, from the last described, having long Stalks, with Leaves thereon, and Flowers at the Tops of the same Fashion, as is the Seed also that floweth; but the Petals are harder, and only divided into three Parts; and the Dents about the Edges are hard, sharp and prickly, the Flower being of a paler or whiter green Colour.

HELLEBORASTER maximus five Confiligo. *The greater Bastard black Hellebore, or Bear's-Foot, called also Setterwort.* This great Bear's-Foot hath several sad green Leaves, rising from the Roots, each upon a

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long Stalk, which is divided into seven or nine Divisions or Leaves, each whereof is narrower than the lesser Bastard black Hellebore, or Bear's-Foot, nicked or dented about the Edges, but not so deeply, and abiding above Ground green all the Winter; whereas the other perisheth, as I said, every Year, and riseth again in the Spring: This shooteth up a reasonable great and tall Stalk, higher by the half than the other, with such like Leaves thereon as grow below, smaller up to the Top, where it spreadeth into several Branches, bearing many hollow, Cup-like Flowers, divided at the Brims into five Parts, but they seldom spread themselves open; of a whitish yellow green Colour, somewhat like the other Bastard Kind, and sometimes purplish about the Brims or Edges, with a green Head in the Middle, and a few white Threds about it: (whereby it may seem likely to be that fourth Kind of *Veratrum nigrum* of *Clusius*, which he called *Peregrinum*, and saith is like unto the third of *Dodonæus*, whose Figure, as he saith, he sheweth there, to be known which he meaneth; it is not the third of *Dodonæus* as he saith, but the second; and this that I here describe unto you, is *Dodonæus* his third *Veratrum nigrum*); its green Head groweth to be the Vessel wherein the black Seed is contained, shooting forth into four, five or six Horns, fashioned like the other Bastard Kind, but smaller, as the Seed is also for the most part; the Root is but single, with not so many Strings growing with it, and oftentimes perisheth after it hath given Seed, yet not always, nor in all Places; the whole Plant, and every Part thereof, is of a worse Smell than the other; the Root of this, with the lower Part of the Stalk next thereunto,

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thereunto, is that Setterwort that the Country People do use to rowel their Cattel withal. Of this Kind also *Clusus* maketh mention of another, differing only in the dark green Colour of the Leaves, and in the Flower, that the Edges of the three innermost are of a dark purple Colour.

HELLEBORUS niger ferulaceus. *Fennel leaved Bastard black Hellebore.* This Kind of Bastard Hellebore shooteth forth many green Stalks, sometimes lying or leaning to the Ground, or else standing somewhat upright, beset very thick with small Leaves, finer and shorter than Fennel, some of them end in a Tuft of such like fine green Leaves, and some having at the Tops of them one large Flower a-piece, somewhat reddish or brownish on the outside, while they are in Bud and a while after, which being open, consist of twelve or fourteen long and narrow Petals, of a fair shining yellow Colour, set in order round about a green Head, with yellow Thrums in the Middle, laying themselves open in the Sun, on a fair Day, but else remaining close: After the Flower is past, the Head growing greater, sheweth it self compact of many round, whitish Seeds, very like unto the Heads of *Adonis* Flower, but much greater; the Roots are many long and blackish Strings set together at the Head, very like unto those of the lesser black Hellebore, or Bear's-Foot, but harder, stiffer, or more brittle, and seeming to be without any Moisture in them, but abide and encrease every Year, although the Stalks with green Leaves do utterly perish every Year.

HELLEBORUS niger Saniculæ folio major. *The greater purging Sanicle-like Hellebore.* This Hellebore hath several broad, dark green

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Leaves, and each of them standing on a long Foot-stalk, which are cut in on the Edges into five Divisions for the most Part, and dented about besides, somewhat resembling the Leaves of the common Sanicle, but more truly the Leaves of the Field Ranunculus, or Crow-Foot, or Geranium Batrachoides, Crow-foot, Crane's-Bill; from among which rise up several slender, smooth green Stalks, having some Leaves upon them; and at the Tops of them, two or three, or more Flowers together, each of them consist of many small, hard, whitish Petals, as a Pale or Border, compassing many Threds in the Middle; which being fallen, there rise up many flat, whitish, and long Seed, somewhat like unto the Fennel Seed, but not altogether so big, nor so yellow: *Gerrard* following *Dodonæus's* Description, and not his own Knowledge, saith the Seeds are like unto Carthamus, and his Corrector mendeth not the Fault; the Roots are small black Strings, shooting from a top Head, like unto the Root of the Bear's-Foot.

HELLEBORUS niger Saniculæ folio minor. *Small purging Sanicle-like Hellebore.* This small Hellebore, or Sanicle, (which you please to call it) hath several small, and somewhat round Leaves, every one upon a long Foot-stalk, being not much broader than the Nail of a Man's Thumb, yet divided even to the middle Rib, into seven Parts, every one of them being short, narrow, and dented about the Edges; the Stalks are many and small, not above an Hand's Breadth high, with one or two Leaves on them, more cut in and divided than the lower are; at the Tops of them stand several small Flowers, very thick, set together in Tufts or Umbels, like unto the last, but smaller: After which come small,
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flat Seed, somewhat like the other, but lesser by much, as it is also in all the other Parts thereof.

HELLEBORUS albus vulgaris. *Ordinary White Hellebore, or Neeſing Root.* The first great white Hellebore riseth at the first out of the Ground, with a great round, whitish green Head, which growing up, openeth it self into many goodly, fair, large, green Leaves, plaited as it were with eminent Ribs all along the Leaves, compassing one another at the Bottom; from the Middle whereof riseth up a strong, round Stalk, with several such like Leaves, but smaller to the Middle thereof; from whence to the Top, it is divided into many Branches, having many small, yellowish or whitish green, Star-like Flowers, all along upon them, which after turn into small, long, three-square, whitish Seed, standing naked, without any Husk to contain them, although some have written otherwise; the Root is reasonably thick, and great at the Head, having a Number of great white Strings running down deep into the Ground, whereby it is strongly fastened. Some do make a Variety in the Flowers thereof to be whiter, and so would make a differing Sort thereof for that Cause only; but I do not think it worth the Name of a differing Sort.

HELLEBORUS albus præcox five atro rubente flore. *The early white Hellebore, with dark red Flowers.* This other Hellebore is very like the former, but that it springeth up at least a Month before it, and that the Leaves are longer, thinner, and no less plaited, folding themselves backwards oftentimes, and sooner perish, falling away from the Plant; the Stalk hereof is higher than the former, with fewer Leaves thereon, bearing such starry Flowers, but of so dark a red Co-

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lour, that they are scarce discernible but at a near Distance; the Seed is very like the former; the Root hath no such tuberous Head as the other, but as it were a long, bulbous, scaly Head, from whence shoot as many long, white Strings as the other; both these lose their Leaves wholly, and gain fresh every Spring.

HELLEBORINE major five Calceolus Mariæ. *The great wild Hellebore, or our Lady's Slipper.* The greater of these Sorts of wild, white Hellebores, rises up with one, two or more Stalks, a Foot and half high at the most, bearing broad green Leaves on each Side, one by one, somewhat like those of the former white Hellebore, but smaller, and not so ribbed, and each compassing the Stalk at the lower End; at the Top of the Stalks standeth sometimes but one Flower, yet sometimes two or three at the most, one above another, upon small, short Foot stalks, with a small Petal at the Foot of every one; each of these Flowers are of a long, oval Form, and hollow withal, especially at the upper Part, the lower being round, and swelling like a Belly; at the hollow Part there are small Pieces, like Ears or Slippers, that at the first do cover that hollow Place, and after stand a Part one from another, all which are of a fine, pale yellow Colour in all that I have seen; yet it is reported, that some are found of a browner Colour, or tending to purple; there are likewise four long, narrow, dark coloured Leaves, at the setting on of the Flower unto the Stalk, wherein as it were the Flower at the first was enclosed; the whole Flower is of a pretty sweet Scent; the Seed is very small, and like unto that of the Orchides or Satyrions, and contained in like Pods; the Root

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is composed of a Number of Strings, interlacing themselves one within another, lying within the upper Crust of the Earth, and not spreading deep, of a dark brownish Colour. A Sort thereof hath been brought from the North Parts of *America*, differing only in being greater both in Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, which are not yellow but white, with reddish Stalks through the Bellies of them.

HELLEBORINE minor flore albo. *The small wild Hellebore, with a white Flower.* This smaller Hellebore groweth up in the like Manner, and not much lower, bearing the like Leaves, but smaller, and of a white green Colour, like those of Lilly Convally; the Top of the Stalk hath many more Flowers, but lesser, growing together Spike-Fashion, with small, short Petals at the Stalk of every Flower, which consisteth of five small, white Petals, with a small, close Hood in the Middle, without any Scent at all: The Seed is alike, and so are the Roots, but smaller.

HELLEBORINE minor flore purpurante. *The small wild white Hellebore, with bluish Flowers.* The Leaves hereof are narrower than the last; the Stalk and Flower are alike, but smaller, and of a pale purplish, or bluish Colour.

HELLEBORINE flore viridante. *Wild white Hellebore, with whitish green Flowers.* This differeth not much from the last, but in the Colour of the Flower, which is greenish on the outside, and somewhat white within.

HELLEBORINE flore atro rubente. *Wild white Hellebore, with dark red Flowers.* This wild Kind groweth somewhat bigger and higher, and with larger Leaves than any other of this small wild Sort; the Flowers likewise are more in Number, and of a deep purple Colour.

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HELLEBORINE angustifolia spicata versicolor. *Variable wild white Hellebore.* This also riseth somewhat high, having narrower Leaves on the Stalks, yet ribbed somewhat like unto the Rib wort Plantain; the Stalk endeth in a long Spike of fine purple-coloured Flowers, in Fashion like the rest; but the opening Heads, with their Labels, are white, spotted on the inside with purplish spots; the Petals and Roots are alike.

HELLEBORINE. See Elleborine, i.e. Calceolus Mariæ, or *Ladie's Slipper.*

HELXINE, from the Greek *ἡλξιν*, also Parietaria, which in English is called *Paritary of the Wall*, but more frequently *Pellitory of the Wall*, it growing generally upon the Sides of old Walls. This Plant I am informed by the Reverend Dr. Bently, Master of Trinity College Cambridge, is an infallible Destroyer of the Weule or Weevles in Corn, to be lain in Bunches here and there in a Grainary; it may easily be propagated by Seeds sown as soon as they are ripe, in the Joints or Clefts of old Walls.

HELM, or Matweed, is Spartum.

HELIOTROPIMUM, humi fusum, flore minimo, femine magno. Its Root is about two Inches long, no more than one Line thick, hairy, white, and puts forth some Stalks that creep wholly upon the Ground, the longest of which are above half a Foot, pale green, hairy, full of Branches, with Leaves almost oval, half an Inch long, four Lines broad, those also of a pale green, hairy, veined, and of the same Texture with those of the Wartwort, but of a much sowerer Taste; they do not diminish towards the Top, except just at the Summits, where they are but two or three Lines long. All the Branches end in an Ear like a Scorpion's Tail, from an Inch to fifteen Lines long, laden with two Rows

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of white Flowers, of the same Figure of those of the common Kind, but their Basin is scarce half a Line broad; the Bottom of it is greenish, and the Rims cut into ten Points, five alternately bigger one than the other. The Pistile is accompanied with four Embryo's, but usually most of these Embryo's are abortive; and when the Flower is gone, you find nothing but one single Seed, a Line and a half long, rising out on one Side, flat on the other, pointed at one End, covered with a whitish Skin, under which is another, almost black, which covers a Sort of Cod full of white Pith.

HEMEROCALLIS, *i. e.* Martagon, which see.

HEMIONITIS, in Greek *ἡμιονίτις*, and also *σπληνιον*, and Splenium, in English, Mules Fern, is somewhat like the Horse-tongue, bearing Seeds on the back of its Leaves; it delights in shady, moist Places, among Rocks, or upon old Stone-Walls, where, when we have once planted it, it will encrease fast enough; we may transplant it at any Time of the Year. There are Figures of several Kinds of it in *Gerrard and Parkinson*.

HEMIONUM, *is* Phyllitis, which see.

HEMLOCK, *is* Cicutā, which see.

HEMP, *is* Cannabis, which see.

HEMP-TREE, or Chast-tree, *is* Vitex, or Agnus Castus, which see.

Water HEMP, *is* Eupatorium, which see.

HEMOPHYLLUM, *is* Unifolium.

HENBANE, *is* Hyoscyamus, which see.

HENBIT, or Chickweed, *is* Alfine, which see.

Goat HENRY, or Mercury, *is* Mercurialis, which see.

HENRICUS Malus, *is* the Dentaria of *Matthiolus*.

HENRICUS bonus, *is* Mercurialis, which see.

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HEPATICA aquatica, *is* the Ranunculus aquaticus hepaticæ facie of *Lobel*, is a Plant common enough in standing Waters, where it encreases prodigiously, the whole Plant spreading it self upon the Face of the Waters, and sending down Strings, which take Root at the Bottom. This brings abundance of white Flowers all the Summer long, which make an agreeable Shew; we may transplant it any Time in the Summer to our Water-Tubs.

HEPATICA flore cœruleo simplicior major. The great single blue Hepatica, or noble Liver-wort. The Flowers of this Hepatica do spring up, blow open, and sometimes shed and fall away, before any Leaves appear or spread open. The Roots are composed of a Bush of blackish Strings; from the several Heads or Buttons whereof, after the Flowers are risen and blown, arise many fresh green Petals, each severally standing upon its Foot-stalk, folded together, and somewhat brown and hairy at the first coming, which after are broad, and divided at the Edges into three Parts; the Flowers likewise stand every one upon its own several Foot-stalk, of the same Height with the Petals for the most Part, which is about four or five Fingers Breadth high, made of six Petals most usually; but sometimes it will have seven or eight, of a fair blue Colour, with many white Chives or Threads in the Middle, standing about a middle green Head or Umbone, which after the Flower is fallen groweth greater, and sheweth many small Grains or Seeds set close together (with three small, green Petals compassing them underneath, as they did the Flower at the Bottom) very like the Head of Seed of main Crow Feet.

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HEPATICA minor flore pallido ceruleo. *The small blue Hepatica.* The Leaves of this Hepatica are smaller by the half than the former, and grow more abundantly, or bushing thick together; the Flowers (when it sheweth them, for I have had the Plant half a Score Years, and yet never saw it bear Flower above once or twice) are of a pale or bleak, blue Colour, not so large as the Flowers of the former.

HEPATICA flore purpureo. *Purple Hepatica, or noble Liverwort.* This Hepatica is in all Things like unto the first, but only the Flowers are of a deep blue, tending to a Violet-purple; and therefore I shall not need to reiterate the former Description.

HEPATICA flore albo minor. *The lesser white Hepatica.* The Flowers of this Hepatica are wholly white, of the Bigness of the red or purple, and the Petals somewhat smaller, and of a little whiter or paler green Colour, else in all other Things agreeing with the former.

HEPATICA alba magno flore. *The great white Hepatica.* There is no other Difference herein from the last, but that the Flower being as white, is as large as the next.

HEPATICA albida sive argentea. *Ash-coloured, or Argentine Hepatica.* Both the Leaves and the Flowers of this Hepatica, are larger than any of the former, except the last; the Flowers hereof, at the first opening, seemed to be of a blush, Ash-colour, which do so abide three or four Days; decaying still, until it turn almost white, having yet still a shew of that blush, Ash-colour in them, till the very last.

HEPATICA alba staminibus rubris. *White Hepatica, with red Threds.* There is no Difference between this Hepatica, and the first

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white one, saving that the Threds in the Middle of the Flower, being white, as in the former, are tipt at the Ends with a pale reddish Colour, which add a great Beauty to the Flowers.

HEPATICA flore rubro. *Red Hepatica, or noble Liverwort.* The Leaves of this Hepatica are of a little browner red Colour, both at their first coming up, and afterwards, especially in the Middle of the Leaf; more than any of the former; the Flowers are in Form like unto the rest, but of a bright blush, or pale red Colour, very pleasant to behold, with white Threds or Chives in the Middle of them.

HEPATICA flore purpureo multiplici sive pleno. *The double purple Hepatica.* The double Hepatica is in all Things like unto the single purple Kind, saving only that the Leaves are larger, and stand upon longer Foot-stalks, and that the Flowers are small Buttons, but very thick of Petals, and as double as a Flower can be, like unto the double white Crow-Foot before described, but not so big, of a deep blue, or purple Colour, without any Threds or Head in the Middle, which fall away without giving any Seed.

HEPATICA flore cœruleo pleno. *The double blue Hepatica.* In the Colour of this Flower consisteth the chiefest Difference from the last, except one may say it is a little less in the Bigness of the Flower, but not in Doubleness of Leaves.

HEPATORIUM, is Eupatorium.

HEPS, or Haws, the Fruit of the Hawthorn.

HEPTAPHYLLUM, is Tormentilla.

HERACANTHA of *Tabermontanus*, is Atractylis.

HERACLEA Plinii, is Lithospermum.

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AN HERB, *is* Herba, which see.

HERBA, in *English*, an *Herb*, is a general Word, signifying any Plant which is of the lowest Rank, so mean as Grasse; and although the Flower-Stalks, of some of those which we call Herbs, will sometimes rise to be two or three Foot high, yet they die every Year; an Herb never appears with any Branches but what come in the Flower-Stalk.

HERBA aurea, or Herba Doria, in *English*, *Dorcas's Woundwort*, is a Plant which is durable in a Garden; and though it is an Herb, yet the Flower-Stalk will sometimes rise above six Foot high in a Summer; it may be encreased by sowing the Seeds in *March*, or dividing the Roots, either at that Time or in Autumn; but the Autumn is the best: We have a Figure of it in *Gerrard*.

HERBA Benedicte, *is* Caryophyllata, which see.

HERB Robert, *is* Geranium Robertianum. See Geranium.

HERB Trinity, *is* Herba Trinitatis, and Flos Trinitatis, and Viola Trinitatis. See Viola Tricolor.

HERB Terrible, *is* Alypum Montis seti. Ray.

HERB Christopher, *is* Christophoriana.

HERB Bennet or *Avens*, *is* Caryophyllata.

HERBA bona, *is* Verbena.

HERB-BANE, *is* Orobanche, which see.

HERB Frankinsence, *is* Libanotis, which see.

HERB Mimick, or Mocking Herb, *is* Herba Mimosa, Herba Viva, Herba Sensitiva. See *Æschynomene*.

HERB True-Love, or Herb Paris, or One Berry, *is* Herba Paris, which see.

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HERBA Cancric major, *is* Heliotropium, which see.

HERB Two-pence, or Money-Wort, *is* Nummularia, which see.

Holy Herb, or Vervain Verbena, which see.

HERBA Casta, *is* Pæonia, which see.

HERBA Impia, *is* Gnaphalium, which-see.

HERBA Lutea, *is* Luteola, which see.

HERBA Muralis, *is* Parietaria & Helxine, which see.

HERBA Paris is called in *English*, *Herb One-Berry*, *Herb True-Love*, and *Herb Paris*, is a small, but beautiful Plant of the Woods, growing abundantly in those Woods near *Boxley* in *Kent*. There is a tolerable good Cut of it in *Parkinson*; its single Berry is ripe in *May* and *June*, and is then very black, by which we may raise young Plants; if we sow the Seeds as soon as they are ripe, or in *February*; but the best Way is to encrease it from the Runners of the Roots, which may be taken off as soon as the Fruit is ripe, or in *February*; it delights in shady Places, and a light Soil.

HERBA Perforata, *is* Hypericum, which see.

HERBA Clavellata, *is* Viola Tricolor, which see.

HERBA Sancti Petri, *is* Ballamina Fæmina, which see.

HERBA Margarita, *is* Bellis minor, which see.

HERBA Regina, *i. e.* Tabacco, which see.

HERBA Tunica, *i. e.* Caryophyllus and Armarius.

HERBA Trinitatis, *is* Viola Tricolor, which see.

HERBA Venti Tragi, *is* Pulsatilla & Anemone.

HERBA Vulneraria Tragi, *is* Bupleurum, which see.

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HERMODACTILE, is *Hermodactylus*.

HERMODACTYLUS, *Off.* in *English*, *Hermodactile*, is the Root of a Plant, supposed by some to be the Root of a Colchicum, or of a Dens Caninus, or of a Tuberosus Iris, or else of a Cyclamen; but I have no certain Knowledge what it is. *Parkinson* speaking of this Root, is very merry upon the Physicians and Apothecaries of his Time, who would use a Drug that they knew nothing of; he calls this one of the unknown Drugs, which, he says, was the Shame of the Physicians then; and in all Ages and Countries who put off the Enquiry to the Apothecaries, and the Apothecaries to the Merchants that import them, and the Merchants take no Care to know what they are, and so these Things remain unknown. And truly, when such Roots come to us cut in Pieces and mangled, we may suppose that other Roots may be cut like them, which may be of a contrary Nature, though in all outward Appearance they shew to be the same; but when the Life of Mankind is concerned, and depends upon such Uncertainties, there must be great Danger; however, we are happy that it is not so in our Days, when every Physician knows so well every Ingredient he prescribes.

HERNIARIA, *Off.* and also *Milegrana major*, in *English*, *Rupturewort*, is a very low Plant, and is only raised from Seed sown as soon as it is ripe, only strewed upon the Ground, and trod in; and the Land must be sandy. There is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

HEPERIS, is *Viola Matronalis*, which see.

HIBISCUS, is *Althæa Vulgaris*. See *Althæa*.

HIERACIUM, *Off.* is called in *Greek*, *ἱεράκιον*, from *ἱερά*, which

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is *Accipiter*, an Hawk, being, as is supposed, of some Use to that Bird. This is a large Family of Plants, some of which make an agreeable Shew in a Garden. Their Flowers are all shaped like the Dandelion, and so they are all raised from Seeds sown in *March*, or as soon as they are ripe.

HIERACIUM majus *Sonchites*. *Great Hawkweed*, with *Sow-thistle* Leaves. This great Hawkweed hath many large, hairy Leaves lying on the Ground, much rent on the Sides into several Gashes and Jags, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater Parts, more like unto those of the smooth Sow-thistle; from among which riseth a hollow, rough Stalk, two, or sometimes three Foot high, branched from the Middle upwards, whereon are set at every Joint where it brancheth, longer Leaves, little or nothing rent or cut in, bearing at their Tops many pale, yellow Flowers, consisting of many small, narrow Petals, broad-pointed, and nicked in at the Ends, set in a double Row, the outermost being larger than the inner, which Form most of the Hawkweeds do hold in all the Sorts, which turn into Down, and with the small, brownish Seed, is blown away with the Wind. The Root is long, and somewhat great, with many small Fibres thereat; the whole is full of bitter Milk.

HIERACIUM majus *Creticum*. *Great Candy Hawkweed*. This Candy Hawkweed hath the first Leaves little, or nothing dented, but somewhat like Endive, yet those that follow are cut in on the Sides, not so much as the Sow-thistle, else not much unlike, which are more tender, yet larger than the former, as the Stalks are likewise, bearing on the Branches greater Husks, wherein the yellow Flow-

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HIERACIUM majus Sonchites. *Great Hawkweed, with Sow-thistle Leaves*. This great Hawkweed hath many large, hairy Leaves lying on the Ground, much rent on the Sides into several Gashes and Jags, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but with greater Parts, more like unto those of the smooth Sow-thistle; from among which riseth a hollow, rough Stalk, two, or sometimes three Foot high, branched from the Middle upwards, whereon are set at every Joint where it brancheth, longer Leaves, little or nothing rent or cut in, bearing at their Tops many pale, yellow Flowers, consisting of many small, narrow Petals, broad-pointed, and nicked in at the Ends, set in a double Row, the outermost being larger than the inner, which Form most of the Hawkweeds do hold in all the Sorts, which turn into Down, and with the small, brownish Seed, is blown away with the Wind. The Root is long, and somewhat great, with many small Fibres thereat; the whole is full of bitter Milk.

HIERACIUM majus Creticum. *Great Candy Hawkweed*. This Candy Hawkweed hath the first Leaves little, or nothing dented, but somewhat like Endive, yet those that follow are cut in on the Sides, not so much as the Sow-thistle, else not much unlike, which are more tender, yet larger than the former, as the Stalks are likewise, bearing on the Branches greater Husks, wherein the yellow Flow-

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ers grow, which pass into Down, with rough, crooked Seed lying therein, and are both dispersed by the Wind; the whole Plant is bitter, and perisheth at the first Approach of Winter, being but annual, and to be new sown every Year.

HIERACIUM magnum Hispanicum, *Great Spanish Hawkweed*. This *Spanish Hawkweed* hath a round, hollow-crested Stalk, somewhat hairy, about a Cubit high, or more, whose bottom Leaves are long and large, like Dandelion, very much cut in, and hairy on the Edges, each being about a Foot in Length, and an Inch and a half in Breadth; those on the Stalks are divided at the Bottom into two Parts, like Ears, compassing them about; as they grow higher, they are less jagged, and the highest a little waved only at the Edges; at the Top of the Stalk groweth a double Flower, like the Dandelion, and of the same Bigness, but of a paler yellow Colour, which passeth into Down as the rest do.

HIERACIUM asperum foliis & floribus Dentis Leonis bulbosi. *Bulbed Dandelion-like Hawkweed*. The rough Leaves of this Hawkweed, that lie upon the Ground, are much cut in on the Edges, like unto those of the bulbed Dandelion, each Rent looking downward to the Bottom of the Leaf; among which rise up hairy, bare Stalks, bearing a large Dandelion-like yellow Flower, which turneth into Down, and is carried away with the Wind; the Root is somewhat great and long, with some Fibres thereat.

HIERACIUM Dentis Leonis folio asperum *Rough Dandelion-like Hawkweed*. This small Hawkweed hath several long and narrow, hairy Leaves, reddish at the Bottom, next the Root, deeply waved or torn on

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the Edges, being about two Inches long; from which rise one, two, or more, naked Stalks, rough or hairy, bearing each of them a double yellow Flower, like unto the Hawkweed, passing into Down; the Root is small, somewhat like a Finger, with a few Fibres hanging thereat.

HIERACIUM minus glabrum. *Small Hawkweed, with smooth shining Leaves*. This little Hawkweed riseth a little above a Span high, with smooth, fresh, green Stalks, branched forth into others, set with few, but smooth, shining green Leaves, long and narrow, being a little torn on the Edges, compassing the Stalks at the Bottom, and eared at the third; the Flowers that grow at the Tops, are of a fair Gold yellow Colour, lesser than any other Hawkweed, each standing on a Foot-stalk about an Inch long, which, as the rest, do pass away with the Wind; the Root is small, long and whitish.

HIERACIUM hirsutum serè umbellatum. *Small Hawkweed, with Umbel-like Flowers*. This small Hawkweed hath five or six small Leaves lying upon the Ground, waved or cut on the Edges, like unto the common Hawkweed, having a soft Down-like Hairs on the upper Side of the Leaves, and smooth, without Hairs underneath, full of a bitter Milk; from among which rise up slender, hairy Stalks, about a Foot high, bearing at the Top several small Flowers set together as it were in a Tuff or Umbel, of a Gold yellow Colour, like in Form unto others, as also in the downy Heads; the Root liveth long, being composed of many small, white Strings which shooteth forth and spreadeth it self also into many Heads above Ground, which sendeth forth

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forth Branches, rooting also in the Ground as they lie.

HIERACIUM longius radicatum. *Long rooted Hawkweed.* The Leaves of this Hawkweed, that lie upon the Ground, are long and narrow, much torn and jagged on the Edges, somewhat like unto Dandelion, but cut into many short, round pointed Pieces, and of a dark green Colour; the Stalks that rise from among the Leaves, are smooth and blackish, scarce a Foot high, bare, or without Leaves unto the Tops, but at the upper Joint; from whence spring many Flowers, each standing on a long Foot-stalk, which are yellow, like unto other Hawkweeds, and turn into Down as they do; the Root is white, small and long, running down as deep into the Ground, saith *Lobel*, as the Stalk is high; those which I and many others have taken for it, have more and shorter Roots.

HIERACIUM dentis leonis folio obtuso minus flore magno. *Small Dandelion Hawkweed, with round pointed Leaves.* This small Hawkweed hath six or seven rough, thick Leaves lying on the Ground, about two Inches long, and half an Inch broad, round-pointed, and jagged about the Edges, after the Fashion of the former, but not with such deep Jags; among which rise a bare, hollow, smooth Stalk, whereon is set a large, pale yellow Flower, which turneth into Down; the Root is small and fibrous.

HIERACIUM tomentosum Hispanicum. *Spanish woolly Hawkweed.* This Hawkweed hath several hoary, soft, woolly Leaves, lying on the Ground, cut in on the Sides like Dandelion, every one standing upon a small Foot-stalk, being three or four Inches long, and half an Inch broad; the Stalk is hoary likewise, and branched, about a Span high, having small Leaves

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thereon, with smaller Divisions; at the Tops stand very yellow Flowers, on very short Footstalks, shooting out of very hoary Husks, pointed at the Brims with many Points; the Root is white on the outside.

HIERACIUM dentis leonis folio floribus parvis. *Dandelion Hawkweed, with small Flowers.* The Root hereof is small, white, woody and fibrous; the Stalk is round, a Foot high, and somewhat hoary at the Bottom, whereon grow a few rough Leaves, bitten in as it were about the Edges, about three Inches long, and half an Inch broad, having but few Leaves thereon, and those about the Middle, which are but only dented, and compass it at the Bottom, bearing many very small yellow Flowers together, upon very short Stalks at the Tops thereof.

HIERACIUM dentis leonis folio bulbosum. *Asphodil rooted Hawkweed.* This Hawkweed hath for the Root, a few long Clogs, like the Asphodil Root; the Stalk that riseth from thence is a Cubit high, bare of Leaves from the Bottom to the Middle, smooth and crested, about the Middle separated into one or two Branches of a Foot long a-piece; each whereof sustaineth a small yellow Flower, like the others of this Kind, which passeth away in like manner; the Leaves that lie upon the Ground, are rough on the upper Side, and smooth, with a certain Woolliness underneath, cut or torn on the Edges, very like unto Dandelion, being about three Inches long, and one broad.

HIERACIUM medio nigrum Bæticum majus. *The greater black spotted Hawkweed of Spain.* This hath four or five small, long and narrow, smooth, whitish green Leaves, lying on the Ground, blunt-

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ly cut in on the Sides, but not very deep, the middle Rib being whitish all the Length thereof; from these springeth up usually but one small, stiff, whitish green streaked Stalk, branched into several Parts, about a Foot and a half high, with a few smaller Leaves thereon at the Joints; the Flowers grow at the Tops, and from the Joints of the Branches, thick, and very double, but one on a Head or Joint, like a small Hawkweed; of a very pale yellow Colour, with a blackish purple Spot in the Middle, which turn into very short Down, that with the small brown Seed flieth away; the Root is short and woody, perishing every Year that it feedeth.

HIERACIUM medio nigrum Boeticum minus. *The smaller black spotted Hawkweed of Spain.* This is altogether like the last, both in Stalks, Leaves and Flowers, with the like purple Spot in the Middle, but they are in every Part three Times smaller.

HIERACIUM asperum Hypochæris five Porcellia dictum. *Swines Hawkweed, with rough Leaves.* This small Hawkweed (rather than Succory, as *Gerrard* calleth it, and his Corrector so letteth it pass) hath several somewhat long and rough Leaves, lying on the Ground, smaller at the Bottom, and broader towards the End, unevenly waved at the Edges; the Stalks are somewhat rough, slender, and bare of Leaves, branching into many long Stalks, about half a Foot high, bearing every one a large yellow Flower, like unto Hawkweed; the Root is small and long. There is another of this Sort, whose Leaves are smooth and narrow, differing little in any Thing else.

HIERACIUM Clusii, Hyoseris Tabermontani & Gerrardi. *Clusius*

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his least Hawkweed. This small Hawkweed of *Clusius* hath several small Leaves upon the Ground, somewhat like unto Daylie Leaves, but longer, and unevenly dented or waved about the Edges; from whence riseth up a Stalk or two, or sometimes more, half a Foot high, naked, hollow, and reddish at the Bottom, and sometimes branched towards the Top, reddish also at the Joints, which grow bigger above than they are below, contrary herein to all, or most other Plants, bearing on each of them a small yellow Flower, like others, turning into Down, that is blown away as the rest. *Clusius* maketh mention of another Sort hereof, that was brought him by *Guilielmus de Mera*, a Physician, whose Flowers passed not into Down; but the Seed being long, and somewhat blackish, did still abide in the Heads.

HIERACIUM parvum Creticum. *Small Hawkweed of Candy.* This Candy Hawkweed, being another Sort of the last described, hath several Leaves spread upon the Ground, smaller at the Bottom, and growing broader at the Ends, cut in with a deep Cut or two where it is broadest, and all the rest of the Edges unevenly waved, the middle Rib being reddish; from among which rise two or three slender, bare Stalks, about a Foot high, branching forth into two Parts, with a smaller Leaf at the Joints, more divided than any below, bearing on each of them a larger Flower than answereth well the Proportion of the Plant, in Form like other Hawkweeds, but white on the upper Side, and of a Bluish colour underneath; the Root is long and small, with some Fibres thereat.

HIERACIUM maximum asperum Chondrilla folio. *The greatest Gum Succory.*

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Succory-like Hawkweed. This great Hawkweed hath a great, round, rough, streaked Stalk, bigger in one Place than another, almost three Foot high, branched towards the Top into short Branches, with great long Leaves set thereon, one above another, much torn in on both Sides, to the middle Rib almost, about three Inches long, very hairy and rough in handling; the Flowers are great and yellow, like unto other Hawkweeds.

HIERACIUM foliis & facie Chondrillæ Lobelii. *Lobel's Gum Succory-like Hawkweed.* This Kind groweth not so high as the former, and hath the Leaves thicker jagged, but not so large, each Jag somewhat dented also, and hairy; the Flowers are yellow, but not so thick or double, but more growing in a Tuft together, which being ripe, and turned into Down, are blown away with the Wind as others are.

HIERACIUM Chondrillæ folio glabrum. *Deep jagged Hawkweed.* This Hawkweed differeth not much from the last, but that the Leaves hereof are smooth, very much and deeply gashed, even to the middle Rib, each Jag being small, narrow, and pointed; the Stalks and Flowers, &c. are like thereunto.

HIERACIUM minus præmorsa radice. *Small Hawkweed, with bitten Roots.* The Leaves of this Hawkweed are many that lie next the Ground, somewhat long and narrow, cut in on the Edges, into small and short-pointed Gashes; the Stalks are small, and grow scarce to be a Foot high, parted into few Branches, with some Leaves here and there upon them, that have no Division on the Side; at the Tops whereof stand the Flowers much separated asunder, each upon a long Stalk, and do

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consist of fewer Leaves, and less double, of a Gold yellow Colour, which turn into Down, &c. The Root is made of many Strings, like a Plantain Root, but the middlemost, that is greatest, is short, as if it had been of the Devil's Bit; the whole Plant, and every Part thereof, is very bitter, rather more than any other.

HIERACIUM intubaceum flore luteo. *Yellow, Garden, Succory-like Hawkweed.* This Kind of Succory Hawkweed riseth up with a slender, smooth Stalk, about a Foot high, somewhat leaning downwards, spread into many Branches, at the Foot, where grow smooth, long, dark, green Leaves, about four Inches in Length, and one and a half in Breadth, the Stalk and Branches being about an Hand's Breadth bare towards the Tops, where each of them carrieth a yellow Flower, of a middle Size, which turns into Down, and is carried away at the Will of the Wind.

HIERACIUM intubaceum flore magno albido medio luteo. *White Garden Succory-like Hawkweed.* This other Hawkweed is very like unto the former, but that the Leaves are larger and broader, and more cut in or jagged on the Sides; the Flowers are whitish, and more yellow in the Middle, and somewhat reddish underneath.

HIERACIUM intubaceum flore carneo. *Blush, Garden, Succory-like Hawkweed.* The Blush Hawkweed hath several long, and somewhat narrow, rough Leaves, lying next the Ground, very much torn in on the Edges; from among which rise five or six, or more, slender, short, brown, and hairy Stalks, about a Foot high, or more, spreading a Branch or two, with lesser divided Leaves thereon up to

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the Tops, where there are several large Flowers, consisting of two or three Rows of Petals, of a deep Blush-Colour, of somewhat strong, Opium-like Scent, broad-pointed, and nicked at the Ends, the outermost Row being larger than the inner, standing in rough, scaly Husks, wherein afterwards, the slender, long, brown Seed is contained, which lying among much Down, are carried away together with the Wind; the Root is composed of a downright String, with other Fibres thereat, which perisheth after the Seed-time.

HIERACIUM folio Hedypnoidis. *Yellow Succory-like Hawkweed.* This Hawkweed hath a few Leaves next the Ground, somewhat long and narrow, waved, or unevenly dented about the Edges, in some more, in others less, and sometimes hairy withal, yet planted in Gardens, hath little or none at all; it sendeth forth a great many slender Stalks, with a few Leaves set dispersedly upon them, smaller than those below, and branching at the Tops; whereat stand several green, scaly Husks, with yellow Flowers in them, hanging down their Heads before they are blown; wherein grow crooked Seed, lying in the Down, and are scattered where it pleaseth the Wind; the Root is long and white, with some small Fibres fastened thereunto.

HIERACIUM falcatum five stellatum. *Star-like Hawkweed.* The lower Leaves of this Hawkweed are somewhat long and narrow, with but three or four Dents on the Sides, ending in a Point; the Stalks are branched from the middle upwards, and at every Joint a Leaf under it, bearing at the Joints and Tops, several pale, yellow, small Flowers, which turn into Heads of several crooked, Seed-like, small, round and hard Horns or

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Hocks, set almost round, and Star-fashion, some of the Seeds being longer by half than others; the Root is milky, small and stringy, perishing every Year after Seed-time.

HIERACIUM falcatum barbatum. *Herb Impious-like Hawkweed.* This impious Hawkweed (not that it hath any hurtful Quality therein, but because the side Branches rise higher than the Middlemost, like the Herb Impia, or Impious Cottonweed) hath the lower Leaves of two or three Inches long, and one and a half broad, of a dark green Colour, and with but few Dents on the Edges; the Stalks are small, not a Foot high, bearing but few Leaves on them, and at the Tops one small Flower, of a pale yellow Colour, somewhat brown in the Middle, compassed about with several rough Horns, which grow hairy or bearded, and sharp-pointed when they are ripe; from the Bottom of this Head riseth one, and sometimes two small Branches, about four Inches long, with very narrow, green Leaves set on them, and a Flower at the Top, made after the same Manner, and having sometimes a small Branch or two rising from the Head thereof, in like manner as the other.

HIERACIUM minimum five maritimum falcatum. *The little Sea Hawkweed.* This little Hawkweed riseth not above half a Foot high, and from a small, long, reddish Root, sending forth small, Threed-like Stalks, spreading into Branches bearing very small, pale yellow Flowers, which are compassed about with such like crooked Horns, sharp-pointed as are in the last; the Petals at the Bottom are as small and narrow as they, but a little more dented about the Edges.

HIERACIUM montanum latifolium glabrum majus. *Great smooth Mountain Hawkweed.*

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tain Hawkweed. This Mountain Hawkweed hath several fair, great Leaves, somewhat narrow at the lower Ends, and broader to the Middle, and ending in a Point, unevenly dented or waved about the Edges, and compassing the Stalks as they rise up, which branching themselves, bear three or four Flowers, as it were in an Umbel together, which seldom appear open; but when they do, they are yellow, like unto the others, passing into Down, and then into the Wind, as others do.

HIERACIUM montanum latifolium glabrum minus. *Small, smooth Mountain Hawkweed.* This other Mountain Hawkweed hath its Leaves and Flowers, in all Things like the last, but smaller, and the whole Plant lower and lesser; in other Things it doth not differ.

HIERACIUM Alpinum pumilum Chondrillæ folio. *Small Mountain Hawkweed, with Gum Succory Leaves.* This small Hawkweed hath a few Leaves next the Ground, about four Inches long, of a pale green Colour, and scarcely dented or divided on the Edges at all, every one upon a long Foot-stalk; but those that grow up higher, are of an Inch long a-piece upon the Stalk, which is not above an Hand's Breadth high, and divided at the Top into two or three small Branches, bearing every one a reasonable large, yellow Flower, like the others, and are more divided on the Edges, like unto the Leaves of Garden Succory; the Root is small, blackish without, white within, and abiding after Seed-time.

HIERACIUM Alpinum angustifolium. *The narrowest Mountain Hawkweed.* From the Root of this Hawkweed, which is reddish, and somewhat woody, spring forth several very long and narrow, Grass-like Leaves, being a-

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bout an Hand's Breadth long, smooth, and of a dark green Colour; among which riseth up a smooth, round, streaked Stalk, about a Foot high, or more, bearing a few small and short Leaves thereon, and divided from the Middle upward, into many Branches, having on each of them a small yellow Flower, which pass into Down, and then into the Wind.

HIERACIUM Tragopogonis folio. *Goat's-beard Hawkweed.* This Mountain Hawkweed hath for its Root several white Strings, issuing from a small, blackish Root, and from it sendeth forth several long and narrow Leaves, like unto those of the Goat's-beard, each of them of a Finger's Length, guttered all the Length, of a greyish green Colour, giving a bitter Milk, as others do; from among which riseth a small, tender Stalk, not a Foot high, with some few Leaves sparsely set thereon, smaller than the others, divided into some Branches, bearing small, yellow Flowers, like the others, out of scaly, green Husks, passing into Down, that, when it is ripe, is with the small Seed carried away with the Wind.

HIERACIUM montanum Rapifolium. *Turnip leaved Hawkweed.* This Hawkweed sendeth forth a few Leaves, standing upon long, and rough, reddish Foot-stalks, next the Ground, somewhat like unto Turnip Leaves, being rough, and torn very much in on the Sides, into round-pointed Jags; among which riseth up a rough, reddish, streaked Stalk, more than a Cubit high, with one or two small, short Leaves thereon, divided toward the Top into many small Branches, on every one whereof standeth one Flower for the most part, or sometimes two, of a mean Bigness, and yellow, which turn into Down as the rest; the Root is somewhat

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long and stringy, of a reddish yellow Colour.

HIERACIUM montanum foliis dentatis flore magno. Dented Hawkweed. The Leaves of this Hawkweed lie for the most part all on the Ground, being four or five inches long, and one broad, a little Woolly, and finely dented about the Edges, of a sad green Colour; the Stalk, that riseth up to be a Foot high, is in a manner bare of Leaves, rough and hollow, bearing one reasonable large, deep, yellow Flower at the Top, standing in a fine scaly Husk, which turneth into Down as the rest.

HIERACIUM ramosum magno flore. Great flowered Hawkweed. This large Hawkweed hath a round, rough Stalk, two Cubits high, parted into many Branches, on every one whereof standeth a large Gold yellow Flower, like unto Dandelion; the Leaves are an Hand's-Breadth long, and three Inches broad, with a great Rib in the Middle, and many Veins running through it, of a pale green Colour, and somewhat rough, waved about the Edges, and set thereabout with small Hairs, and many Veins running from it.

HIERACIUM Alpinum non laciniatum flore fulco. Mountain Hawkweed, with dark red Flowers. This Mountain Hawkweed riseth up with an hairy Stalk two Foot high, bare of Leaves from the Middle upwards, and with a few hairy, dark green Leaves at the Bottom, an Hand's Breadth long, and three Inches broad, pointed at the Ends, and with a little Freeze about the Edges; the Flowers are of a red Colour, set many together, which, being ripe, are turned into Down, and with the Seed are blown away.

HIERACIUM pumilum Alpinum præmorsa radice. Dwarf Mountain Hawkweed. This dwarf Mountain

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Hawkweed hath a short, blackish Root, bitten as it were half off, with some other Strings set thereat likewise, sending forth many hairy, long Leaves, about three or four Inches long, and half an Inch broad, with long Foot-stalks under them, cut in on the Edges in three or four Places on each Side; among which rise up several hairy, slender stalks, not above an Hand's-Breadth high, without any Leaf thereon, except it be one or two at the most, bearing one Flower a-piece, of a pale yellow Colour.

There is somewhat of Variety observed in this Sort, one bearing shorter and rounder Leaves, without any Foot-stalks under them; another that hath the Stalk branched forth severally.

HIERACIUM montanum lanuginosum laciniatum parvo flore. Mountain woolly Hawkweed. This Mountain woolly Hawkweed hath from a long, dark, red Root, many thick, woolly, long Leaves, of a dark green Colour, as it were spotted, and deeply torn in on the Edges, about three Inches long, and one and a half broad, yet some narrower, each of them upon a Foot-stalk; among which riseth up a small, soft Stalk, of an Hand's-Breadth high, bearing a few small, yellow Flowers at the Tops.

HIERACIUM Alpinum pumilum lanuginosum. Small Mountain woolly Hawkweed. This is smaller than the last, and hath more hairy or woolly Leaves, of a Finger's Length, and half the Breadth; the Stalk is about four Inches long, bearing a yellow Flower, like unto the rest; the Root is thick, and hath blackish Strings.

HIERACIUM montanum hirsutum minus. Small hairy Hawkweed. This small Hawkweed hath a few small Leaves, about an Inch long, and somewhat hairy, cut in or waved

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on the Edges; the Stalk is without Branch or Leaf, or seldom any appearing (and sometime by the Abundance of Nourishment it receiveth, growing bigger in the Middle) bearing a small, pale yellow Flower, like unto a Sowthistle, and with such a green Husk under it.

HIERACIUM *Alpinum latifolium villosum magno flore.* *Broad Leafed Mountain Hawkweed, with large Flowers.* This broad leaved Hawkweed hath the lower Leaves long, and somewhat narrow, covered with a long, hairy Down, almost hoary; but those that grow up higher upon the hairy Stalk, which is about a Foot high, are somewhat shorter, but three Times broader than they, pointed at the Ends, and less hairy; the Stalk is branched into two or three Parts, every one bearing one Flower usually, yet sometimes two or three, out of woolly Husks, of the Form and Colour of other Hawkweeds.

HIERACIUM *montanum dentis leonis folio incano.* *Mountain hoary Dandelion-like Hawkweed.* The Roots of this Hawkweed lie longwise under Ground, with several Fibres shooting downwards, and sending several heads of Leaves upwards, which are not all of an equal Length nor Breadth, with a great or thick middle Rib, covered over with a soft hairy Down or Cotton; the lower Part of them being narrow, and much torn in on the Sides, and the upper Part broader, and only dented; from among which rise two or three Stalks of a Foot long, without any Leaves, and bearing one large Flower at the Top, of a deeper yellow Colour than in many others.

HIERACIUM *Britannicum Clusii conyzæ folio.* *Fleabane-like Hawkweed.* This Hawkweed riseth up

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with round, streaked, reddish, green Stalks, half a Yard high, set with somewhat large, rough Leaves, like unto those of Fleabane, without Order, but not so flat or thick, and dented about the Edges, compassing them at the Bottom, and pointed at the Ends; the Flowers are yellow, like other Hawkweeds, set in hairy Husks, upon long Footstalks, which turn into Down, and with the whitish long Seed is blown away with the Wind; the Root is composed of many blackish Strings, which perish not, but abide many Years.

HIERACIUM *montanum angustifolium sive sextum Clusii.* *Clusius his narrow leaved Mountain Hawkweed.* The narrow leaved Mountain Hawkweed of *Clusius* yieldeth from the long and thick, blackish Root, several Heads of long and narrow, sharp-pointed Leaves, somewhat hoary upon the green; from among the Leaves of every Head, start up naked, hard Stalks, about half a Foot long, bearing one large yellow Flower at the Top, like unto others, and flying away in Down in the same manner.

This Kind is found to vary sometimes, having the Leaves a little waved about the Edges, and sometimes less hoary, and of a dark green Colour.

HIERACIUM *latifolium Pannonicum sive primum Clusii.* *Broad-leaved Hawkweed of Hungary.* This Hawkweed of *Hungary* hath several large, hoary Leaves, lying next the Ground, sometimes a little waved or torn on the Edges, sometimes with black Spots on them; among which riseth up an hairy Stalk, with very few Leaves thereon, parted at the Top into two or three other Branches, with every of them a large yellow Flower, like the great Hawkweeds.

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Unto this Rank or Order, is also to be referred the Buglossum luteum vulgare of *Camerarius* and *Gerard*, which is our Laugde-Beef, called by *Lobel*, Buglossum Echioides luteum Hieracio cognatum, and by *Tabermontanus*, Hieracium Echioides luteum, and by *Baubinus*, Hieracium Echioides capitulis Car-
 duī Benedicti.

HIERACIUM profundè sinuatum pubescens. *Meadow Hawkweed, with deep cut Leaves.* This Hawkweed hath several long and narrow Leaves next the Ground, deeply cut in or torn on the Edges, and pointed at the Ends, with long Foot-stalks under them, and covered with a soft downy Hairiness, as all the Plant is; the Stalk is hollow, round, and three Foot high, having a few such-like, deep cut Leaves thereon, and branched severally, whereon stand Gold yellow Flowers, on several long Foot-stalks, which pass into Down like the rest; the Root is blackish and woody.

HIERACIUM pratense non sinuatum majus. *The greater uncut Meadow Hawkweed.* The many and several rough Leaves that lie about the Root of this Hawkweed upon the Ground, are of five Inches long a-piece, and one and a half broad, being very green, and ending in a round Point; from among which riseth up one single, strait, and crested Stalk, about a Cubit high, destitute of Leaves, bearing at the Top a Number of small yellow Flowers, set close together as it were in a Tuft, every one upon a short Foot-stalk, which turn into Down, and then into the Wind; the Root is small and black, with several long Strings fastned thereto.

HIERACIUM pratense non sinuatum minus. *The lesser uncut Meadow Hawkweed.* This lesser Hawkweed hath many smaller Leaves, and uncut, next the Ground, of

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an Inch and a half long, and one broad, being almost round and rough; the Stalk that riseth from the Middle of them standeth upright, and is crested, bearing at the Top a few such-like Flowers as the former, turning into Down; the Root is somewhat long, and of a mean Size.

HIERACIUM fruticosum latifolium glabrum. *Bushy Hawkweed, with smooth broad Leaves.* This first bushy Hawkweed sendeth forth from a blackish, fibrous Root, some round, strait, hairy Stalks, three Foot high, set her and there without any Order, with soft, hairy, or woolly Leaves, dented, or bearded about the Edges, four or five Inches long, and one and a half broad, of a dark green Colour, and pointed at the Ends; the Tops of the Stalks run into short Sprays, bearing every one a small, pale yellow Flower.

HIERACIUM fruticosum folio subrotundo. *Round-leaved, bushy Hawkweed.* The Stalk hereof is about a Cubit long, streaked, round, and somewhat rough, divided at the Tops into many Branches, three or four Inches long, every one upholding a pale yellow flower; the Leaves that compass the Stalk at the lower End are somewhat round, about an Inch and a half broad, yet ending in a little Point, dented about the Edges, and of a light green Colour, somewhat hoary.

HIERACIUM fruticosum latifolium hirsutum. *Bushy Hawkweed, with rough broad Leaves.* This broad-leaved Hawkweed hath several broad, and somewhat long, hard, rough, dark, green Leaves, lying on the Ground, without any Incisions or Dents on the Edges; the Stalk that riseth up among them is two or three Foot high, thick set with many Leaves, but less unto the Top, where stand a few yellow

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low Flowers, consisting of fewer Petals than in others, being but of one Row, bordering a middle Thrum, which turneth into Down; the Root is wholly composed of Strings and small Fibres, which yieldeth Milk as most of the Hawkweeds do; sometimes this is found to vary, with less rough, or rather with soft Leaves, and sometimes with broader and shorter.

HIERACIUM fruticosum angustifolium majus. *The greater bushy Hawkweed, with narrow Leaves.* This other bushy Hawkweed groweth very like the last, but hath longer and narrower Leaves, somewhat rough, and dented or waved about the Edges; the Stalk is more branched at the Top, where the Flowers are more and thicker, of fair yellow Petals; the Root is whitish, very long, and deeply spreading into the Ground, possessing a great deal of Ground quickly, for every little Piece will grow, being broken, and not easy to be rid out again.

HIERACIUM fruticosum minus. *The lesser bushy Hawkweed.* This lesser bushy Hawkweed riseth up with a single Stalk, half a Yard high, set about with several short and smooth Leaves in some Places, and with almost round, rough Leaves in others, dented about the Edges, bearing several yellow Flowers, upon short Foot stalks, at the Top like unto the last; the Root is short, and as it were bitten off, without any Fibres at it.

HIERACIUM murorum angustifolium. *Narrow Leafed Hawkweed of the Walls.* From the thick, reddish Root, riseth up a round, rough Stalk, almost two Foot high, set with a few short and narrow Leaves dispersed thereon, at the Top whereof stand many small, yellow Flowers, as it were in a Tuft or Umbel, close set together, every one on a

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small, long Foot-stalk; the Petals that draw at the Foot hereof, and next to the Ground, are many, long and narrow, of six Inches long, and scarce half an Inch broad, covered with a soft Down or Freeze, which grow shorter, as they rise higher on the Stalk: This is found much smaller about Padua, as *Bauhinus* saith.

HIGTAPER, or Mullein, is *Tapus barbatus*, and *Verbascum*, which see.

HIGUERO Oviedi, is a Tree bearing a Fruit somewhat like a Gourd, with which the *Indians* make Bowls, Dishes, and other useful Vessels; this grows in *Hispaniola*, and other Parts of the *West-Indies*; it may be raised from Seeds, which should be brought over in the Gourds, and sown in Hot-beds in *March*, and then cultivated in our warmest Stoves; but the Flesh of the Fruit is not better than that of our Pumpkin.

HIND-BERRY, or Wind-berry, or Dew-berry, is *Rubus triccocos*. See *Rubus*.

HIPWORT, or Pennywort, is *Cotyledon*, which see.

HIPPIA Lobelii, is *Alfine*, which see.

HIPPION, is *Viola Equina*, which see.

HIPPOGLOSSUM, from the Greek *ἵππογλωσσον*, is also called *Bilingua*, which in *English*, is *Double-tongue*, and *Horse-tongue*, is a curious Plant, somewhat resembling the *Laurus Alexandrina*, only this has small Leaves, growing upon every large Leaf, and bearing Berries like those of the *Laurus Alexandrina*; it is ever-green, and will stand abroad. We encrease it, by dividing the Roots in the Spring, and in Autumn, and by sowing the Seeds in the Spring; there is a very good Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

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HIPPOIAPATHUM, is also called *Rhaponticum Thracium* & *Rhabarbum verum* of *Parkinson*, is called with us the *Rhapontick*; but *Parkinson* is mistaken in making this the true *Rhubarb*, for that has not yet been in *England*; altho' some Years ago, *Mr. Bobart*, of the *Oxford* Physick-Garden, was of Opinion he had got the right Sort; but we are convinced of the contrary by *Dr. Sberard*, who is undoubtedly the first Botanist in *Europe*, who told me, That by all his Industry he could not obtain one growing Root during his long Residence in the Eastern Parts of the World; those however, that we have in *England*, may be encreased by parting the Roots in the Spring, and by sowing the Seeds at that Time.

HIPPOMELIS *Paladii*, is supposed to be the *Sorbus Torminalis* *Vulgaris* of *Parkinson*, in *English*, the common *Service-Tree*, which is a Plant which may be encreased by sowing the Seed early in the Spring, as we do those of the *Hawthorn* or *Whitethorn*; or else by inarching or inoculating it upon the *Hawthorn*.

HIPPOMANES, is *Hippophæstum*, which see.

HIPPOPHÆSTUM, is also called *Hippomanes* and *Hippophaes*, all which are *Greek* Names given to the same Thing, though their Significations are different: This has occasioned several Disputes concerning the Plant which is meant by them; but because *Dioscorides* tells us the Plant was also called *Spina Fullonia*, from its being a thorny Plant, and used in the cleaning and dressing of Cloth; and also, that the Milk of the Root was dried to a Sort of Gum, and preserved for Use. I am apt to think the *Cardus Fullonum* is the Plant, and if so, the Name in *English*, is

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Teasel, and *Fullers-thistle*; but *Parkinson* calls it *Fullers-thorn*, and *Thorny Milkwort*; we are also told, that it prospers in gravelly Soil, and is propagated by Seeds.

HIPPOPHYON of *Gaza*, is *Lappago*, which see.

HIPPOMARATHRUM *Creticum* of *Honorius Bellus*, is the *Great Fennel* of Candy, and is called by the People of that Country, *Platecumino*; this may be raised from Seeds, like other Fennel; it is also called *Horse-Fennel*.

HIPPOSELINUM, from the *Greek* *ἵπποσέλινον*, is also called *Smyrnum*, from the *Greek* *Σμύρνον*; and in *English*, *Allisanders*, is a Plant generally sown in the Kitchen-Garden, being easily propagated by putting the Seed into the Ground in *March*; there are Figures of it in *Gerrard* and *Parkinson*; this, according to the *Greek* Name, may be called *Horse-Parsley*.

HIPPOSELINUM five *Smyrnum* vulgare. *Garden Allisanders*. Our common *Garden Allisanders* groweth the greatest of all the *Selina* mentioned by the old Authors, having several large, spread Leaves, cut into many Parts, greater and rounder than *Smallage*, and of a dark green Colour, and dented about the Edges, of somewhat hot and spicy Taste, and a little bitter withal; the Stalk that riseth up amongst them, is thick and round, a Yard high and better, with many Leaves on them, parted into smaller Divisions, with Branches rising from the Joints, each bearing large Tufts or Umbels of white Flowers; and after them great blackish Seed, not full round, but a little streaked on the Back, hot and bitter, as the Leaves and Root is, which is great, thick, long, and blackish on the outside, spreading into many Parts under Ground, and whitish within.

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HIPPURIS, from the Greek ἵππος, in *Latin* is also called *Equisetum*, and *Cauda Equina*, which is the Meaning of the *Greek* Name, and from thence we call it in *English*, *Horse-tail*; and 'tis also called by some *Shave Grass*, and *Rough-fainted Rush*, is a Plant which affords us some Varieties, which for their odd Manner of growing are worth our Contemplation; we may transplant them in *February*, but we must take great Care that the Roots do not dry while they are out of the Ground.

HIRCISPINA, is *Tragacantha*, which see.

HIRCULUS veterum Clusii, in *Greek*, ῥεγγον, in *English*, *Unsavoury Spikenard*, a Plant of a strong Scent, somewhat like that of a Goat; from whence, I suppose, come both the *Greek* and *Latin* Names, which signify as much; may be raised by Seeds sown in the Spring, and by transplanting the Offsets of the Roots at that Time.

HIRSE, or *Millet*, is *Milium*, which see.

HIRUNDINARIA, is more commonly called *Chelidonium*, from the *Greek* χελιδόνη. This is of two Sorts, viz. *Chelidonium majus*, i. e. χελιδόνιον τὸ μέγα, and χελιδόνιον τὸ μικρόν; the larger Sort is called in *English*, *Great Celendine*, and *Swallow-wort*, and also *Tetterwort*; and the lesser is called *Small Celendine*, and *Pilewort*; the first makes a large Plant, which is found wild with us, but should not be wanting in a Garden, being a Plant of great Use, and may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring; the small Sort is generally found flowering in *March*, in shady Places; its Roots are somewhat like those of the *Ranunculus Hortensis*; both the Flowers and Leaves perish before the End of *April*, so that we must take up the Roots

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as soon as the Flowers decay, or we shall not find them.

HIUCCA, is *Jucca*, which see.

HOLYOAKS, or *Hollyhocks*, is *Malva Hortensis*.

HOG's Fennel, *Peucedanum*.

HOLCUS Plinii, is generally taken to be the *Hordeum spurium*, which we call in *English*, *Way-Barly*, and *Wall-Barly*, or *Way-Bent*, or *Way-Bennet*; this Plant agreeing exactly with *Pliny's* Description of the *Holcus*, *Lib. 27. cap. 10.* it grows every where in dry Places.

HOLLY, or *Holm*, is *Agrifolium*, and *Aquifolium*, which see.

HOLM, or *Holly-oak*, or *evergreen Oak*, is *Ilex*, which see.

HOLOCONITIS Hippocratis, is *Traci dulcis*, which see.

HOLY-Thistle, is *Carduus Benedictus*. See *Carduus*.

HOLLY-Rose, or *Sage Rose*, is *Cistus Mas*, which see.

SEA HOLLY, or *Eryngo*, is *Eryngium*, which see.

HOLWORT, or *Hollow Root*, is *Radix Cava*, which see.

HOLOSCHÆNOS Theophrasti, is by *Lugdunensis* taken to be the *Juncus Grandis* *Holoschænos* of *Gesner* and *Decandus*, called by *Parkinson*, *Gramen Junceum montanum subcœrulea spica Cambro-Britannicum*, which in *English* he calls *The Gallant Mountain Welch Rush-Grass*, with blue Spikes. This is a beautiful Plant, growing plentifully upon *Snowdon-Hill* in *North-Wales*; it may be transplanted like other Rushes, or Rush Grasses. See *Juncus* for its Management; there is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*.

HOLOSTIUM Petrum of *Tabernaemontanus*, is the *Holostium alterum* of *Lobel*. This is also the *Filix Saxatilis* *Tragi*, in *English* is *Naked Stone Fern*; this is a Plant growing in rocky Places in *Cornwall*, and may

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may be transplanted into Pots of Rubbish, as we do the Maiden-Hair; there is a good Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

HOMLOCK, is Hemlock. See *Cicuta*.

HONEWORT, is *Selinum*, which see.

HONESTY, is *Bulbonac* and *Viola Latifolia*, which see.

HONEYWORT, is *Cerinth*, which see.

HONEY-TREE, is *Melcanthus*, which see.

HONEY-SUCKLE, is *Caprifolium*, and *Periclymenum*, which see.

French HONEY-SUCKLES, or *Red Sattin Flower*, is *Hedysarum clypeatum*, which see.

HOPS, is *Lupulus*, which see.

HORDEUM, is in *Greek*, *αἶσιν*, in *English*, *Barly*, which according to the ancient Writers of Husbandry is of four Sorts, viz. the *Hordeum Galathicum* of *Columella*, or *Hordeum distichum*, i. e. the common *Barly*: The next is *Hordeum Polystichum*, or *Hybernum*, or *Winter Barly*, and *Hordeum Hexastichum verum*, which is called *Naked Barly*, or *Spring Barly*, and the *Hordeum Distichum minus*, or *Big Barly*; all which Sorts are proper for a Farmer, that he may not miss of a Crop; for if the *Winter Crop* fails, the *Summer Crop* may make good the Deficiency; and the contrary, if the *Spring Crop* misses, the *Winter Crop* may make amends. I have given a large Account of these, in my *Survey of the ancient Husbandry*; 'tis an advantageous Crop where *Wheat* will not do; and our common *Barly* will be off in three Months, and bring a Crop of *Turnips* the same Year.

HOREHOUND, is *Marrubium*, which see.

Marsh HOREHOUND, is *Stachys Palustris*, which see.

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Black HOREHOUND, is *Ballote*, and *Marubium nigrum*, which see.

HORNED Poppy, is *Papaver Corniculatum*, which see.

HORESTRONG, is *Hog Fennel*. See *Peucedanum*.

HORSE-MINT, is *Mentastrium hortense*, and *Mentha sylvestris*, which see.

HORSESHOE Vetch, is *Ferrum Equinum*, which see.

HORSE-TAIL, is *Hippuris* & *Equisetum*, which see.

HORSE-RADISH, is *Raphanus Rusticanus*, which see.

HORSE-TONGUE, is *Bislingua* & *Hippoglossum*, which see.

HORMINUM, from the *Greek*, *ὀπύλον*, in *English*, *Clary*, is of several Sorts, but one chiefly is cultivated in our Gardens, and very well known; it must be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring.

HORMINUM sativum vulgare five scleara. *Garden Clary*. Our ordinary *Garden Clary* hath four-square Stalks, with broad, rough, wrinkled, pale green Leaves, somewhat evenly cut in on the Edges, and of a strong sweet Scent, growing some near the Ground, and some by Couples upon the Stalks; the Flowers grow at certain Distances, with two small Leaves at the Joints under them, somewhat like unto the Flowers of *Sage*, but smaller, and of a very whitish, or bleak blue Colour; the Seed is brownish, and somewhat flat; the Roots are blackish, and spread not far, and perish after the Seed-time; it is most usual to sow it, for the Seed seldom riseth of its own shedding.

HORMINUM Genuinum sativum Dioscoridis. The true *Garden Clary* of *Dioscorides*. This small *Clary* riseth up but with one square, hairy Stalk, about half a Yard high (as far as ever I could yet observe) divided into several square Branches, whereop are set at every Joint,

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Joint, two Leaves, one against another, which are somewhat broad and round, a little rugged, like unto Horehound, but more green than white, and of a reasonable good Scent; at the Tops of the Stalks stand several Leaves, one Row under another, of a very fine, deep purple, Violet Colour; yet the lowest are paler than the uppermost, and seem afar off to be Flowers, but nearer observed, are discerned to be but the Top Leaves, and Flowers coming forth under them, at Spaces about the Stalks, of a whitish purple Colour, smaller than any of the Sorts of Clary, standing in brownish purple Husks; which after the Flowers are past, while the Seed ripeneth, turn themselves downwards, whereby the Seed is lost, if it be not gathered in fit Time; the Root is small, and perisheth every Year, requiring to be new sown in the Spring, for it seldom cometh of the Seed that is shed, the Frosts most likely killing it.

HORMINUM Syriacum. *Affyrian Clary.* *Affyrian Clary* is somewhat like unto Garden Clary, having a square Stalk, about two Foot high, very little hairy, divided towards the Tops, into smaller Branches, whereon grow at the Joints, two rough Leaves, those below being larger than those above, and somewhat smoother, as long and large as a Man's Hand, unevenly waved about the Edges; the Flowers are like unto Garden Clary, for the gaping Form, but smaller, and of a white Colour; after which come small, flat, greyish Seed, having red Ribs and black Lines on them; when it is in Flower it smelleth sweet, but else not.

HORMINUM Germanicum humile. *Low German Clary.* This small, low, Clary of *Germany* hath square, and somewhat hairy Stalks,

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a Cubit high, whereon grow large Leaves, very like unto our Garden Clary, two growing on a Joint, on the contrary Part thereof, one unto another, which are very rough and hairy, somewhat torn in on the Edges, and deeply dented likewise, both less hoary, and of a less strong Scent than it; the Flowers grow at Spaces about the Stalks, to the Tops, bowing their spiky Heads, which are of a purple Colour, not much bigger than Lavender Flowers; after which come small blackish Seed; the Root is of the Thickness of a Man's Thumb, black on the outside, with divers Fibres set thereto, which perisheth not, but abideth many Years.

HORMINUM Sylvestre vulgare. *Our ordinary wild Clary, or Oculus Christi.* The wild Clary (that groweth in many Places of this Land) hath many square Stalks, two or three Foot high, whereon grow broad, dark, green Leaves, dented about the Edges, somewhat rugged and hard in handling; the Flowers grow along towards the Tops of the Stalks, like unto the gaping or hooded Flowers of the Garden Clary, but smaller, and of a bleak blue Colour; after which come round, brownish Seed; the Root is long, tough and black, with several Fibres annexed to it; whereby it taketh fast Hold of the Ground. This hath a strong Smell, but nothing so quick as our Garden Clary. There is another Kind hereof, the Tops of whose Stalks are purplish, with Flowers of a deeper purple Colour, and somewhat larger Petals; and another hereof, differing only in that the Tops of the Stalks are green, the Flower of a pale blue Colour, and the Petals a little torn in on the Edges.

HORMINUM Sylvestre incanum flore albo. *Hoary wild Clary, with a white*

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a white Flower. This white Clary differeth little from the former, but only that it hath more hoary Leaves, a little deeper indented into the Edges, and the Flowers are wholly white.

HORMINUM Sylvestre Italicum. Italian *wild Clary.* This Clary groweth with such like square, high Stalks as the former, whereon grow in like manner two Leaves at a joint, which are green, but more rugged or fuller of Wrinkles, and somewhat longer, ending in a longer Joint; the Flowers likewise stand at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, in Spaces or Distances like the other, and hooded, or gaping, as they are, but smaller, and of a red Colour; the Seed is small and black, standing in the brownish Husks that contained the Flowers, in the like Manner as all the rest do; the Root perisheth not after Seed-bearing.

HORMINUM Sylvestre Lavendulae flore. *Wild Clary, with Spike-Flowers.* This wild Clary groweth like unto the ordinary wild Clary, with square, hairy Stalks as high as it, set with harder, narrower, and smoother Leaves, deeper indented about the Edges, and rounder-pointed; the Flowers are much less than they; and neither in Bigness or Colour much differing from the Flowers of Spike or Lavender, growing in Spaces, as the rest do; the Seed and Root differ not, nor the Smell hereof, much from the other wild Kinds.

HORMINUM Sylvestre salvi-folium. *Sage leaved, wild Clary.* The Sage leaved Clary hath low, square Stalks, not much above a Foot and a half high, whereon grow two hard, rugged Leaves at a Joint, very like unto Sage Leaves, of a dark green Colour, dented about the Edges; the Flowers grow at Spaces round about the Stalks,

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of a fair purple Violet Colour in some, and more pale in others; the Seed is black, and so is the Root without, and hollow within, and abideth without perishing, as most of these wild Kinds do; the Smell hereof is more pleasing, and less heady than most of the others.

There is another of this Kind, that differeth chiefly from it, in that it groweth much higher, and hath thicker Stalks, larger and thicker Leaves also, spotted with several white Streaks and Spots therein, else in Form and Colour both of Leaves and Flowers.

HORMINUM supinum Creticum. *Low Candy Clary.* The low Clary of Candy hath several Leaves lying upon the Ground, having a long Foot-stalk, somewhat small toward it, and growing broader in the Middle, ending in a small Point, and three or four Inches long, rough, or snipt about the Edges; the Stalks are somewhat cornered, on which do grow such like Leaves, set by Couples, as in the rest, and towards the Tops, white Flowers, very like for Form and Colour unto the Flowers of Garden Nep, without any sweet Scent.

HORMINUM angustifolium laciniatum. *Torn and narrow leaved Clary.* This Clary is small and low, growing not above a Foot high with its Stalks, which are square and hairy; the Leaves that are set thereon by Couples, as in the other Sorts, are somewhat small and hairy, about one Inch in Breadth, and three in Length, torn in deeply on the Edges, especially the lowest; but those that grow up higher, are but only waved or grossly indented, like the Leaves of Scolopendrium or Milt-wast; the Flowers are small and white, standing in Rundles about the Tops of the Stalks, ending in a long

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a long Spike, which bendeth downwards with the Length; after which come black Seed.

HORMINUM Luteum five Colus Jovis. *Yellow wild Clary, or Jupiter's Distaff.* This Kind of yellow, wild Clary, hath several large, hoary, or whitish green Leaves, dented about the Edges, standing upon long Foot-stalks, rising from the Root, which are broader at the Bottom, smoother also, and somewhat flat or clammy in handling, as the square Stalks also are, and somewhat hairy, that arise from among them to the Height of two or three Foot, whereon are set by Couples such like Leaves as grow below, but somewhat lesser; at the Tops of the Stalks the Flowers come forth, set at Spaces, which are gaping, and like unto Clary, but of a faint yellow Colour; after which come brownish, black Seed; the Root is composed of many long Strings, whereby it taketh strong Hold in the Ground, and abideth many Years; both Leaves and Flowers smell somewhat strong.

HORNBEAM-TREE, or Hardbeam, is *Carpinus*, *Betulus*, *Ostrya* & *Fagulus*, which see.

HOUND'S TONGUE, is *Cynoglossum*, which see.

HOUSE-LEEK, is *Sedum*, which see.

HUMIRUS, in *English*, the *Ground Bramble*, or *Low Bramble*, is a wild Plant with us, much smaller than the common Blackberry-bush, but brings a Berry full as large, and very like it; we may encrease it by Layers in the Spring.

HUMBLE-PLANT, is *Herba Mimosa*. See *Æschinomena*.

HYACINTH, is *Hyacinthus*, which see.

HYACINTHUS, in *English*, *Hyacinth*, is a Flower of great Esteem in our Gardens; it is bulbous root-

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ed, and affords us great Varieties such as those which we call *Grape Hyacinths*, *Star Hyacinths*, *Feathered Hyacinths*, *Bell Hyacinths*; these Flowers are for the most part inclining to blue or white, and sometime red, but that is rare. Some have their Flowers double, and striped, and most of them are sweet-scented; their Time of flowering is chiefly in the Spring, but some of them only in Autumn: They encrease by the Root plentifully, and also by Seed, which should be sown as soon as it is ripe; and from thence we may expect great Varieties, if we gather it from a Place where many Sorts are growing together; the Seedlings will begin to flower the fourth Year. *Samuel Trowell*, Esq; a curious Gentleman at *Poplar*, has had very great Success this Way; the Time of taking the Roots out of the Ground, is as soon as their Leaves and Stalks are quite decayed; and I advise that they should not lie above a Month out of the Ground.

HYDROLAPHATUM minus, in *English*, the *Lesser Water-Deck*, is found wild in Ponds and watery Ditches, but makes no extraordinary Figure, no more than the larger Sort; but if we covet them, they may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring.

HYACINTHUS Indicus major *Tuberosa Radice*. The greater Indian *Knobbed Jacinth*, or *Hyacinth*. This *Indian Jacinth* hath a thick, knobbed Root, with many thick Fibres at the Bottom; from the divers Heads of this Root, arise many strong, and very tall Stalks, beset with long and broad Leaves, joined at the Bottom close to the Stalk, where they are greatest; and grow smaller to the very End, and those that grow higher towards the Top, being smaller and smaller, which being broken, there appear many

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Threds, like Wooll in them; the Tops of the Stalks are garnished with many fair, large, white Flowers, each whereof is composed of six Leaves or Petals, lying spread open, as the Flowers of the white Daffodil, with some short Threds in the Middle, and of a very sweet Scent, or rather strong and heady.

HYACINTHUS Indicus minor Tuberosa radice. *The smaller Indian knobbed Jacinth.* The Root of this Jacinth is knobbed, like the Root of Arum, or Wake-Robin, from whence spring many Leaves, lying upon the Ground, and compassing one another at the Bottom, being long and narrow, and hollow guttered to the End, which is small, and pointed, no less woolly, or full of Threds than the former; from the Middle of these Leaves riseth up the Stalk, being very long and slender, three or four Foot long, so that without it be propped up, it will bend down, and lie upon the Ground; whereon are set at certain Distances, many short Leaves, being broad at the Bottom, and almost compassing the Stalk, and are smaller toward the End, which is sharp-pointed: At the Top of the Stalk stand many Flowers, with a small Piece of a green Leaf at the Bottom of every Foot-stalk, which seem to be like so many white, oriental Jacinths, being composed of six Petals, which are much thicker than the former, with six Chives or Threds in the Middle, tipped with pale yellow Pendants.

HYACINTHUS Botroides major Moschatus, five Muscari flore flavo. *The great yellow Musk Grape Flower, or yellow Muscari Hyacinth.* This Musk Jacinth, or Grape-Flower, hath five or six Leaves spread upon the Ground, in two or three Heads, which at the first budding or shooting forth out of

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the Ground, are of a reddish purple Colour, and after become long, thick, hollow, or guttered on the upper Side, of a whitish green Colour, and round and dark coloured underneath; in the Middle of these Heads of Leaves, rise up one or two hollow, weak, brownish Stalks, sometimes lying on the Ground, with the Weight of the Flowers (but especially of the Seed) yet for the most part standing upright; they are laden towards the Top, with many Bottle-like Flowers, which at their first appearing, and until the Flowers begin to blow open, are of a brown red Colour; and when they are blown, of a fair yellow Colour, flowering first below, and so upwards, by Degrees; every one of these Flowers is made like unto a little Pitcher or Bottle, being big in the Bell, and small at the Mouth, which is round, and a little turned up, very sweet in smell, like unto Musk, whereof it took the Name *Muscari*; after the Flowers are past, there come three-square thick Heads, puffed up as it were Bladders, made of a spongy Substance, wherein are here and there placed, black, round Seed; the Root is long, round, and very thick and white on the outside, with a little Woolliness on them, being broken and full of a viscous Juice, whereunto are annexed, thick, fat and long Fibres, which perish not as most of the other Jacinths; and therefore must not be often removed, as the other Sorts may.

HYACINTHUS Botroides major Moschatus, seu Muscari flore cineritio. *The Ash-coloured Musk Grape Flower, or Muscari Hyacinth.* This Muscari Hyacinth differeth not in Roots or Form of Leaves or Flowers, from the former; the chief Differences are these: The Leaves hereof do not appear so red at the first budding out of the Ground,

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nor are so dark when they are fully grown; the Stalk also most usually hath more Store of Flowers upon it, the Colour whereof at the first Budding is a little dusky, and when they are full blown, are of a bright Ash-Colour, with a little Shew of purple in them, and by long standing change a little more grey, being as sweet, or as some think, more sweet than the former; the Root is like the former, but yields more encrease, and will better endure our cold Climate, although it more seldom gives ripe Seed. We are told of one of this Sort with red Flowers, but I have not seen it.

HYACINTHUS Botroides major Muscatus five Muscari flore albo. *The white Musk Grape Flower.* This has Leaves like the second Kind, but of a little whiter green, and the Flowers pale, tending to white; the Roots of this do not grow to be so great as the former two.

HYACINTHUS Botroides minor cœruleus obscurus. *The dark-blue Grape Flower.* This Grape Flower hath many small, flat and weak Leaves lying on the Ground, which are somewhat brownish at their first coming up, and of a sad green afterwards, hollow on the upper Side, and round underneath; among which rise up round, smooth, weak Stalks, bearing at the Top many small, heavy, Bottle-like Flowers, in Shape like the former Muscari, but very thick-set together; they are of a dark or blackish blue Colour, of a very strong Smell, like unto Starch when it is new made, and hot; the Root is round, and blackish without, being compassed with a Number of small Bulbs or Offsets round about, so that it will quickly choak a Ground, if it be suffered long in it; for which Cause it is commonly planted in some by-Corner.

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There is another of this Kind, that is greater both in Leaf and Flower, and differeth not in Colour or any thing else.

HYACINTHUS Botroides cœruleus amœnus. *The Sky-Colour Grape Flower.* This Jacinth springeth up with fewer Leaves than the first, and not reddish, but green at its first appearing; the Leaves, when they are full grown, are long and hollow, like the former, but greener, shorter, and broader, standing upright, and not lying along upon the Ground; the Flowers grow at the Top of the Stalk, not so thick together, but like a thin Bunch of Grapes, and Bottle-like as the former, of a perfect blue or Sky-Colour, every Flower having some white Spots about the Brims of them; this hath a very sweet Smell, nothing like the former; this Root is whiter, and doth not so much encrease as the preceding, yet plentiful enough.

HYACINTHUS Botroides ramosus. *The Branched Grape Flower.* This grows with many Branches of Flowers, breaking out from the Sides of the greater Stalks or Branches; the Leaves of this Plant are greater than the former.

HYACINTHUS Botroides flore albo. *The white Grape Flower.* The white Grape Flower hath its green Leaves a little whiter than the blue or Sky-coloured Sort; its Flowers are pure white, alike thinly set on the Stalks, but is a little lower and smaller than it; in all other Things there is no Difference.

HYACINTHUS Botroides flore albo rubente. *The Blush Grape Flower.* The Root of this Grape Flower groweth greater than either the Sky-coloured or white Sort, and seldom hath any small Roots or Offsets, as the other have; its Leaves are also larger, and somewhat broader;

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broader; the Flowers are of a pale Blush Colour, and are a little larger, and grow a little higher and fuller of Flowers than the white.

HYACINTHUS Comosus albus. *The white-haired Hyacinth.* This Jacinth, or Hyacinth, doth more nearly resemble the Grape Flowers, than the fair-haired Jacinths that follow, in that it hath no Hair or Threds at the Top of the Stalk or Sides, as they have: The Root hereof is blackish, a little long and round; and from whence rife up three or four Leaves, being smooth and whitish, long, narrow and hollow, like a Trough or Gutter on the upper Side; among which the Stalk riseth up a Foot high or more, bearing at the Top divers small Flowers, somewhat like the former, but not so thick set together, being a little longer and larger, and wider at the Mouth, and as it were divided into six Edges, of a dark whitish Colour, with some blacker Spots about the Brims of the Inside; the Heads or Seed-Vessels are three-square, and somewhat larger than the Heads of any of the former lesser Grape Flowers, wherein is contained, round, black Seed.

HYACINTHUS Comosus Byzantinus. *The Turkey fair-beaded Jacinth or Hyacinth.* This Hyacinth, which came from *Constantinople*, is somewhat like the former, but is bigger both in Root and Leaf, and Flower, and bearing greater Store of Flowers on the Head of the Stalk; the lower Flowers, although they have short Stalks at their first flowering, yet afterwards the Stalks grow longer; and those that are lower, stand out further than those that are near the Top, where the Foot-stalks are short, and almost close to the Stem, and of a more perfect purple than any below, which are of a dusky

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greenish Purple-Colour; the whole Stock of Flowers seem like a Pyramid, broad below, and small above; yet neither of these haired Jacinths have any Threds at the Tops of the Stalks, as the other following have.

HYACINTHUS Comosus major purpureus. *The great purple, fair-haired Hyacinth.* This fair-haired Hyacinth hath its Leaves softer, longer, broader, and less hollow than the former, lying for the most part upon the Ground; the Stalk riseth up in the midst of the Leaves, being stronger, higher, and bearing a greater and longer Head of Flowers; the Flowers of this stand not upon such long Foot-stalks, but are shorter below, and close almost to the Stalk above, having many bright, purplish blue Threds growing above the Flowers, as it were in a Bush together; every one of these Threds having a little hard Apex at the End of them, somewhat like unto one of the Flowers, but much smaller; the rest of the Flowers, below this Bush, are of a sadder or deader purple, and not so bright a Colour, and the lowest worst of all, rather enclining to a green, like unto the last *Turkey* Kind; the whole Stalk, with Flowers upon it, somewhat resembles a long Purple Tassel, and thereupon it has been so named; the Heads and Seeds are like unto the former, but greater; the Root is great and white, with some Redness on the outside.

HYACINTHUS Comosus ramosus purpureus. *The fair-haired, branched Hyacinth.* The Leaves of this Hyacinth are broader, shorter, and greener than of the last, not lying so weakly on the Ground, but standing somewhat more upright; the Stalk riseth up as high as the former, but branched out on every Side into many Tufts of Threds,

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Threds, with Heads of Flowers at the Ends of them, like the Head of Threds at the Top of the former Jacinth, but of a little darker bluish Purple-colour. This Hyacinth somewhat resembles the next curled Hair Jacinth, but that the Branches are not so fairly composed altogether of curled Threds, nor of so excellent a fair purple, but more dusky; the Root is greater, and shorter than of the next, and encreaseeth faster.

HYACINTHUS pennatus five Comosus ramosus elegantior. *The fair curled Hair Jacinth.* This admirable Jacinth riseth up with three or four Leaves, somewhat like unto the Leaves of the Musk Grape Flower, but lesser; between which riseth up the Stalk, about a Foot high, or somewhat more, bearing at the Top a Bush or Tuft of Flowers, which at the first appearing is like unto a Cone or Pine-Apple, and afterwards opening it self, spreadeth into many Branches, yet still retains the Form of a Pyramid, being broad spread below, and narrow up above; each of these Branches is again divided into many Tufts of Threds or Strings, twisted or curled at the Ends, and of an excellent Purple-colour, both Stalks and Hairs. This remains a great while in Beauty, but afterwards all these Flowers fall away without any Seed at all, wasting it self as it seems in the abundance of the Flowers; the Root is not so great as the last, but white on the outside.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis Brumalis, five præcox flore albo. *The white Winter Oriental Jacinth or Hyacinth.* This early Jacinth riseth with its green Leaves (which are in all Respects like to the ordinary Oriental Jacinths, but somewhat narrower) before Winter, and sometimes it is in flower also be-

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fore Winter, and is in Form and Colour a plain, white, oriental Jacinth, but somewhat lesser, differing in no other Thing but the Time of its flowering, which is always long before the other Sorts.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis Brumalis five præcox flore purpureo. *The purple Winter Oriental Jacinth.* This is the same with the former, but having fine bluish purple Flowers.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis major præcox dictus Zumbul Indi. *The greatest Oriental Jacinth, or Zumbul Indi.* The Root of this Oriental Hyacinth, is usually greater than any other of its Kind, and most commonly white on the outside; from whence rise up one or two great round Stalks, spotted from within the Ground, with the lower Part of the Leaves also like unto the Stalks of Dragons, but darker, being set among a Number of broad, long, and somewhat hollow, green Leaves, almost as large as the Leaves of the white Lilly; at the Top of the Stalks stand more Store of Flowers than in any other of this Kind, every Flower being as big as the greatest Sort of Oriental Jacinths, ending in six Leaves, which turn at the Points, of a fair bluish Purple-colour, and all standing many Times on one Side of the Stalk, and seldom on both Sides.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis vulgaris diverforum colorum. *The ordinary Oriental Jacinth.* This common Oriental Jacinth hath many green Leaves, long, somewhat broad and hollow; among which riseth up a long, green, round Stalk, beset from the Middle almost, with Flowers standing on both Sides of the Stalks, one above another, unto the Top, each whereof, next unto the Foot-stalk, is long, hollow, round and close, ending in

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six small Leaves laid open, and a little turning at the Points, of a very sweet Smell; the Colours of these Flowers are divers, for some are pure white, without any Shew of other Colour in them; another is almost white, but having a Shew of Blueness, especially at the Brims and Bottoms of the Flowers; others again are of a very faint Blush, tending towards a white; some are of a deep purple, as a Violet; others of a purple, tending to Redness, and some so pale a blue, as it were more white than blue; and after the Flowers are past, there rise up three-square Heads, bearing round, black Seed, great and shining; the Root is large and white on the outside, and oftentimes purplish, flat at the Bottom, and small at the Head.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis flore purpureo violaceo lineis albicantibus in dorso. The Flowers of this Jacinth are of a deep purplish, Violet-colour, having whitish Lines down the Back of every Leaf of the Flower, which turn themselves a little backwards at the Points.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis Serotinus erectis floribus diversorum Colorum. This Kind flowereth later than all the rest, and the Flowers are smaller, standing more upright, which are either white or blue, or mixt with white and purple.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis foliosus Caule. *The bushy-stalked Oriental Hyacinth.* This strange Hyacinth hath its Roots, Leaves and Flowers like the former; the only Difference in this is, that its Stalk is not bare or naked, but hath very narrow, long Leaves, growing disorderly, and without Order, with the Flowers thereon, which are blue, and having for the most part one Leaf, and sometimes two at the Foot, or setting on of every Flower; yet sometimes it happens

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that some Flowers are without any Leaf at the Bottom; the Heads and Seeds are black and round, like the other also.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis flore duplici. *The double Oriental Jacinth.* This double Jacinth hath divers long Leaves like the others, almost standing upright; among which riseth up a Stalk, brownish at the first, but growing green afterwards, bearing many Flowers at the Top, made like the Flowers of the former Jacinths, and end in six Leaves, green at the first, and of a bluish white when they are open, yet retaining some Shew of Greenness in them, the Brims of the Leaves being white; from the Middle of each Flower standeth forth another small Flower, consisting of three Leaves, of the same Colour with the other Flower, but with a green Line on the back of each of these inner Leaves; in the Middle of this little Flower, there stand some Threds tipt with black; the Smell of this Flower is not so sweet as of the foregoing; the Heads, Seed and Roots, are like the former.

HYACINTHUS Orientalis flore pleno cœruleo, vel purpureo-violaceo. *The fair double blue, or purple Oriental Jacinth.* The Leaves of this Hyacinth are smaller than the Leaves of most of the other former Sorts; the Stalks are shorter and smaller, bearing but three or four Flowers on the Heads of them for the most part, which are not composed like the last, but are more fair, full, and double of Leaves, where they shew out their Beauties, and of a fair blue Colour in some, and purple in others, smelling pretty sweet; but these seldom bear out their Flowers fair, and besides, have divers other Flowers, that will be either single, or very little double, upon the same Stalk.

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HYACINTHUS Orientalis Candidissimus flore pleno. *The pure white double, Oriental Jacinth, or Hyacinth.* This double white Jacinth hath its Leaves like unto the single white Oriental Hyacinth; its Stalk is likewise long, slender and green, bearing at the Top two or three Flowers at the most, very double and full of Leaves, of a pure white Colour, without any other Mixture therein, hanging their Heads down a little, and are reasonable sweet.

HYACINTHUS Hispanicus minor Orientalis facie. *The little Summer Oriental Jacinth, or Hyacinth.* This little Jacinth hath four or five long, narrow, green Leaves lying upon the Ground; among which riseth up a slender, smooth Stalk, about a Span high, or more, bearing at the Top many slender, blue Flowers, with some white Stripes and Edges to be seen in most of them, fashioned very like unto the Flowers of the Oriental Jacinth, but much smaller; the Flower hath no Scent at all; the Seed is like the Seed of the *English* Jacinth, or Hare-Bells; the Root is small and white.

HYACINTHUS Hispanicus flore albo. *The Flowers of this are of a fine delayed, red Colour, with some deeper coloured Veins running along the three outer Leaves of the Flower, differing in no other Thing from the former.*

HYACINTHUS Hispanicus obsoletus. *The Spanish dun-coloured Jacinth.* The *Spanish* Jacinth springeth very late out of the Ground, bearing four or five short, hollow, and soft, whitish green Leaves, with a white Line in the Middle of every one of them; among which rise up one or more Stalks, bearing divers Flowers at the Tops of them, all looking one Way, and standing on one Side of the Stalk,

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hanging down their Heads, consisting of six Leaves, three whereof being the outermost, lay themselves open, and turn back; the other three, which are innermost, do as it were close together in the Middle of the Flower, without laying themselves open at all, being a little whitish at the Edges; the whole Flower is of a purplish Colour, with some white and green as it were mixed among it, of no Scent at all. It beareth black and flat Seed, in three-square great Heads; the Root is reasonably large, and white on the outside, with many strong, white Fibres at it, which perish not yearly, as the Fibres of many other Jacinths do; and as it springs late, so it holdeth its green Leaves almost till Winter.

HYACINTHUS Mauritanicus. There is another Sort brought from about *Fez* and *Morocco* in *Barbary*, which in all Respects is greater, but else differs little.

HYACINTHUS maximus Aethiopicus. *The great Ethiopian Hyacinth.* There is another also brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*, whose Leaves are stronger and greener than the former; the Stalk also thicker, bearing divers Flowers, confusedly standing upon long Footstalks, yet made after the same Fashion, but that the three inner Leaves are whitish, and dented about the Edges, otherwise the Flowers are yellow and greenish on the inside.

HYACINTHUS Anglicus, Belgicus, vel Hispanicus. *English Hare-Bells, or Spanish Jacinth.* Our *English* Jacinth, or Hare-Bells, are so common every where, that it scarce needs any Description. It beareth divers long and narrow green Leaves, not standing upright, nor yet fully lying upon the Ground; among which springeth up the Stalk, bearing at the Top

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many long and hollow Flowers, hanging down their Heads all forwards for the most part, parted at the Brims into six Parts, turning up their Points a little; they are of a sweet but heady Scent, somewhat like unto the Grape-Flower; the Heads for Seed are long and square, wherein is much black Seed; the Colour of the Flowers are in some of a deeper blue, tending to a purple; in others of a paler blue, or tending to an Ash-colour; some are pure white, and some are party-coloured, blue and white; and some are of a fine delayed, purplish red, or Blush-colour, which some call a Peach-colour. The Roots of all Sorts agree, and are alike, being white, and very viscid, some whereof will be large and round, others long and slender, and those that lie near the Top of the Earth will be green.

HYACINTHUS Hispanicus major flore Campanulæ instar. *The greater Spanish Bell-flowered Jacinth.* This *Spanish* Bell-flowered Jacinth is very like the former *English* or *Spanish* Jacinth, but greater in all Parts, as well of Leaves as Flowers, many growing together at the Top of the Stalk, with many short green Leaves among them, hanging down their Heads, with larger and wider open Mouths, like unto Bells, of a dark blue Colour, and no good Scent.

HYACINTHUS Eriophorus. *The woolly Jacinth.* This woolly Hyacinth hath many broad, long, and fair green Leaves, very like unto some of the Jacinths, but stiffer, or standing more upright, which being broken yield many Threds, as if a little fine Cotton-Wooll were drawn out; among these Leaves riseth up a long, green, round Stalk, a Foot and a half high, or more, whereon is set a great long Bush of Flowers, which blowing

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open by Degrees, first below, and so upwards, are very long in flowering: The Top of the Stalk, with the Flowers, and their little Footstalks, are all blue, every Flower standing outright with his Stalks, and spreading like a Star, divided into six Leaves, having many small, blue Threds standing about the middle Head, but never gives ripe Seed with us; the Root is white, somewhat like the Root of a Muscari, and as full of Wooll or Threds, or rather more.

HYACINTHUS stellatus Boeticus major vulgo Peruanus. *The great Spanish, starry Jacinth or Hyacinth of Peru.* This Jacinth is the greatest of those whose Flowers are spread like a Star, except the two first *Indian* Kinds; these have five or six, or more, very broad and long green Leaves, spread upon the Ground, round about the Root, which being broken, are woolly, or full of Threds, like the former; in the Middle of these Leaves riseth up a round short Stalk, in Comparison of the Greatness of the Plant (for the Stalk of the oriental Jacinth is sometimes twice as high, whose Root is not so great) bearing at the Top a great Head or Bush of Flowers, fashioned before they are blown or separated, very like a Cone or Pine-Apple, and begin to flower below, and so upwards by Degrees, every Flower standing upon a long, blackish blue Footstalk, which when they are blown open, are of a fine blue Colour, tending to a Violet, and made of six small Leaves, laid open like a Star; the Threds likewise are bluish, tipped with yellow Pendants, standing about the middle Head, which is of a deeper blue, not having any good Scent to be perceived in it, but commendable only for the Beauty of the Flowers; after the Flowers are past, there come

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come three-square Heads, containing round, black Seed ; the Root is great, and somewhat yellowish on the outside, with a Knob or Bunch at the lower End of the Root, which is called the Seat of the Root, like unto the Muscari, Scylla, and many other bulbous Roots, at which hang divers white, thick and long Fibres, whereby it is fastened in the Ground, which perish not every Year, but abide continually, and therefore do not desire much removing.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Bœticus five Peruanus flore carneo. *The great Blush-coloured Spanish, or Peru Starry Hyacinth.* This likewise differeth little from the two former, but only in the Colour of the Flowers ; for this being found growing among both the other, hath its Head of Flowers, as great and large as the first, but the Buds of its Flowers, before they are open, are of a deep Blush-colour, which being open, are more delayed, and of a pleasant pale purple, or Blush-colour, standing upon purplish Stalks ; the Heads in the Middle are whitish, and so are the Threds compassing it, tipt with yellow.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Bœticus, five Peruanus flore albo. *The great white Spanish starry Hyacinth.* This other *Spanish* Jacinth is in most Parts like unto the former, but that its Leaves are not so large, nor so deep a green ; the Stalk of Flowers likewise hath not so thick a Head or Bush on it, but fewer or thinner set ; the Flowers themselves also are whitish, yet having a small Dash of Blush in them ; the Threds are whitish, tipt with yellow Pendants ; the Seeds and Roots are like the former.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus vulgaris, five Bifolius Fuchsi. *The common blue starry Jacinth.* This starry Ja-

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cinth riseth out of the Ground, usually but with two brown Leaves, yet sometimes with three, inclosing within them the Stalk of Flowers, the Bud appearing of a dark whitish Colour, as soon as the Leaves open themselves, which Leaves being grown, are long and hollow, of a whitish green on the upper Side, and brown on the under Side, and half round ; the brown Stalk rising up higher, bearing five or six small Star-like Flowers, consisting of six Petals, of a fair deep blue, tending to a purple ; the Seed is yellowish and round, contained in round-pointed Heads, which by Reason of their Heaviness, and the Weakness of the Stalks, lie upon the Ground, and often perish with Wet and Frosts ; the Root is somewhat long, and covered with a yellowish Coat.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus flore albo. *The white starry Jacinth.* The white starry Jacinth hath its Leaves like the former, but green and fresh, not brown, and a little narrower also ; the Buds for Flowers, at the first, appear a little enclining to a Blush, which, when they are blown, are white, but yet retain in them a small Shew of that Blush-colour.

We have another, whose Flowers are pure white, and smaller than the other, the Leaves whereof are of a pale, fresh green, and somewhat narrower.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus flore rubente. *The Blush-coloured, starry Jacinth.* The Difference in this from the former, is only in the Flowers, which are of a fair Blush-colour, much more eminent than in the others, in all Things else alike.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Martius, five præcox cœruleus. *The early blue, starry Jacinth.* This Hyacinth hath its Leaves a little broader, of a fresher green, and not brown

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brown at all, like the first blue Jacinth of *Fuchsias*, last mentioned; the Buds of the Flowers, while they are enclosed within the Leaves, and after, when the Stalk is grown up, remain more blue than the Buds of the former; the Flowers, when they are blown open, are like the former, but somewhat larger, and of a more lively blue Colour; the Root also is a little whiter on the outside. This seldom bears Seed.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus præcox flore albo. *The white early starry Jacinth.* There is also another of this Kind, that beareth pure white Flowers, the green Leaf thereof being a little narrower than the former, and no other Difference.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus præcox flore suavi, rubente. *The early Blush-coloured, starry Jacinth.* This Blush-coloured Jacinth is very rare, but very pleasant, its Flowers being as large as the first of the starry Hyacinths, and somewhat larger than the Blush of the other Kind; the Leaves and Roots differ not from the last recited Jacinth.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Byzantinus nigra radice. *The starry Jacinth of Turkey, with the black Root.* This starry Jacinth of *Constantinople* hath three or four fresh, green, thin and long Leaves, of the Bigness of the *English* Jacinth, but not so long, between which riseth up a slender, low Stalk, bearing five or six small Flowers, dispersedly set thereon, spreading open like a Star, of a paleblue Colour; the Leaves of the Flowers are somewhat long, and stand as it were somewhat loosely, one from another, and not so compacted together as the Flowers of other Kinds; it seldom beareth ripe Seed with us, because the Heads are so heavy, that lying upon the Ground, they rot with the wet, or are bitten with frosts, or both,

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so that they seldom come to good; the Root is small in some, and reasonably big in others, round and long, white within, but covered with deep reddish, or purplish Coats next unto it, and darker and blacker purple on the outside, with some long and thick, white Fibres, like Fingers, hanging at the Bottom of them, as is to be seen in many other Jacinths; the Root it self, for the most part, runs downwards, somewhat deep in the Ground.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Byzantinus major. *The greater starry Jacinth of Constantinople.* This Jacinth may rightly be referred to the former Jacinth of *Constantinople*, and called the greater; it is so like thereunto, that any one that knoweth that, will soon acknowledge this to be another of that Sort, but greater, as it is in all its Parts, bearing larger Leaves by much, and more Store, lying upon the Ground, round about the Root. It beareth many low Stalks of Flowers, of as pale blue, and standing as loosely as the former; only the Root of this is not black on the outside, as the other, but three Times bigger.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Byzantinus alter, five flore Boraginus. *The other starry Jacinth of Constantinople.* This other Hyacinth has, for the most part, only four Leaves, broader and greener than the first, but not so large or long as the second; the Stalk has five or six Flowers upon it, bigger and rounder set, like other starry Jacinths, of a deeper blue than either of the former, having a whitish green Head or Umbone in the Middle, beset with six blue Chives or Threds tipt with black, so closely compassing the Umbone, that the Threds seem so many Thorns stuck into a Club or Head; some therefore have

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have likened it to the Flower of Borage, and so have called it: After the Flowers are past, come up round white Heads, wherein is contained round and white Seed; the Root is of a dark whitish Colour on the outside, and sometimes a little reddish withal.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Æstivus major. *The greater Summer, starry Jacinth or Hyacinth.* This late Jacinth hath divers narrow, green Leaves, lying upon the Ground, somewhat like the Leaves of the *English* Jacinth, but stiffer and stronger; among which riseth up a round, strong Stalk, bearing many Flowers at the Top, and at every Foot-stalk of the Flowers, a small, short Leaf, of a purplish Colour; the Flowers are Star-like, of a fine delayed purplish Colour, tending to a pale blue, or Ash-colour, striped on the Back of every Leaf, and having a pointed Umbone in the Middle, with some whitish purple Threds about it, tipped with blue; the Seed is black, round and shining, like unto the Seed of the *English* Jacinth, but not so big; the Root is round and white, having some long, thick Roots under it, besides the Fibres, as is usual in many other Jacinths.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Æstivus minor. *The lesser Summer starry Jacinth.* This lesser Jacinth hath divers very long, narrow, and shining green Leaves, spread upon the Ground, round about the Root; among which riseth up a very short, round Stalk, not above two Inches high, carrying six or seven small Flowers on each Side of the Stalk, like both in Form and Colour to the greater before described, but lesser by far; the Seed is black, contained in three square Heads; the Root is small and white, covered with a brown Coat, and having some such thick Roots among the Fibres, as are among the other.

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HYACINTHUS Stellaris flore cinereo. *The Ash-coloured starry Jacinth.* This Ash-coloured Jacinth hath its Leaves very like the Leaves of the *English* Hyacinth, and spreading upon the Ground in the same Manner; among which rise up one or two Stalks, set at the Top with a Number of small, Star-like Flowers, set in the Manner of a Pyramid, of a very pale blue, tending to an Ash-colour, and very sweet in Smell; the Seed is black and round, like unto the Seed of the *English* Jacinth, and so is the Root, being great, round and white; so like I say, that it is hard to know the one from the other.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Lilifolio & radice cœruleo. *The blue Lily-leaved Star Jacinth.* This Jacinth hath six or seven broad, green Leaves, somewhat like unto Lily Leaves, but shorter; they are spread upon the Ground, and lie close and round; before the Stalk rises from the Middle of these Leaves, there appears a deep, hollow Place, which at length is filled up with the Stalk, which in due Time grows a Foot or more high, bearing many Star-like Flowers at the Top, of a perfect blue Colour, near to a Violet, and sometimes of a paler blue Colour, having as it were a small Cup in the Middle, divided into six Pieces, without any Threds therein; the Seed is black and round, but not shining; the Root is somewhat long, big below, and small above, like unto the small Root of a Lily, and composed of yellow Scales, like a Lily, but the Scales are greater, and fewer in Number.

HYACINTHUS Stellatus Lilifolius Albus. *The white Lily-leaved Star Jacinth.* The only Difference between this and the former, is in the Colour of the Flower, which in this is white.

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HYACINTHUS Autumnalis major.
The greater Autumn Jacinth, or Hyacinth. The greater Autumn Jacinth hath five or six very long and narrow green Leaves, lying upon the Ground; the Stalks are set at the Top with many Star-like Flowers, of a pale bluish purple Colour, with some pale coloured Threds, tipped with blue, standing about the Head, in the Middle, which in Time growing ripe, contain small, black Seed, and roundish; the Root is great and white on the outside.

HYACINTHUS Autumnalis minor.
The lesser Autumn Jacinth, or Hyacinth. This lesser Jacinth has long and small Leaves, but narrower than the former; the Stalk is not full so high, but brings as many Flowers on it as the other, which are of a pale or bleak purple Colour, very like it also; the Root and Seed are like the former, but smaller; both these, for the most part, bear their Flowers and Seed before the green Leaves rise up much above the Ground.

There is one of this Kind that beareth white Flowers, not differing in any other Thing from the smaller purple Kind last mentioned.

But besides these, we find vast Varieties in the *Dutch Catalogues*, which are of extraordinary Beauty; the following are in that of *Mynbeir Direk Voorbalm Florist at Haerlem*, which I shall here set down, with the Prices, as they were rated in 1716. *Note*, Guld. stands for a Piece of Money worth about one and twenty Pence *English*, and St. stands for Stiver, a Coin worth somewhat more than a Penny *English*. I shall give them in the Names as he writes them, because otherwise he would perhaps not understand what any one may send for.

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Double blue Hyacinths.

	Guld.	St.
Arend	40	0
Adonis	25	0
Imperiale	30	0
Agaet Minion	15	0
Keyser van Morocco	15	0
Diamant	10	0
Favorite	12	0
Suprema	6	0
Hertog van Holsteyn	10	0
Admiraal Generael	8	0
Duc de Toscane	6	0
Pallas	6	0
Keyser Titus	2	0
Adelaer	4	0
Juweel van Holland	6	0
Duc de la Force	3	0
Crassus	2	10
Panticelo	1	10
Rosamundus	1	0
Van Brouwer	1	0
Duc de Calabre	1	0
Stella Principis	0	10
Estalonis	0	6
Star	0	4
Passa Capucina avoltore	0	8
Porceleyne Stapdaert	6	6
Boer	0	4

Single blue Hyacinths.

Prins van Austurian	6	0
Prins van Vriesland	6	0
Couronne triumphant	5	0
Koninck van Poolen	3	0
Mignon Boot	3	0
Duc d'Orleans	2	10
Juno	4	0
Konincklyck purper	4	0
Roy Triumphant	2	0
Turquatus superbus	1	10
Prius Loefswijk	1	0
Amiable Boot	2	0
Marcus Aurelius	1	10
Duc de Savoy	1	10
Keyser Claudius	0	10
Koningin Isabella	1	10
Stella principis	1	0
Passa		

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	Guld.	St.
Paffa Jupiter	2	0
Semiramis	2	0
Mirabella	0	15
Kroon van Bohemen	1	0
Scipio Africanus	0	15
Coningin Anna	0	15
Grooten Constantin	3	0
Gustavus Adolphus	0	10
Marcus Curtius	0	10
Keyfers Juweel	0	10
Schoon Asia	1	0
Aurora	1	0
Archeduc	0	15
Tres belle	0	12
Koningskroon	0	15
Dido Royale	1	10
Couronne de France	1	10
Æsculapius	0	12
Darius	0	12
Lecuw	0	15
Hipomenes	0	12
Gratiosa	0	15
Croon van Brabant	0	10
Tantalus	0	10
Panache	0	10
Juliana	0	8
Graff van Vlaanderen	0	2
Aspasia	0	4
Triumph wagen	0	6
Schoone Joab	0	4
Coning William	0	10
Belle Clara	0	6
Blauwe Mantel	0	5
Commis	0	8
Fortunatus	0	3
Pallas	0	5
Parel Boot	0	6
Galantes	0	8
Lusthof	0	4
Brutus	0	6
Abondance	0	3
Imperial Major	0	6
Pasfetout Reali	0	12
Bischof	0	5
Grooten Suldaen	0	5
Groot Cato	0	6
Antemarin	0	6
Florisant	0	5
Minerva	0	4
Julia	0	3
Gecroond Julia	0	2

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	Guld.	St.
Blyhof	0	3
Fortuyn	0	2
Brumalis Major	0	2
Brumalis Garcon	0	2
Brumalis Januario	0	2
Saturnus	0	2
Heyduc	0	2
Lankhals	0	1
<i>Double white Hyacinths.</i>		
Morgenstar	200	0
Flos Solis	150	0
L'Admirable	100	0
Colossus	100	0
Generalissimus	100	0
Coralin	100	0
Koning van Groot Bri-	}	8 0
tanien		
Jetweel	40	0
Belle Eropia	25	0
Rose Triumphant	30	0
Pretiosa	25	0
Lely	20	0
Apollo	20	0
Juno	15	0
Paroquet Royale	15	0
Princesse Royale	15	0
Claudius Civilis	6	0
Keyfers Juweel	5	0
Bouquet Agaet	3	6
Koningin van Groot	}	1 5
Britanien		
Piramidale	3	0
Capucina	1	10
Liefde	0	15
Pulcra	0	5
Regina	1	0
La Mignonne	0	4
Valck	0	6
Arent	0	5
Maresiaen	0	3
<i>Single white Hyacinths.</i>		
Primier Noble	40	0
Incomperable	10	0
Kroon Robin	6	0
Palamides	4	0
Castor	4	0
Princes		

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Princes	4
Fleur de Pesche	3
Bonten Held	3
Patriis	1
Candida	3
Haes	1
Prael	2
La Pucelle	1
Pamphilia	0
Coridon	1
Helena	1
Passa Keyfers Croon	0
Phaisant	0
Cato	0
Eendracht	0
Visser	0
Tulbant	0
Gekuyfde Phœnix	1
Herderin	0
Valckenier	0
Konings Croon	0
Keyfers Croon	0
Koningin Hester	0
Crassus	0
Lucretia	0
Tickely	0
Multi flore albo	0
Plumage	0
Infante	0
Parel	0
Koning William	0
Oriental	0
Carneo of Roode	0
Constantia	0
Triumphant	0
Diana	0
Helicon	0
Van Hasselt	0
Dido	0
Bouquet	0
Polyanthos	0

Thus we conclude the *Dutch* Catalogue of good Hyacinths, the Use which we may make of the Prices is, that as they are greater or smaller, we may suppose the Flowers to be more or less beautiful; but we must observe, that such as are rated at the highest Price, are

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Guld. St. now at a much smaller Rate, and so the others fall in Proportion; 'tis the first or second Year only after raising a good Flower, that it bears a great Price, and as it encreases, soon falls to the Level with the old ones; the fine Sort, here rated at 200 Guilders, is now sold for four Guilders a Root.

HYDNOPHYLLUM Pamphili, is *Cistus Annuus*.

HYDROPIPER, is Water-Pepper, and Arismart. See *Perficaria*.

HYOSCYAMUS, from the Greek, *ὑοσνυαμῶς*, in *English*, *Henbane*; we have one Sort of it which grows wild in *England*, but for the Beauty of its Flower it may well enough be brought into the Garden; there are some Foreign Sorts of it, which are also very beautiful; they may be all raised from Seeds sown in *March*.

HYOSCIRIS of *Pliny*, is supposed by some to be a Sort of Succory, but is more generally taken to be a Sort of *Jacea*.

HYPECOM and *Hypopheum*, from the Greek *ὑπέκομ* and *ὑπόφειον*, is a Plant mentioned by *Discorides*, said to have Leaves like *Cumin*, and sweet-scented like *Origanum*; it bears long Cods of Seed, which must be sown in *March*; there is no *English* Name for it; there is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*.

HYPERICUM, from the Greek *ὑπερικόν*, in *English*, *St. John's-wort*, is of divers Kinds, all of them making agreeable Plants in a Garden, though they are for the most part growing wild, among Trees, or in the Woods of our Country; we may raise them from Seeds sown in *February* and *March*; and also we may encrease them, by dividing their Roots at that Time, or in Autumn, after their Seeds are ripe. *Parkinson* has given us Figures of some of the Kinds.

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HYPERICUM Frutex, in *English*, *Shrub St. John's-wort*, is a Plant cultivated in our Gardens, and is none of the meanest of our flowering Shrubs; it may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, and also from Layers, and I have heard a Gentleman say, that he has raised it likewise from Cuttings.

HYPERICUM vulgare. Common St. John's-wort. The common *St. John's-wort* shooteth forth brownish, upright, hard, round Stalks, two Foot high, spreading many Branches from the Sides, up to the Tops of them, having two small Leaves, set one against another, at every Place, which are of a deep green Colour, somewhat like unto the Leaves of the lesser Centory, but narrower, and full of small Holes in every Leaf, which cannot be so well perceived, as when they are held up to the Light; at the Tops of the Stalks and Branches, stand yellow Flowers, made of five Petals a-piece, with many yellow Threds in the Middle, which being bruised, do yield a reddish Juice, like Blood; after which come small round Heads, wherein is contained small blackish Seed, smelling like Rosin; the Root is hard and woody, with several Strings and Fibres at it, and of a brownish Colour, which abideth in the Ground many Years, shooting a-new every Spring.

HYPERICUM minus erectum. Small upright St. John's-wort. This small *St. John's-wort* is very rare to be met withal, being like the former, but that it is smaller; yet the Leaves do not fully answer the Form of the former, but are a little broader, and not so sharp-pointed; the Stalks are reddish, and the Flowers smaller, and not fully so yellow, nor give so bloody a Colour when they are bruised between the Fingers; and some-

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times stand in Circles at the Joints of the Stalks as well as at the Tops; the Seed is resinous as the former, and the Root long lasting also.

HYPERICUM minus supinum. Small creeping St. John's-wort. This other small *St. John's-wort* differeth little from the last small Sort, having reddish Stalks, not above an Hand's-Breadth high at the most, but leaning downwards, with small, narrow, smooth Leaves, and small yellow Flowers.

HYPERICUM nummulariae folio. Round leaved St. John's-wort. This little *St. John's-wort* is as small an Herb as the last, whose small, reddish, square Branches, rise no higher than it, having two Leaves set one against another at every Joint, up to the Tops; and are almost round, like unto Money-wort, or Herb Two-pence, of a dark or sad green on the upper Side, and whitish underneath, spotted sometimes with reddish Spots and Streaks; the Flowers are of a paler yellow Colour than the former, but somewhat large, in Comparison of the Plant, with divers yellow Threds in the Middle; the Root is small and long.

HYPERICUM tomentosum majus Hispanicum. Great woolly St. John's-wort. This greater woolly *St. John's-wort* hath several hairy, whitish, woolly Branches, lying upon the Ground, and shooting forth Fibres, very thick set with such like Leaves, as the common *St. John's-wort* hath, but white and woolly at the Joints, towards the Tops, and at the Tops also standing paler and smaller Flowers than in the common; after which come Seed-Vessels, like unto the other Sorts, and so is the Seed and woody Root.

HYPERICUM supinum tomentosum minus. Small creeping woolly St. John's-wort. The lesser woolly *St. John's-wort*.

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John's-wort is in most Things like the greater, the Branches having the woolly Leaves not so thick set together, smaller and rounder than the former.

HYPERICUM frutescens Americanum flore albo. Indian *St. John's-wort*, with white Flowers. The *Indian St. John's-wort* riseth up with many woody Stems, almost to a Man's Height, covered with a whitish Bark, from whence spring on all Sides, several Branches, set thick with green Leaves, narrow below, and broad and round at the Ends, sometimes two or three at a Place; from which Joints also rise several white Flowers, made of four Petals a-piece; the Petals fall away every Year, and rise again in the Spring, the woody Stems abiding.

HYPERICUM Orientale, Ptarmica foliis. *Corol. Rei. Herb. 18.* The old Stocks of this Kind of *St. John's-wort* have a Root two or three Lines thick, hard, ligneous, lying sloping, and above half a Foot long; that of the young ones is a Tuft of yellowish, curled Fibres, three or four Inches long; the Stalks are from half a Foot to a Foot high, some strait, others horizontal, and then standing up against a pale green Line, thick garnished with a little Thred, which descends from one Leaf to another; these Leaves, which grow two by two, are an Inch, or fifteen Lines long, and two Lines broad, pale green, also of the same Contexture of those of our *St. John's-wort*, without any Appearance of transparent Points, indented about the Rims, almost like those of the Sneezwort that grows in our Meadows, fastened to the Stalk without any Pedicle, and terminated at the Bottom by two very pointed Ears, two Lines long, but flished deeper than the rest of the Leaf: From

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their Junctures rise Branches, garnished with the like Leaves, tho' shorter and broader; those Branches form a Cluster, like that of the common *St. John's-wort*; the Flowers of the Species I am describing, consist of five yellow Petals, eight or nine Lines long, three Lines broad, rounded at the Point, but narrower at the Basis; from the midst of these Petals rises a Tuft of yellow Stamina, shorter than the Petals, garnished with little Summits; they surround a Pistil two Lines and a half long, greenish, terminating in two Horns; the Cup is three Lines long, flished in five indented Parts, as neatly as the Petals; the Pistil comes to be a Fruit of a deep red, three Lines high, divided into five Apartments full of very small, brown Seeds, which fall out of the Point of the Fruit when thoroughly ripe; the whole Plant has a resinous Smell. It varies considerably as to Bigness; you may find some very short Stalks, and whose Leaves are slender; the Flower varies also, for there are some whose Petals are seventeen Lines long, and are bitter, a little gluey, and smell resinous.

HYPOCISTIS, from the Greek, *ὑποκίστις*, is the under Growth, or Excreffence of the Cistus; is a Plant springing from the Roots of the Cistus, but is very unlike the Plant it grows upon; this is a Kind of Herb-bane, which destroys the Plant that gives it Life, much of the same Nature with *Orobanche* or *Broom Rape*, and much like it; if we transplant some of the Plants with the Roots of the Trees they grow upon, near the Roots of other Trees, I am of Opinion they would take Root in the growing Trees; but more of this under the Word *Orobanche*.

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HYPOGESON, is *Sedum majus*.

HYSSOP, is *Hyssopus*, which see.

HYSSOPOIDES of *Gesner*, is the *Helianthemum flore albo*; in *English*, the *white Dwarf Cistus*, or *small white Sun-Flower*. See its Culture under the Word *Helianthemum*.

HYSSOPUS Agrestis of *Bromfelsius*, is in *English*, *Winter Savory*, but is more properly called *Thymbra*, which see.

HYSSOPUS vulgaris. *Common Garden Hyssop*. The common Garden Hyssop, is a small, bushy, Plant, that riseth up more than a Foot high, with many woody Branches, but tender; at the Tops thereof, are set at certain Distances, many small, long and narrow green Leaves; at the Tops of the Stalks stand bluish purple, gaping Flowers, in spiked Heads, one Row above another; after which follow the Seed, which is small and blackish; the Root is somewhat woody, with many threddy Strings; the whole Plant is of a strong sweet Scent.

HYSSOPUS foliis niveis, & foliis aureis. *White Hyssop, and golden, or yellow Hyssop*. These two Sorts of Hyssop are of the same Kind with the common Hyssop, but differ only in the Party-colouring of the Leaves; the white having several Leaves parted, white and green in the midst, and some most part white; and others wholly green, or with some Stripes in the green, for all these Sorts are seen together upon one Plant; the golden, or yellow Sort, hath the uppermost Leaves usually wholly yellow in the Summer-time, parted with green; the lower Leaves often abiding without discolouring.

HYSSOPUS foliis cineriis. *Russet Hyssop*. This Russet Hyssop differeth from the former in no other Matter than in the Colour of the

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Leaves, which are of a greyish, or Ash-Colour, which some call Russet.

HYSSOPUS furculis densis. *Double Hyssop*. This Hyssop groweth lower, and thicker set, with slender, and not so woody Branches, bending somewhat downwards, and much more thick set, with Leaves of a dark green Colour; in the Flowers and other Things it differeth not from the first.

HYSSOPUS Latifolia. *Broad-leaved Hyssop*. This differeth not from the first here specified, but in having larger and broader green Leaves upon more woody Stalks, keeping Form and Substance.

HYSSOPUS foliis Crenatis. *Jagged or dented Hyssop*. This Differeth of the dented Leaves maketh me to set it down as another Species hereof, as others have done.

HYSSOPUS moschata vel de Cilifsa. *Musked Hyssop*. *Gesner*, in *Hortis Germania*, remembreth this Hyssop to differ nothing from the ordinary Hyssop, but in the Scent, which is so gracious and pleasant, that it cometh nearest to the Scent of Musk.

HYSSOPUS Arabum floribus rubris vel albis. *White and red flowered Hyssop*. The red and white flowered Hyssop differ but a little from the Garden Sort, yet are distinguished from it, in that they both usually bear red or white Flowers, all on one Side of the Spike, yet continue not constant in that Form, but change into the Form of the ordinary Kind.

HYSSOPUS minor sive Hispanica. *Dwarf Spanish Hyssop*. This *Spanish* Kind is a smaller and lower Sort, its Branches rise not so high as the Garden Hyssop, but bend a little downwards; the Leaves also being smaller and thicker, and of a fadder green Colour, and the Heads or Spikes are shorter, but the

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Flowers are purple, like the Garden Sort. *Lobel* calleth this Hyssop *Hyssopus parva angustis foliis*.

Hyssopus Coronata five *Comosa Clusii*. *Tufted Hyssop*. Tufted Hyssop is in Leaves, Flowers, and Manner of growing, somewhat like the common Garden Kind, but a little smaller and lower; the Leaves being of a paler green Colour, and the top Branches spreading a little broader, have shorter Spikes of Leaves and Flowers, growing as it were in Tufts, which hath caused the Name, and noted it for a Difference.

Hyssopus foliis crispis. *Curled Hyssop*. Curled Hyssop hath the Leaves curled or crumpled at the Edges, that each Leaf seemeth to be composed of many; and herein consisteth the chiefest Difference.

Hyssopus Montana. *Mountain wild Hyssop*. Mountain, or wild Hyssop, is very like unto the Garden Kind for the Manner of growing, but that the Leaves, which are not so many at a Joint, are somewhat harder and rougher, and a little hairy, and somewhat narrower also, which (as *Matthiolus* saith) being brought into Gardens, and there cherished, will in Time put off that Roughness, and become more mild and gentle; the Taste whereof is much more bitter, and nothing so hot or sweet as the common Kind; the Flowers and Seed are like the Garden Sort, both for Form and Colour.

Hyssopus Angustifolia Spicata. *Narrow-leaved Hyssop*. Narrow-leaved Hyssop is a fine Kind, and hath many slender, hard Stalks, whereon are set at Distances, as in the common Hyssop, many small, green Leaves, but longer and narrower than they, and ending in a longer Point; the Flowers grow at several Distances, as it were in Roundles, almost from the middle of the

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Stalk up to the Tops, of a bluish purple Colour, like the ordinary Kind, but much smaller, and so is the Seed; the Branches hereof will take Root, and grow, being laid into the Ground, the Root spreading much in the Earth.

Hyssopus foliis Origani. *Round-leaved Hyssop*. This Hyssop hath several hard, woody Stalks, whereon grow many small, and almost round Leaves one against another, but pointed at the Ends; the Heads or Spikes of Flowers are like unto the common Sort, of a bluish purple Colour; the Scent also differeth little from it.

Hyssopus, is in *Greek* ὕσσωπος, and we in *English* from thence call it *Hyssop*; the Plant so called is very well known in our Gardens, and is there either raised from Seeds sown in *March*, or from Slips or Cuttings planted in *March* or *April*; it loves a dry Soil; there are several Sorts of it, but none of them exceeding a Foot high with us in *England*, or any other Part of *Europe* that I know of, which I therefore take Notice of, because the Hyssop is so often mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, and is not rightly understood what it is, every Writer almost differing in Opinion concerning the Hyssop of the *Hebrews*. *Baubin* supposes our common *Rosemary* to be it, because, perhaps, this was an Aromatick like it; and the Stalks of the *Rosemary* were long enough to reach the Top of the Cross; whereas those of our common Hyssop were not. But as this remains yet undetermined, I shall offer two or three Conjectures which may tend to set this Matter to Rights. In the first Place, I suppose Hyssop might be a general Term used among the *Hebrews*, to denote any Plant that had a spicy Flavour; as the Word *Aroma* is a general Term for all sweet

sweet smelling Spices, and is not properly the Name of any particular Plant: And though we have now a Plant which we distinguish by the Name Hyfop, if we compare it with the several Plants which were supposed by the Ancients to have a Right to that Name, we shall find that ours is as different from any of theirs, as theirs are different from one another; only in this Particular, that all the Plants they have mentioned are of a spicy Flavour. This I take Notice of, because of that Place in the Scripture which mentions *Solomon's* Skill in Plants, That he knew all Plants, from the Cedar, to the Hyfop of the Wall. This seems to infer, that the Hyfop of the *Hebrews* was the smallest Plant, as the Cedar is there mentioned to signify the largest Plant. But this Hyfop does not agree with that which we find in the Evangelists, when they give us the Account of our Saviour's Passion. *St. Matthew*, Chap. xvii. ver. 48. it is said, They took a Sponge and filled it with Vinegar, and put it on a Reed, and gave him to drink; and *St. Mark*, Chap. xv. ver. 36. tells us, That one ran and filled a Sponge full of Vinegar, and put it on a Reed, and gave him to drink. *St. John*, Chap. xix. ver. 29. says, There was set a Vessel full of Vinegar, and they filled a Sponge with Vinegar, and put it upon Hyfop, and put it to his Mouth. Thus far the Evangelists, who all agree, if we read that Passage of *St. John*, They filled a Sponge with Hyfop and Vinegar, and put it to his Mouth, which is very likely the true meaning of that Passage, and perhaps is only mistaken by the Translators, because *St. John* does not mention the Reed, as the other Evangelists have done; and it was therefore sup-

posed, that Hyfop was mentioned there to supply the Place of the Reed; but if we look over the Works of the Ancients, we shall find, that the Liquors which were in use among them, were Wines, wherein some spicy Herb had been boiled or infused, for the more noble and better Sort; or else Oxycrate, which was a Mixture of Vinegar and Water, or Vinegar alone, wherein likewise some Sweet-Herb was put, for the use of the meaner Sort; and these Liquors bore the several Names of the Herbs or Plants that were put into them, as we find in *Columella*, Lib. XII. cap. 35. where he teaches us to make, *Vinum Absynthiten*, *Vinum Hyssopiten*, *Vinum Abrotonten*; and in another Chap. *Vinum Myrtiten*; and so the Oxycrates were distinguished by the several Herbs that were infused in them; and in our Time, we yet find something like that in Ale made with Gill or Ground-Ivy, which is called Gill only, and not Gill-Ale, &c.

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JACK by the Hedge, is *Alliaria*, which see.

JACEA, in *English*, *Knapweed*, and also by some called *Matfellen*, is a Plant which affords several Varieties, some of which are worthy a Place in our Gardens; they are all raised from Seeds sown in the Spring; there are some Figures of *Knapweeds* in *Gerrard*.

JACEA *Nigra vulgaris*. *Common Matfellen*, or *Knapweed*. The common *Knapweed* hath many long and somewhat broad, dark green Leaves, rising from the Root, somewhat deeply dented about the Edges, and sometimes a little rent or torn about the Edges in two or three Places, and somewhat hairy with-

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al; among which rise up a strong, round Stalk, four or five Foot high, divided into many small Branches, at the Tops whereof stand great, scaly, green Heads; and from the Middle of them, thrust forth a Number of dark purplish, red Thrums or Threds (and sometimes white, but very rarely) which after they are withered and past, there is found divers black Seed, lying in a great deal of Down, somewhat like unto Thistle-Seed, but smaller: The Root is white, hard and woody, with divers Fibres annexed thereunto, which perisheth not, but abideth with Leaves thereon all the Winter, and shooting out fresh every Spring.

JACEA Nigra Angustifolia. *Narrow leaved Knapweed.* This Knapweed hath a round, rough, green Stalk, about a Foot and a half high, whereon are set on each Side, narrow, rough, short, and somewhat hoary green Leaves, compassing it at the Bottom, and divided into some other Branches above, on each whereof standeth a scaly, whitish green Head; out of the Middle whereof rise many small, long Threds, like unto the former, but smaller, and of a pale reddish Colour, after which followeth small, black Seed, like the other: The Root is blackish, and parted into many small Fibres. Of this Sort also there is one, whose Stalk and Leaves are longer, smooth, and all hoary, soft and woolly.

JACEA Nigra humilis. *The smaller dwarf Knapweed.* This low Knapweed hath small, weak and round, hoary Stalks, about a Foot high, bending to the Ground, with Leaves thereon of an Inch in Breadth, and two in Length, not divided or dented about the Edges at all, but being a little rough and hoary as it were thereabouts, com-

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passing the Stalks at the Bottom; at the Tops whereof stand such like scaly Heads, as in the others, with purplish Threds or Thrums rising thereout, as in the rest.

JACEA montana Austriaca major. *The greater Mountain Hungarian Knapweed.* This greater Mountain Knapweed, is very like unto the former common wild Kind, being somewhat broad and long, dented about the Edges, and rough and hairy also, and of a dark green Colour; but those that grow upon the streaked Stalks, are still up higher, smaller, and more cut in on the Edges; the Heads that stand at the Tops of the Stalks, are not rough or hairy, but smooth and scaly, crackling if they be lightly touched, brownish upward, and whitish lower; the Flowers consist of many purple, whitish Leaves, cut in the Ends into five Slits or Divisions, like as those of the Cyanus, with many purplish, long Threds in the Middle, and a purple Stile in the Middle of them, besprinkled at the Head with a mealy Whiteness; the Seed that followeth, is like unto the other, but somewhat larger; the Root is also blackish and stringy, like the former, and abideth as the rest do.

JACEA montana Austriaca minor, *The lesser Mountain Hungarian Knapweed.* The lesser Hungarian Kind, is in most Things like the last, but that it groweth lower, and the Leaves and Stalks are not so hairy and rough, but smooth and hoary; the Flowers are of a paler purple Colour, and the Seed is not black, but of a whitish grey, or Ash-colour.

JACEA Austriaca latifolia villosa. *The greater hairy-headed Knapweed.* This greater hairy-headed Knapweed, hath many long and broad Leaves, larger than any of the former,

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former, softer, and whiter also, somewhat, not much, dented about the Edges, of a certain clammy or gummy Taste. *Thalium* saith it hath both Sharpness in Taste and Tenuity of Parts, so that he maketh it hot and dry in the second Degree, not without much Bitterness; from among which rise up divers cornered or streaked Stalks, about two Foot high, branched forth at the Tops, whereon stand usually three or four Heads close together, and sometimes but one, whose Scales end in such small, whitish, crooked, tangling Threds, that they seem like a Net cast over the Heads, out of which start purple Flowers, like the first, but larger; the Seed is not black, but greyish, like the last.

JACEA Angustifolia Austriaca flore albo. *The white, flowered Knapweed of Austria.* This Knapweed differeth not from the last in any Thing, but in the Flower, which is wholly white, and the Seed a little greyer.

JACEA Angustifolia Austriaca villosa Capite. *The lesser Hairy-beaded Knapweed.* This lesser Kind differeth not from the sixth, only in that it is lower, and the Leaves narrower; the Heads are netted like it, but hairy withal; the Flowers are purple, and the Seed black, and not grey like it.

JACEA Nigra vulgaris Laciniata. *The other common wild Knapweed.* This other wild Knapweed, that commonly groweth with us among Corn, very much, as well as in the Meads, groweth with greater and taller Stalks; the Leaves, both below and above upon them, are much divided on both Sides, even to the middle Rib, almost like the great Scabious of *Matthiolus*, but of a dark green Colour, and as rough, or rougher, than the former first, or common Kind; the

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scaly Heads, on the Tops of the Branches, are greater, and the Flowers larger, and of a deep red Colour; the Seed is like the other, and so are the Roots, blackish and hard, with many Fibres.

JACEA Cretica. The Knapweed of Candy. This Candy Knapweed hath many Leaves lying on the Ground, very much cut in on both Sides of them, unto the middle Rib; and each of those again cut into other smaller Pieces; from among which rise up crested, hard Stalks, two Foot high, whereon are set, at several joints, lesser, and less divided Leaves than those below; the Top of the Stalk is severed into sundry small Branches, with every one of them a scaly Head on them, thrusting forth the Flower, composed of many long Threds, of a purplish, and sometimes of a white Colour, each of them much jagged at the Ends, with a pale Stile or Pointel in the Middle of them, which being past, the Seed lieth in the like downy Matter, and is not unlike the former; the Root is thick, and somewhat great, with Fibres thereat.

JACEA Montana Narbonensis. The French Mountain Knapweed. This French Knapweed hath divers long Leaves, very much divided on both Sides, into other small, long, and narrow ones; but they are little or nothing again divided, of a light green Colour on the upper Side, and hoary white underneath, and a little rough or hard withal, somewhat like unto the yellow Knapweed, with prickly Heads; among which riseth up a round Stalk, somewhat rough also, about a Foot high, without many Branches, but bearing three or four scaly Heads at the Tops, with each of them a long, narrow, divided Leaf at the Foot, with divers purple Threds in the Middle,

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smelling sweet; after which cometh the Seed, not unlike the rest, but lesser; the Root is long and slender, and of a bitter Taste.

JACEA Montana Candidissima. *The hoary, white Mountain Knapweed.* This hoary, white Knapweed, sendeth forth from a thick, woody Root, divers winged Leaves, lying upon the Ground round about it, very much rent or torn on both Sides, into many small Leaves, which are each of them deeply dented on the Edges, somewhat like unto the Leaves of Stæbe, or jagged Scabious, all covered over with a hoary, white Cotton or Wooll, or as it were sprinkled with Flower or Meal; from whence riseth up a crested, white, hoary Stalk, about a Foot, or a Cubit high, scarce having any Leaves thereon to the Top, where it beareth only two or three scaly Heads, like the others, with purple Threds rising out of the Middle of them; the Seed is like the rest.

JACEA Humilis Hieracii folio. *Low Knapweed, with torn Leaves.* This small Knapweed hath many small and narrow, long Leaves, unevenly cut in or gashed on the Edges, but blunt, or somewhat round at the Ends of every Division, as at the Point End also; from among which rise up weak Stalks, not able to stand upright, but leaning down to the Ground, of about a Foot high, with some smaller Leaves on them; and at the Tops small scaly Heads, like unto the others, out of which thrusteth the Flower, very like unto the Cyanus or Corn-Flower, but of a whitish blue purple Colour, somewhat obscure or sullen, and sometimes white; the Seed that followeth, is not unlike the rest; the Root is thick and long.

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JACEA alia pumila Narbonensis. *The Pine-apple beaded Thistle, or Knapweed.* This small French Plant groweth sometimes in the natural Places, without any Stalk, bearing its Cone or Pine-apple-like Head, so near the Ground, that scarce any Part of a Stalk can be seen under it, and sometimes, and in the same Grounds also, it will bear a round, hollow Stalk, of an Hand's Breadth or two, or a Foot high, having divers Leaves thereon, cut on both Sides into many narrow, short Pieces, green on the upper Side, and hoary underneath; at the Top of the Stalk standeth only one large, round and long, great Head, bigger than becometh the Smallness of the Plant, resembling the Cone or Pine-apple, delicately set with Scales at the End, and bright-shining white, from hence to the Bottom of them; from the Middle whereof rise up divers purple Threds, as in the other Sorts; after which come small Seeds, wrapped in much Down, as the rest are, and like unto the former Knapweeds, but blackish; the Root is blackish on the outside, and whitish within, of the Bigness of one's little Finger.

JACEA Laciniata alba. *Jagged, white Knapweed.* This white Knapweed hath the Stalk set with many very much jagged Leaves, from the Bottom branching forth on all Sides, with lesser and less jagged Leaves up to the Tops, where on the several small Stalks stand such like scaly Heads as the other before have, but with fine white Threds rising out of them; the Root is long and threddy, and spreadeth somewhat under Ground.

JACEA montana minima lutea. *Yellow Mountain Knapweed.* This Mountain Knapweed hath divers Leaves next the Root, about three Inches long, cut into many Divisions

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fions on both Sides, and each of them again into smaller, but somewhat thick and fleshy, small also, but ending in a sharp Point; the Stalk is small, scarce a Foot high, bearing a greater scaly Head than the Smallness of the Plant should seem to bear, with a Gold yellow Flower in the Middle, and the outward Leaves lying downwards, and compassing them; after which come forth small Seed, wrapped in Down, like others, but smaller; the Root is somewhat thick, hairy at the Head, and parted into Fibres.

JACEA Lutea Capitulis Spinosis. *Yellow Knapweed, with prickly Heads.* This yellow Knapweed hath a few Leaves next the Ground, much rent or torn on the Edges, into many unequal Parts, some bigger, and others lesser, of a greyish, or overworn green Colour, and of a little acid or sour Taste; among which riseth up a Stalk about two or three Foot high, branched forth into some few, but not into very many Branches, set with some smaller, and more divided Leaves on them; and at the Foot of the Branches, the Tops of the Branches and Stalks, are each of them furnished with a great scaly Head, set round about with small and sharp white Prickles, and out of the Middle thereof rise many Threds, of a pale, but fullen yellow Colour, which abide in Flower a good while; and when they are past, the Seed is wrapped in a deal of white, flocky, or downy Matter, of a whitish or Ash-colour; the Root is long and white, and as sweet almost as the Root of Erin-gus, or Sea-Holly, but creepeth very much and far under Ground, springing up again in divers Places. This in the hottest Countries, yieldeth among the Flowers, a small, reddish Grain, like unto

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Gum Tragacanth, but I could never observe it in our Country.

JACEA Lutea Spinosa Apula. *The Thorny-headed Knapweed of Naples.* This yellow Knapweed of Naples, is in most Things so like the former yellow, that if it be not the same, it differeth but little from it, which consisteth chiefly in these Things; the Root is woody, as *Columna*, who so describeth it, saith, covered with a rugged Bark, whose Head hath many blackish Hairs, as the Ribs and Veins of the last Year's Leaves, and the first Leaves that spring up are smooth and whole, like unto a Dock, but those that follow after, are divided into many Parts, like unto Radish Leaves, but larger, and somewhat like unto the great Centory Leaves; the crested or streaked Stalk riseth to be three Foot high, somewhat hairy, as the latter Leaves are; at the Head whereof, which divideth not it self into above two or three Branches, groweth on every one a scaly green Head; the Edges and Tops of whose Scales, are somewhat cut in, and set with sharp, yellowish Thorns, and many yellowish Threds coming out of the Heads; the Seed, that followeth, is white and flat, lying in a purplish Down.

JACEA purpurea Supina Capitulis Spinosis. *The purple-flowered Knapweed, with prickly Heads.* This purple Knapweed traileth with its great long Branches upon the Ground, having whitish Films or Skins on each Side of them, extending to two or three Yards in Length, branched forth again into sundry other Stems or Stalks, whereon grow large and long Leaves, much cut in on the Sides, and of a whitish green Colour; at the Ends of the Branches stand larger, scaly Heads than the former, and green, with cruel sharp

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Thorns or Pricks upon them, ready to pierce their Legs that im providently pass by it; out of the Middle whereof start many purple Threds, and in them, after the Flower is past, small whitish Seed, little bigger than the Seed of Cyanus, or the Bottles of some, called the Corn-Flower; the Root is very great, thick, white and fleshy, spreading divers great and long Branches, but not creeping within the Ground, as the former doth.

JACEA Montana purpurea echinato Capite. *The purple, Mountain, thorny-headed Knapweed.* This Mountain Knapweed of *Austria*, hath divers soft, narrow, green Leaves, not hard or rough, like the common wild Sorts, more cut in on the Edges, and into lesser Parts, somewhat like unto the Leaves of *Calcitrapa*, or *Carduus Stellatus*; the Stalk, that riseth up about two Foot high, being crested or streaked, is divided at the Top into divers Branches, spreading in Breadth more than in Length, with many long, scaly Heads here and there set thereon; the Tops or Ends of whose Scales end in small Pricks, but not so long and sharp as those of the fore-said Thistle, and more forked or divided; the Flowers whereof are purple Threds, like the other Knapweeds; the Root thrusteth down deep into the Ground, like as that Thistle doth, with many small Fibres hanging thereat.

JACEA flore albo Capite longis Aculeis Spinoso. *The white, thorny-headed Knapweed.* This prickly Knapweed sendeth forth a rough, hoary Stalk, about two Foot high, whose first Leaves at the Bottom, are set with thick, white, soft Hairs; but the rest that follow, are somewhat long, and two Inches broad, thick, rough, and deeply dented about the Edges, and long also, cut into many Pieces, with

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white Veins running through them; at the Tops of the Branches stand the Heads, made of many Scales, sharp up to the Top, like unto a Pine-Apple, the Ends of whose Scales are long, strait, sharp, yellowish Thorns, and the Edges of them set with white Hairs, like Bristles; from the Middle of the Head starteth up many long, whitish Leaves, divided or cut in at the Ends; the Seed is like that of the *Spanish Saffron*, but greater than the ordinary; the Root is white and brittle, easy to be broken, made of many Strings or thick Fibres, folding one within another, yet covered with a brownish Skin or Bark.

JACEA Laciniata Sonchi folio. *Thorny Knapweed, with Sowthistle Leaves.* The Leaves, that first shoot forth of this Knapweed, are very variable, for some of them are round, standing upon long Footstalks; others afterwards are more and more gashed on the Edges, and those especially upon the Branches, much more divided, and are so hard and rigid, that if they be a little bowed or folded together, they will break with a Noise or Crack; the Stalk for the most part is round, and standeth in part upright, but being loaden with Heads, bendeth down to the Ground, divided into sundry Branches, and set with scaly Heads, whose Points being green at the first, are purplish afterwards; and on every of them seven small Thorns, set together on the one Side, somewhat like an half Star, the middle one being the largest and the longest; the Flower, after a long Time, sheweth its self to consist of many long and hollow Threds, of an excellent purple Colour, whose Tops are broad, and parted into some Dents; the Bottom being very small, narrow and whitish, the broad

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broad cut open Ends of the Flowers are of the deepest purple or red Colour; the Seed is small, grey and long, like unto those of the Cyanus or the Blue-Bottle; the Root is long and threddy, covered with a brownish Skin or Bark, and very brittle withal; this doth somewhat resemble the *Jacea Marina Boëtica* following.

JACEA Montana incana Laciniata Capitulis Hispidis. *Hoary Mountain Knapweed.* This small Knapweed hath a round, hoary Stalk, half a Foot high, with many hoary, rough and prickly, narrow and long Leaves, somewhat torn on the Edges, at the Foot or Bottom thereof; but those that rise up with the Stalk, are deeper cut in, and the Ends sharp and prickly; at the Top whereof, which is sometimes divided, standeth a small Head, composed of prickly Scales, whose Ends are crooked Threds; the Flower is purple, like the common Sort, but much lesser; the Root redish and threddy.

JACEA Tomentoso Capitulo Spinoso. *The woolly, white Knapweed.* This woolly Knapweed, hath a white, woolly Stalk, scarce a Foot high, but divided into Branches from the very Bottom, having short and narrow Leaves thereon, cut or divided into three or five, or seven Parts or Pieces, somewhat round-pointed; so white and woolly, that it seemeth as if it were strowed over with Meal; the small Heads, at the Tops of the Branches, are composed of many Scales, ending in sharp, reddish Thorns, what Flower it bore was not observed.

JACEA Marina Boëtica. *The Spanish, Sea Knapweed.* This Spanish Knapweed, hath many long, narrow Leaves, unevenly dented or waved on the Edges, thick, fleshy and brittle, with a little

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Hairiness, and of an overworn, dark green Colour; among which rise low, weak Stalks, with such like Leaves as grow below, but smaller, bearing at the Top but very few Flowers, of a bright reddish purple Colour, like in Form unto the Corn-Flowers, but much larger, with many Threds or Thrums in the Middle, of the same Colour, standing up higher than any of the former, which riseth out of a scaly, great Head, set all over with small, sharp (but harmless) white Pricks, many growing together; the Seeds are blackish, like the Knapweeds, but larger; the Root is great and thick, growing down deep, fleshy, and full of a slimy Juice, easy to be broken, blackish without, whitish within, and enduring long.

JACEA Babylonica. *The great prickly Knapweed of Babylon.* This Plant beareth Leaves like those of the *Acanthium*, or the *white Cotton Thistle*, being about a Foot and a half long, and more than an Hand's Breadth broad in the Middle thereof, somewhat hoary and rough in handling, compassed all about the Edges with small, sharp Prickles, having at the Bottom of the Leaves, some torn Pieces on each Side thereof, three or four Inches long, which growing small to the Point, ended in a Spine, the middle Rib being somewhat great and rough, from whence many Veins ran through the Leaf. Thus much, and no more, we can say of this Plant.

JACINTHS, or *Hyacinths*, which see.

JACOBÆA, in *English*, *Ragwort*, is of different Sorts; we have some which grow wild, and are seldom brought into the Garden, but the *Sea Ragwort*, or *Jacobæa Marina*, is an old *Green-House Plant*, though it will endure to be Abroad

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Abroad in the sharpest Frosts; there are also some other Kinds which are met with in the Gardens of the curious, which are Perennial, and make a good Shew; these may be all raised from Seeds sown in *March* and *April*; and the Perennial Kinds may also be raised from Slips or Cuttings at the same Season. This Plant is also called *James-wort*.

JACOBÆA vulgaris major. *The greater common Ragwort*. The greater common Ragwort, hath many large and long, dark green Leaves, lying on the Ground, very much rent and torn on the Sides, into many Pieces; from among which riseth up sometimes but one, and sometimes two or three-square, or crested, blackish or brownish Stalks, three or four Foot high, sometimes branched, bearing divers such like Leaves upon them at several Distances unto the Tops, where it brancheth forth into many Stalks, bearing yellow Flowers, consisting of divers Leaves, set as a Pale or Border, with a dark yellow Thrum in the Middle, which abide a great while; but in the End, growing full ripe, are turned into Down, and with the small, blackish, grey Seed, carried away with the Wind; the Root is made of many Fibres, some greater and others lesser, whereby it is firmly fastened into the Ground, and abideth many Years.

JACOBÆA vulgaris minor. *The lesser common Ragwort*. This Ragwort is very like the precedent, so that many that are not skilful or curious in the Observation of Plants, do over-pass it, as judging it but the same with the former; the chiefest Differences are these; it usually riseth not so high; the Leaves are not so finely jagged, nor of so sad a green Colour, but rather somewhat whitish, soft and

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woolly, and the Flowers are usually paler, yet in many alike.

JACOBÆA latifolia Pannonica prima. *The first Hungarian, broad-leaved Ragwort*. The first Leaves of this Ragwort, that lie next the Root, upon the Ground, are round almost, and larger than those that grow upon the Stalk, which have many small Pieces or Jags at the Bottoms of them, whose Ends are longer, and not so round, and still more jagged as they grow up higher, and the highest most jagged, very like unto the highest Leaves of the Ragwort, yet all of them notched or dented about the Edges; at the Top of the Stalk, which is about two Foot high, break forth many Branches of Flowers, greater than the former, but yellow, in the same Manner, and give such Seed as is carried away with the Down; the Root is great and white, with many Fibres, abiding as well as the first.

JACOBÆA latifolia Pannonica altera. *The other broad-leaved, Hungarian Ragwort*. This Ragwort is somewhat like the other, as *Clusus* saith, but greater, having larger Leaves, and more pointed, whitish or hoary underneath, and with fewer Pieces of Leaves or Ears at the Bottom of them, and more finely dented about the Edges; the Flowers are large and yellow, like the other.

JACOBÆA angustifolia Pannonica laciniata. *Smooth-leaved Ragwort*. This unjagged Ragwort, hath somewhat broad and long Leaves lying next the Root, not jagged or divided at all, but slightly dented on the Edges, of a pale green Colour, soft, and a little woolly withal; but those that grow on the crested Cubit-high Stalk, are narrower and longer, compassing it at the Foot of them; the highest Leaves are smallest and narrowest,

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narrowest, where the Flowers standing above them, are set as it were in a Tuft or Umbel, four or five together, which while they are Buds, and not blown open, are of a dark reddish Colour, but being blown open, the Pale or Border of Leaves are of a yellowish red, or Orange Colour on the upper Side, and reddish underneath, parted or dented at the Ends, the middle Thrum being of a fair, Gold, yellow Colour, which turn into Down, and together with the Seed is carried away with the Wind; the Root is like the other, and continueth also.

JACOBÆA rotundifolia incana. *Round leaved, hoary Ragwort.* The Root of this Ragwort is brownish, and composed of long Strings, as the other Sorts are; from whence rise divers thick, and somewhat round Leaves, green on the upper Side, but very hairy, and hoary white underneath, of two Inches long a-piece, and an Inch and half broad, with a short Foot-stalk underneath, and dented about the Edges; the Stalk, which is about a Foot high, hath but few Leaves thereon, and those very narrow and long, at the Tops whereof stand large yellow Flowers, like unto the Scorzonera, or Vipers-Grass; the Seed hath not been observed.

JACOBÆA marina five Cineraria vulgaris. *The common Sea Ragwort.* The Ragwort that groweth in our Island, near the Sea-side, hath hard crested Stalks, about two Foot high, all hoary or white, whereon grow hoary, white Leaves, much jagged or cut into divers Parts, each Part of them broader than any of our wild Ragworts, and somewhat stiff, but yet soft in handling; the Tops of the Stalks are furnished with divers Flowers, whose Cups or Husks are hoary, as the rest of the Plant

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is, but the Flower it self is of a pale yellow Colour, with a brownish Thrum in the Middle, which turns into Down, and with the Seed is carried away with the Wind; the Root is long, and more woody than the other, with divers small Fibres thereat.

JACOBÆA marina altera seu minor. *The lesser Sea Ragwort.* The other Sea Ragwort groweth lesser and lower than the former, yet the Leaves are longer, and much divided or cut into many jagged Leaves, each Jag being rounder pointed than the other, of a greyish, or Ash-colour green above, and very white underneath; the Flowers are many that grow at the Tops of the hard, woody, hoary, white Stalks, which are three or four Foot high sometimes, and branched, but smaller, and of a dun, or darker yellow than the other, and the middle Thrum browner also, which abide in Flower two whole Months at the least, before they fall away, turning at last into Down, as the other.

JACOBÆA maritima five Cineraria latifolia. *Broad leaved, Sea Ragwort.* This Sea Ragwort sendeth from the Root divers round Stalks, about a Foot and a half high, very hoary and woolly, divided into divers Branches, the lower Leaves whereof are somewhat round and jagged, as a Colewort, each Part being as it were waved about the Edges, and each Leaf being about four Inches broad, and a Foot long, together with the Foot-stalk, of a dark green Colour on the upper Side, and hoary white underneath, and soft in handling; the Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches, upon longer and slenderer Foot-stalks, whose Cups or Husks are hoary, and the Flowers themselves greater and paler than in the former Sorts, the middle

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middle Thrum being of a Gold yellow Colour, which after they are ripe, are turned into Down, and with the Seed blown away with the Wind.

JAMBOS, in *English*, *Blood-red Pears*, or *Crimson Pears* of India, is the Fruit of a large Tree, whose Body and Branches are covered with a greyish Bark; the Leaves are smooth and large, with a thick middle Rib, their upper Side of a dark green Colour, and the under Side of a paler green; the Flowers are of a reddish purple Colour, and the Fruit is fashioned like a Pear, and of a curious crimson Colour, of a delicious Flavour, and excellent Scent, being a Stone somewhat like a Peach Stone, but smooth, from which we may raise the Tree by planting the Stone in February in a Pot, and plunging the Pot in a Bed of Tanners Bark; it must have a Stove in the Winter; it grows about Malabar, where it is known by the Name Jambolin and Jambos. The *Arabians* and *Persians* call it Tupha and Tuphat; and in *Turkey* it is called Alma, and is there eat plentifully; there is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

JAMES-WORT, or Ragwort, is *Jacobæa*, which see.

JASMINE. See *Jasminum*.

JASMINUM, is also called *Gessaminum*, and in *English*, *Jasmine*, and *Jessamine*, is a Tribe of Plants which is very ornamental in our Gardens, and especially to our Green-Houses; of these we have the common white Sort, the common yellow, and the *Virginian* yellow *Jessamine*, all which will stand abroad with us, and may be raised from Cuttings and Layers, in February or September or October; besides these, we have the *Spanish* or *Catalonian* Jasmine, with white single Flowers, and one which is

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called the Double flowered *Catalonian* Jasmine, but I think without good Reason; for tho' it now and then brings a Flower or two with a Leaf or Petal more than ordinary, yet that is not enough to distinguish it as a double Flower. There is also the *Brasil* or *Azores* white Jasmine, and the yellow *Indian* Jasmine; all these are Green-House Plants, and may either be grafted upon our common Sorts in March, or be inarched upon them in May, for which Use we should have a great many of them in Pots, our common white for the white Jasmynes, and the yellow for the *Indian* yellow: And we may also inoculate one upon the other, or raise them from the Berries, to be sown in March and April, in Hot-Beds. These may likewise be encreased by Layers and Cuttings; the Cuttings to be planted in fresh Cow-Dung. There is likewise the *Arabian* Jasmine with single Flowers, and one with double Flowers, which blow very large and full of Leaves, and are very sweet-scented. These also may be raised from Layers and Cuttings, and be encreased by grafting or inarching upon the common white Jasmine; and if the Leaves of the common white Jasmine happen to be tinged or variegated, but especially with yellow, the Leaves of the other Jasmine grafted upon them, will also become variegated. I think it necessary to give the *Arabian* Jasmine a Stove in the Winter; the Coffee-tree also appears to be a Jasmine, and I am of Opinion it may be encreased both by Layers, and by being inarched upon the common white Jasmine. We have likewise the *Maxehibile*, or *American* Scarlet Jasmine, as it is called from the scarlet Flowers which it brings; it is of two Sorts, one bringing smaller Flowers than the other; these

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these are hardy enough to stand abroad, and may be raised from Cuttings and Layers, either in November or February. There are Cuts of these in *Parkinson*, and in Dr. *Commelin's Works*.

IBERIS, and also Cardamantica, from the Greek ἰβερὶς & καρδαμάντις; and also Nasturtium Sylvestre, and in *English*, *Sciatica Cresses*; there is another Sort of Sciatica Cress, which *Dioscorides* calls Lepidium, which see under that Word. This Sort of Cress grows wild, in dry Places, and in Rubbish and Stone-Walls; it is somewhat like our common Garden Cress; it may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring; there is a Figure of it in *Parkinson*.

IBISCUS, according to some Writers, is Althæa.

ICHOGRAPHY, signifies a Ground-Plot.

IDÆUS Dactylus, is Pæonia, which see.

IDÆA Cerasus of Theophrastus.

JECORARIA, i. e. Hepatica.

JEWS-THORN, or Christ's-thorn, is Paliurus.

JERUSALEM-SAGE, or Cowslips of *Jerusalem*, or Lung-wort, is Pulmonaria, which see.

JERUSALEM Artichokes, is Batatas de Canada of *Parkinson*, or Canada Potatoes, are the Roots of a Plant, which grows in most Particulars like what the Gardeners now-a-days call the *Sun-flower*, but the Roots are large and durable in many Things, like a Potatoe Root, but sweeter to the Taste, and not so mealy as the Potatoe; these are propagated by the Roots in the Spring, which may be planted a Foot asunder in the coursest Ground.

IGNAME & Inhame, is a Sort of Potatoe mentioned by *Scaliger*.

ILEX, in *English*, the *Ever-green Oak*, is a Plant of great Beauty,

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and of good Use for Timber; it grows plentifully in *Italy*, the South Part of *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, from whence we may have the Acorns, which should be dry when they are put up, and be mixt then with dry Sand; the proper Time to send for them, is in *August*, that our Correspondents Abroad may secure them before they are devoured by the Swine. The Cork-Tree is of this Sort, but is a very slow Grower; however they will do very well in *England*, as well as every Sort of the Evergreen Oak, which I have been the Occasion of making so familiar with us, that upwards of Eighty Bulbels of Acorns have been imported for planting in *England* within the last seven Years, now Anno 1724. We should always set these Acorns, as well as those of our common Oak, in the Places where they are to remain. If when we receive the Acorns from Abroad, the Weather is open, we should immediately plant them; but the best Time to set them is in the Spring, but if we do transplant them, the best Time for that Work is at *Midsummer*. I have treated at large of this Tree in my *New Improvements of Gardening*, and in my *Monthly Works*.

ILLECEBRA, or Sedum tertium of *Dioscorides*, is in *English*, *Wall Pepper*, or the *smaller Stoncrop Pepper*; there is a very good Figure of it in *Parkinson*; every little Bit of it will grow, if we set it at any Time of the Year in fine light Earth.

IMPERATORIA, also called Astrantia, in *English*, *Master-wort*, is a Plant of good Use in Physick, and is frequently cultivated in our Gardens, but makes no fine Appearance; however, it may be encreased by dividing the Roots in *March*; there is a good Cut of it in *Parkinson*.

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To **INARCH**, is to inlay a Branch of a growing Tree into another growing Tree; this is in other Terms *Grafting by Approach*, and was much practised by the Ancients; it was performed two Ways, one was by chusing two young Branches, one of one Tree, and the other of another Tree; and after cutting off the Bark from one Side of each of them, to lay the naked Sides of the Branches together, and tie them till they had taken fast hold of one another, and then cut which of them from the Tree we think proper; the other Way is to cut off the Head of the Stock, and paring off a little of the Bark, on one Side, near the Top, make a slit cross the Top of the Stock about half an Inch downright, and then chusing a Branch or Shoot just of the same Bigness if possible of the Tree, which we would encrease, and bending it down to the Stock, pare off a little of the Bark on one Side, and slit the Branch upwards through the Middle, about half an Inch, so that it makes a Tongue or Wedge fit to be placed in the Incision which we made on the Top of the Stalk, and then tie them close with Bais, and clay it over. This Work is generally done in *May*, while the Trees are growing, and may be cut off in *August*.

INCENCE-WORT, or Great Lavender Cotton, is *Abrotanum femina Magnum*, *Park*. See *Abrotanum*.

INDIAN Cresses, is *Nasturtium Indicum*, which see.

INDIAN Millet, is *Milium Indicum Maximum*. See *Maiz*.

INDIAN Panick, is *Panicum Indicum*, which see.

INDIAN Poplar, is *Populus rotundifolia Americana*. See *Populus*.

INDIAN Reed, *Arundo Indica*, or *Harundo Indica*, which see.

INDIGO, is called *Glaustum Indi-*

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cum, and *Anil* and *Nill*, in *English*, *Indian Wood*, and *Blue Weed*, and *Indigo*, is a Shrub growing plentifully in *Jamaica*, and the hotter Parts of *America*, and is therefore nursed up with us in our Stoves; it has winged Leaves, but makes but an indifferent Figure; it is raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, upon hot Beds; the Leaves of this steep'd in Water till they rot, makes that strong blue Colour which we call *Stone blue*.

INGA, and *Ingara Indorum*, is *Affadulcis*, which see.

INGUINA and *Inguinalis*. See *After Atticus*.

INGUINARIA *Plinii*, is *Agrimone*, which see.

INOCULATION, or Budding or Eneyeing, or Emplastration, are all one, saving that the Emplastration of the Ancients was, taking a large Piece of Bark from a Tree whereon were many Buds, and laying it upon a Branch where they would have it, they marked its Figure upon the Branch, and then cutting out as much Bark as would make room for the Piece of bearing Bark, they fix'd it on the Tree, and with a kind of Mortar that they prepared, covered the wounded Parts; but our Budding is done another Way, we slit the Bark of our Stock about an Inch and half downright, and then cut it cross the Top, so as to make our Incision resemble a Roman T. Then we raise the Bark from the Wood of the Stock, and having provided a bearing Shoot, we cut off a fair Bud, with some of the Bark beneath and above it, and separating it from the Wood, we slip the whole into the Incision of our Stock, and tie it with Bais; but as soon as we find our Bud begins to swell, we must untie it, and cut off all the Plant that is above it.

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it. This is always done when the Bark will slip from the Wood.

INSERO, ERE, to graff or insert, is either done by cutting off the Top of a Stalk Horizontically, and then making an Incision down-right in it, or by cutting a Stock in the same Manner, and sloping it off a Piece of the Bark on any Side, and then flitting the Stock down, so as to make a kind of Tongue to match with the Cion or Graff, which must also be prepared in the same Manner, and so fixed, that the Tongue in one may close with the Tongue of the other, and the Barks also join. This is what is called *Whip-Grafting*; and the Cion of the other, which is *Cleft-Grafting*, must be made like a Wedge to put into the Cleft. See more of this under the Word *Terebration*.

INSOLATION, signifies exposing to the Sun. Mr. Evelyn.

INTERNODIUM, is in *English*, in the *Botanical Phrase*, the *Space between two Joints*, such as we may observe in the Stalk or Straw of Wheat or other Corn.

INTERLUCATION, is thinning and disbranching of a Wood. Mr. Evelyn.

INTIBAS, or Intibus, or Intibum, and Intubum, is *Endivia*, which see.

INUL, is *Enula Campana*, which see.

INTURIS of *Gaza*, is *Capparis*, which see.

JOB'S Tears, is *Lacryma Jobi*, which see.

St. JOHN'S-WORT, is *Hypericum*, which see.

Sweet JOHNS. See *Armerius*.

JOSEPH'S Flowers, or Goat's Beard, or Go to Bed at Noon, or Noon-Tide, and Star of *Jerusalem*, is *Tragopogon*, which see.

JONTHLASPI luteo flore Inca-

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num, Montanum, *δισκοειδης* of *Columna*, is the *Thlaspi Montanum luteum majus* of *Parkinson*, in *English*, the *greater yellow Thlaspi*, or *Treacle Mustard*. This Plant is figured in *Parkinson*; it is raised of Seed sown in the Spring; all the other Treacle Mustards are ordered like this, but see more under the Word *Thlaspi*.

JOVIS Barba Frutex, is a Shrub growing wild in *Italy*, whose Leaves shine like Silver, for which Reason it is called in *English*, the *Silver Bush*; it has long been a Plant in the *English Green-Houses*, but I suppose it will bear our Winters, if we set it abroad. This Barba Jovis has small winged Leaves, which holds all the Year about, and brings beautiful yellow Flows, and ripens its Seed freely, so that I have raised several Plants of it from Seeds that have ripened in *England*; and I am persuaded that it would make good low Hedges in our Gardens. We sow the Seeds in *March*; the present Custom is to house it with the Myrtles and less tender Greens.

JOVIS flos, or *Diotanthos*, is *Lychnis Coronaria Sativa*, which see.

JOVIS Glans, i. e. *Juglans*, which see.

JOYNT or Knot of any Plant, is *Geniculum*, which see.

IRIO, i. e. *Erysimum*, which see.

IRINGUS and Iringum, is *Eryngium*, which see.

IRIS Bulbosa, in *English*, *Bulbous Flower-de-luce*, or *de lis*, or *Bulbous Iris*, which is the most common Name among the Gardeners, of which we have the greater and the lesser, both which have great Varieties in the Colours of their Flowers. I remember one Instance of a Parcel of the larger Sort that were raised from Seeds at *Putney*, by Mr. *Greenbill*,

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Greenhill, which produced the finest Varieties I ever saw; and I would advise every one to raise Seedlings, where they have a little Variety to begin with. The Seed should be sown in *September*, and will blow the fourth Year. We may take the Roots out of the Ground as soon as the Seed is ripe, and then we may take off the Encrease; and we must note, that these Roots should not remain above three Weeks at most out of the Ground, for the Roots will be injured by it, and half the Encrease will be lost; they love a light Soil.

IRIS Tuberosa, in *English*, *Tuberous Flower-de-luce*, or *Tuberous Iris*, or *Flag Iris*, is a Plant which likewise affords us great Varieties; of these we have some dwarf Kinds, which flower very plentifully early in the Spring, particularly the *Persian Iris*, and the small blue. Of the large Kinds, the *Iris Chalcedonica*, or *Iris Susiana major*, in *English*, the *Chalcedonian Iris*, is the most strange and surprising; they are all increased by dividing their Roots in *August* or *September*, and I am persuaded we might expect good Varieties from Seeds sown in *September*. There are some Sorts which grow in the Waters, and in marshy Ground, which we may transplant either in the Spring, or in Autumn, if we have Water-Tubs or artificial Bogs ready prepared for them, or such natural Places as are fitting for their Growth. See Water-Tubs. The best Way of Transporting these, is by putting their Roots in Bladders filled with Water, mixed with a little Earth; we may carry them safe two or three hundred Miles.

IRIS bulbosa prima latifolia Clusii. *Clusius his first great bulbous Flower-de-luce*. This Flower-

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de-luce hath divers long Leaves, not stiff like all the other, but soft and greenish on the upper Side, and whitish underneath; among which rise up sometimes several small, short, slender Stalks, and sometimes but one, not above half a Foot high, bearing at the Top one Flower a-piece, somewhat like unto a Flower-de-luce, consisting of nine Leaves, whereof those three that stand upright, are shorter and more closed together than in other Sorts of Flower-de-luces; the other three that fall down, turn up their Ends a little; and those three, that in other Flower-de-luces cover them at the Bottom, stand like the upright Leaves of other Flower-de-luces, but are parted into two Ends, like unto two small Ears: The whole Flower is of a fair blue, or pale Sky-colour in most, with a long Stripe in the Middle of each of the three falling Leaves; and in some white, but more seldom; the Root is reasonably great, round and white, under the blackish Coats where-with it is covered, having many long, thick, white Roots instead of Fibres, which make them seem to be Asphodil Roots; the Flower is very sweet.

IRIS bulbosa Persica. *The Persian bulbous Flower-de-luce*. This *Persian Flower-de-luce* is somewhat like unto the former, both in Root and in Leaf, but that the Leaves are shorter and narrower; and the Flower being much about the same Fashion, is of a pale blue rufetish Colour; each of the three lower falling Leaves are almost wholly of a brown purple Colour, with a yellow Spot in the Middle of them; this, as it is very rare, seldom beareth Flowers with us.

IRIS bulbosa major five Anglica cœrulea. *The blue English bulbous Flower-de-luce*. The bulbous Flower-de-luce

de-luce riseth up early, even in *January* oftentimes, with five or six long and (narrow; in Comparison of any great Breadth, but in regard of the other Kind) broad, whitish green Leaves, crested or streaked on the Back-side, and half round, being hollow, like a Trough or Gutter, white all along the Inside of the Leaf, and blunt at the End; among which riseth up a stiff, round Stalk, a Cubit, or two Foot high, at the Top whereof, out of a skinny Husk, cometh forth one or two Flowers, consisting of nine Leaves a-piece, three whereof that are turned downwards, are larger and broader than the other, having in each of them a yellowish Spot about the Middle of the Leaf; other three are small, hollow, ridged or arched, covering the lower Part next the Stalk of those falling Leaves, turning up their Ends, which are divided into two Parts; other three stand upright, and are very small at the Bottom of them, and broader towards the Top; the whole Flower is of a fair blue Colour; after the Flowers are past, come up three square Heads, somewhat long, and lank or loose, containing in them round, yellowish Seed, which, when it is ripe, will rattle by the shaking of the Wind in the dry Husks; the Root of this Kind is greater and longer than any of the smaller Kinds with narrow Leaves, covered with divers brown Skins, which seem to be fraught with long Threds, like Hairs, especially at the small or upper End of the Root, which Thing you shall not find in any of the smaller Kinds.

Iris bulbosa major purpurea & purpuro-violacea. The paler or deeper purple great bulbous Flower-de-luce. These purple Flower-de-luces differ not from the last described, either in Root or Leaf;

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the chiefest Difference consisteth in the Flowers, which in these are somewhat larger than in the former, and in the one of a deep blue, or Violet-purple Colour; and in the other of a deep purple Colour, in all other Things alike.

There is also another, in all other Things like unto the former, but only in the Flower, which is of a pale or bleak blue, which we call an Ash-colour.

Iris bulbosa major purpurea variegata sive striata. The great purple, strip'd, bulbous Flower-de-luce. There is another of the purple Kind, whose Flower is purple, but with some Veins or Stripes of a deeper Violet-colour, diversly running through the whole Leaves of the Flower.

And another of that bleak, blue, or Ash-colour, with Lines and Veins of purple in the Leaves of the Flowers, some more or less than other.

And again, another, whose Flower is of a purple Colour, like unto the second, but that round about the yellow Spot, in the Middle of each of the three falling Leaves (as is usual in all the bulbous Flower-de-luces), there is a Circle of pale blue, or Ash-colour; the rest of the Leaf remaining purple, as the other Part of the Flower is.

Iris bulbosa major flore rubente. The great Peach-coloured, bulbous Flower-de-luce. There is another of these greater Kinds, more rare than any of the former, not differing in Root, Leaf or Flower, from the former, but only that the Flower in this is of a pale reddish purple Colour, coming somewhat near unto the Colour of a Peach Blossom.

Iris bulbosa major sive latifolia alba. The great, white, bulbous Flower-de-luce. The great white
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bulbous Flower-de-luce, riseth not up so early out of the Ground, as the blue or purple doth, but about a Month or more after, whose Leaves are somewhat larger and broader than of the others; the Stalk is thicker and shorter, bearing usually two very large and great Flowers, one flowering a little before the other, yet oftentimes both in Flower together in the End, of a bleak, bluish white Colour, which we call a Silver Colour, while they are in the Bud, and before they be blown open, but then of a purer white, yet with an Eye or Shew of that Silver Colour remaining in them, the three falling Leaves being very large, and having that yellow Spot in the Middle of each of them; the Seeds are likewise enclosed in Heads, like unto the blue or purple Kind, but larger, and are of a reddish Colour, like them; the Root likewise is not differing, but greater.

IRIS bulbosa major alba variegata. The great white, striped, bulbous Flower-de-luce. This white striped Flower-de-luce, is in Root, Leaf, and Flower, and in Manner of growing, like unto the former white Flower-de-luce; the only Difference is in the marking of the Flower; for this hath in the white Flower great Veins, Stripes, or Marks, of a Violet blue Colour, dispersed through the Leaves of the Flower very variably, which addeth a superexcellent Beauty to the Flower.

IRIS bulbosa major five latifolia versicolor. The great Party-coloured, bulbous Flower-de-luce. There is no Difference in this from the former, but in the Flower, which is of a whitish Colour in the three falling Leaves, having a Circle of Ash-colour about the yellow Spot,

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the three ridged Leaves being likewise whitish, but ridged and edged with that Ash-colour, and the three upright Leaves of a pale bluish white Colour, with some Veins therein of a bluish purple.

There hath been brought to us divers Roots of these Kinds, with the dried Flowers remaining on them, wherein there have been seen more Varieties, than I can well remember to express; which Variety, it is very probable, hath risen by the sowing of the Seeds, as is truly observ'd in the narrower leaved kind of Flower-de-luce, in the Tulipa, and in some other Plants.

We have heard of one of this kind of broad leaved Flower-de-luce, that should bear a yellow Flower, in the like manner as is to be seen in the narrow leaved ones; but I have not seen any such, and therefore I speak no further of it, until Time hath discovered the Truth or Falshood of the Report.

IRIS bulbosa minor five angustifolia alba. The smaller white, or narrow-leaved bulbous Flower-de-luce. This first Flower-de-luce, which beareth the smaller Flower of the two white ones, that are here to be described, springeth out of the Ground always before Winter; which after breaketh forth into four or five small and narrow Leaves, a Foot long or more, of a whitish green on the Inside, which is hollow and channelled, and of a bluish green Colour on the outside, and round withal; the Stalk of this Kind is longer and slenderer than the former, with some shorter Leaves upon it; at the Top whereof, out of short skinny Leaves, stand one or two Flowers, smaller, shorter, and rounder than the Flowers of the former broad leaved Flower-de-luce, but made after the
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same Proportion, with nine Leaves, three falling downwards, with a yellow Spot in the Middle; three other are made like a long Arch, which cover the lower Part next the Stalk of those falling Leaves, and turn up the Ends of them, where they are divided into two Parts; the other three stand upright, between each of the three falling Leaves, being somewhat long and narrow; the Flower is wholly (saving the yellow Spot) of a pure white Colour, yet in some having a shew of some blue throughout, and in others towards the Bottom of the three upright Leaves: After the Flowers are past, there rise up so many long Cods of Seed-Vessels, as there were Flowers, which are longer and smaller than the former, and a little bending like a Cornet, with three round Squares, and round-pointed also; which dividing it self when the Seed is ripe, into three Parts, do shew six several Cells or Places, wherein is contained such-like round, reddish, yellow Seeds, but smaller than the former, and without any Hairs or Threads, covered with brown, thin Skins, and more plentiful in giving Encrease.

IRIS bulbosa Angustifolia flore majore. *The greater white, narrow-leaved, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* I shall not need to make a several Description to every one of these Flower-de-luces that follow, for that were but to make frequent Repetition of one Thing, which being once done, as it is, may well serve to express all the rest; and shall only add the special Difference, either in Leaf or Flower, for Bigness, Colour, or Form, as is expedient to express and distinguish them severally. This greater white, bulbous Flower-de-luce, is like unto the last described in all Parts,

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saving that it is a little larger and higher, both in Leaf, Stalk and Flower, and much whiter than any of these mixed Sorts that follow, yet not so white as the former; the Root hereof is likewise a little bigger and rounder in the Middle.

IRIS bulbosa Albescens. *Milk-white, bulbous Flower-de-luce.* There is another, whose falling Leaves have a little Shew of Yellowness in them, and so have the middle Ridges of the arched Leaves; but the upright Leaves are more white, not differing in Root or Leaf from the first white.

IRIS bulbosa Argentea. *Silver-coloured Flower-de-luce.* And another, whose Falls are of a yellowish-white, like the last; the arched Leaves are whiter, and the upright Leaves of a bluish white, which we call a Silver-colour.

IRIS bulbosa Albida. *Whitish Flower-de-luce.* Another hath the Falls yellowish, and sometimes with a little Edge of white about them, and sometimes without; the upright Leaves are whitish as the arched Leaves are, yet the Ridge yellower.

IRIS bulbosa Albida labris luteis. *White Flower-de-luce, with yellow Falls.* Another hath its Falls yellow, and the upright Leaves white; all these Flowers are about the same Bigness with the first.

IRIS bulbosa Albida Angustior. *The narrow, white Flower-de-luce.* But we have another, whose Flower is smaller, and almost as white as the second; the lower Leaves are small, and do as it were stand outright, not having almost any Fall at all; so that the yellow Spot seemeth to be the whole Leaf; the arched Leaves are not half so large as in the former; and the upright Leaves bow themselves in the Middle, so that the Tops do as it were meet together.

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And another of the same, whose falling Leaves are a little more eminent and yellow, with a yellow Spot.

IRIS bulbosa Aurea five lutea Hispanica. The Spanish yellow. We have another Kind that is called the *Spanish yellow*, which riseth not up so high as ordinarily most of the rest do, and is wholly of a Gold, yellow Colour.

IRIS bulbosa pallida lutea. Straw-colour Flower-de-luce. There is another, that usually riseth higher than the former yellow, but deeper at the Spot.

IRIS bulbosa albida lutea. Pale Straw-coloured Flower-de-luce. There is also another like unto the pale yellow, but that the falling Leaves are whiter than all the rest of the Flower.

IRIS bulbosa Mauritanica flava ferotina minor. The small Barbary, yellow Flower-de-luce. There is a smaller, or dwarf Kind, brought from the back Parts of *Barbary*, near the Sea, like unto the yellow, but smaller and lower, and instead of upright Leaves, hath small, short Leaves, like Hairs; it flowereth very late, after all others have almost given their Seed.

IRIS bulbosa versicolor Hispanica cœrulea labris albis. The Party-coloured, Spanish Flower-de-luce. We have another Sort is called the *Party-coloured, Spanish*, bulbous *Flower-de-luce*, whose falling Leaves are white; the arched Leaves of a whitish Silver-colour, and the upright Leaves of a fine bluish purple.

Yet sometimes this doth vary; for the falling Leaves will have either an Edge of blue circling the white Leaves, the arched Leaves being a little bluer, and the upright Leaves more purple.

Or the Falls will be almost wholly blue, edged with a bluer

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Colour, the arched Leaves pale blue, and the upright Leaves of a purplish blue, Violet-colour.

Or the Falls white, the arched Leaves pale white, as the upright Leaves are.

Or not so fair a bluish purple as the first Sort is.

Some of them also will have larger Flowers than others, and be more liberal in bearing Flowers; for the first Sort, which is the most ordinary, seldom beareth above one Flower on a Stalk, yet sometimes two. And of the others, there are some that will bear usually two and three Flowers; yet some again will bear but one. All these Kinds smell sweeter than many of the other, although the most Part be without Scent.

IRIS bulbosa Cœrulea five purpurea minor Lusitanica precox. The small, early purple, Portugal Flower-de-luce. There is another Kind, that is smaller in all the Parts thereof than the former; the Stalk is slender, and not so high, bearing at the Top one or two small Flowers, all wholly of a fair bluish purple, with a yellow Spot in every one of the three falling Leaves. This usually flowereth early, even with the first bulbous *Flower-de-luces*.

IRIS bulbosa purpurea major. The greater purple Flower-de-luce. We have another purple, whose Flower is larger, and Stalk higher, and is of a very reddish purple Colour, a little above the Ground, at the Foot or Bottom of the Leaves and Stalk; this flowereth with the latter Sort of *Flower-de-luces*.

IRIS bulbosa purpurea serotina. The late purple Flower-de-luce. There is another, whose Flower is wholly purple, except the yellow Spot, and flowereth later than any of the other Purples.

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IRIS bulbosa purpurea rubescens labris cœruleis. *The reddish purple Flower-de-luce, with blue Falls.* There is yet another purple, whose upright Leaves are of a reddish purple, and the falling Leaves of a blue Colour.

IRIS bulbosa purpurea rubescens labris albido-cœruleis. *A reddish purple Flower-de-luce, with whitish blue Falls.* And another of a reddish purple, whose falling Leaves are of a whitish blue Colour, in nothing else differing from the last.

IRIS bulbosa purpurea labris luteis. *Party-coloured purple, and yellow Flower-de-luce.* Another hath its falling Leaves of a fair Gold yellow, without any Stripe; yet in some there are Veins running thro' the yellow Leaves, and some have an Edge of a sullen dark Colour about them; the upright Leaves in every of these are of a Violet purple.

IRIS bulbosa purpurea labris ex albido, cœruleo & luteo mixtis. *Flower-de-luce, with Party-coloured purple, with striped yellow Falls.* Another is altogether like this last, but that the falling Leaves are of a pale blue and yellow, traversing one the other, and the arched Leaves of a pale purplish Colour.

IRIS bulbosa subpurpurea labris luteis. *Pale purple Flower-de-luce, with yellow Falls.* Another hath its upright Leaves of a pale purple, and the falling Leaves yellow.

A paler purple.

And another little differing from it, but that the curled Leaves are whitish.

IRIS bulbosa subcœrulea labris luteis. *Party-coloured blue and white Flower-de-luce.* Another, whose upright Leaves are of a pale blue, and the falling Leaves yellow.

And another of the same Sort, but of a little paler blue.

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IRIS bulbosa crinis coloris elegantioris. *A fair-hair colour'd Flower-de-luce.* We have another Sort, whose upright Leaves are of a fair brownish yellow Colour, which some call *Fuille mart*, and others an Hair Colour; the falling Leaves yellow.

IRIS bulbosa altera obsoletior. *A dull-Hair-colour'd Flower-de-luce.* And another of the same Colour, but somewhat deader.

IRIS bulbosa Africana serpentina caule. *The purple murrey, bulbous, Barbary Flower-de-luce.* This *Flower-de-luce*, as it is more strange, so it is both more desired, and of more beauty than others. It is in all Respects, of Root, Leaf, and Flower, for the Form like unto the middle Sort of these *Flower-de-luces*; only the lowest of the Leaves and Stalk, for an Inch or thereabouts, next unto the Ground, are of a reddish Colour, spotted with many Spots, and the Flower, being of a mean Size, is of a deep purplish red, or murrey Colour, the whole Flower throughout, except the yellow Spot in the middle of the three lower, or falling Leaves, as in all Sorts.

IRIS bulbosa purpurea cœrulea obsoleta labris fuscis. *The dusky party-coloured purple Flower-de-luce.*

There is another Sort, which is the greatest of all these narrow leaved *Flower-de-luces*, in all the Parts of it; for the Root is greater than any of the other, being thick and short: The Leaves are broader and longer, but of the same Colour; the Stalk is stronger and lustier than any of them, bearing two or three Flowers, larger also than any of the rest, whose falling Leaves are of a dusky yellow, and sometimes with Veins, and Borders about the Brims, of another dun Colour, yet having that yellow

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Spot that is in all: The arched Leaves are of a fullen pale purplish yellow, and the upright Leaves of a dull or dusky bluish purple Colour: The Heads, or Horns, for Seed, are likewise greater; and so is the Seed also a little.

IRIS latifolia tuberosa. The flagg Flower-de-luce.

IRIS Chalcedonica five fusiana major. The great Turkey Flower-de-luce. The great Turkey Flower-de-luce, hath divers Heads of long and broad fresh green Leaves, yet not so broad as any of the other of those that follow, one folded within another at the Bottom, as all other of these *Flower-de-luces* are: From the Middle of some one of those Heads (for every Head of Leaves beareth not a Flower) riseth up a round stiff Stalk, two Foot high, at the Top whereof standeth one Flower, the largest almost, but rarest of all the Rest, consisting of nine Leaves, like the others that follow, but of the Colour almost of a Snake's Skin, it is so diversly spotted; for the three lower falling Leaves are very large, of a deep or dark purple Colour, almost black, full of grayish Spots, Strakes, and Lines through the whole Leaves, with a black Thrum, or Frieze, in the Middle of each of them: The three arched Leaves that cover them, are of the same dark purple Colour, yet a little pale at the Sides; the three upper Leaves are very large also, and of the same Colour with the lower Leaves, but a little more lively and fresh, being speckled and straked with white Spots and Lines; which Leaves being laid in Water, will colour the Water into a violet Colour, but if a little Allom be put therein, and then wrung or press'd, and the Juice of these Leaves dried in the Shadow, will give a Colour almost as deep as Indico, and may serve

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for Shadows in Limning excellent well: The Flower hath no Scent that can be perceived, but is only commendable for the Beauty and Rarity thereof: It seldom beareth Seeds in these cold Countries, but when it doth, it is contained in great Heads, being brownish and round, but not so flat as in the other Sorts; the Roots are more brown on the outside, and growing tuberous thick, as all other that are kept in Gardens.

IRIS Chalcedonica five fusiana minor. The lesser Turkey Flower-de-luce.

There is another hereof little differing, but that the Leaf is of a more yellowish green Colour, and the Flower neither so large or fair, not of so perspicuous Marks, and Spots, nor the Colour of that lively (though dark) Lustre.

IRIS alba Florentina. The white Flower-de-luce. This great white *Flower-de-luce*, hath many Heads of very broad and flat long Leaves, enclosing or folding one within another at the Bottom, and after a little divided one from another toward the Top, thin edged, like a Sword on both Sides, and thicker in the Middle: From the Middle of some of these Heads of Leaves, riseth up a round stiff Stalk, two or three Foot high, bearing at the Top one, two, or three large Flowers, out of several Husks or Skins, consisting of nine Leaves, as all the other do, of a fair white Colour, having in the Middle of each of the three falling Leaves, a small long yellow Frieze or Thrum, as is most usual in all the Sorts of the following *Flower-de-luces*, both of the greater and smaller Kinds: After the Flowers are past, come the Seed, inclosed in thick short Pods, full fraught or stored with red, roundish, and flat Seed, lying close one upon another.

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The Root is tuberos or knobby, shooting out from every Side such like tuberos Heads, lying for the most part upon or about the Ground, and fastened within the Ground with long white Strings or Fibres, which hold them strongly, and encrease fast. There is another like unto this last in all Things, saving that the Colour of the Flower is of a more yellowish white, which we usually call a Straw Colour.

IRIS alba major versicolor. *The white party-coloured Flower-de-luce.* This variable *Flower-de-luce* is like unto the former, but that the Leaves are not so large and broad, the Flower hereof is as large almost, and as white as the former, but it hath a fair List or Line of a bluish purple down the Back of every one of the three upright Leaves, and likewise round about the Edges, both of the upper and lower Leaves, and also a little more purplish upon the Ridge of the arched Leaves, that cover the falling Leaves: The Root hereof is not so great as of the former white, but a little slenderer and browner.

IRIS Dalmatica major. *The great Dalmatian Flower-de-luce.* This greater *Flower-de-luce* of Dalmatia, hath its Leaves as large and broad as any of the *Flower-de-luces* whatsoever; its Stalk and Flower do equal its other Proportion, only the Colour of the Flower is differing, being of a fair watchet or bleak blue Colour wholly, with the yellow Frieze or Thrum down the Middle of the lower, or falling Leaves, as before is said to be common to all these Sorts of *Flower-de-luces*; in all other Parts it little differeth, save only this is observed to have a small shew of a purplish red, about the Bottom of the green Leaves.

IRIS purpurea sive vulgaris. *The common purple Flower-de-luce.*

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This *Flower-de-luce*, which is most common in Gardens, differeth nothing at all from those that are formerly described, either in Root, Leaf or Flower, for the Form of them, but only that the Leaves of this are not so large as the last, and the Flower it self is of a deep purple or violet Colour, and sometimes a little declining to Redness, especially in some Places.

Sometimes this kind of *Flower-de-luce* will have Flowers of a paler purple Colour, coming near unto blue, and sometimes it will have Veins or Stripes of a deeper blue, or purple, or Ash-colour, running through all the upper and lower Leaves.

There is another like unto this, but more purple in the falls, and more pale in the upright Leaves.

IRIS Asiatica cœrulea. *The blue Flower-de-luce of Asia.* This *Flower-de-luce* of *Asia*, is in largeness of Leaves like unto the *Dalmatian*, but beareth more Store of Flowers on several Branches, which are of a deeper blue Colour, and the arched Leaves whitish on the Side, and purplish on the Ridges, but in other Things like unto it.

There is another near unto this but that its Leaves are a little narrower, and its Flowers a little more purple, especially the upper Leaves.

IRIS Damascena. *The Flower-de-luce of Damascus.* This is likewise altogether like the *Flower-de-luce* of *Asia*, but that it hath some white Veins in the upright Leaves.

IRIS Lusitanica biflora. *Portugal Flower-de-luce.* This *Portugal Flower-de-luce* is very like the common purple *Flower-de-luce*; but that this is not so large in Leaves, or Flowers, and that it doth often flower twice in a Year, that is, both in the Spring, and in the Autumn

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again; and besides, the Flowers have a better or sweeter Scent, but of the like purple or violet Colour as it is, and coming out of purplish Skins, or Husks.

IRIS camerarij five purpurea versicolor major. The greater variable coloured purple Flower-de-luce. The greater of the variable purple Flower-de-luces, hath very broad Leaves, like unto the Leaves of the common purple Flower-de-luce, and so is the Flower also, but differing in Colour, for the three lower Leaves are of a deep purple Colour tending to Redness; the three arched Leaves are of the Colour with the upper Leaves, which are of a pale or black Colour, tending to yellowness, shadowed over with a smoaky purplish Colour, except the Ridges of the arched Leaves, which are of a more lively purple Colour.

IRIS purpurea versicolor minor. The lesser variable purple Flower-de-luce. This Flower-de-luce differeth not in any thing from the last, but only that it hath narrower green Leaves, and smaller and narrower Flowers, else if they be both conferred together, the Colours will not seem to vary the one from the other any whit at all.

There is another somewhat near unto these two Kinds; whose Husks, from whence the Flowers do shoot forth, have purple Veins in them, and so have the falling purplish Leaves, and the three upright Leaves are not so smoaky, yet of a dun purple Colour.

IRIS coerulea versicolor. The blue party-colour'd Flower-de-luce. This party-coloured Flower-de-luce hath its Leaves of the same Largeness, with the lesser variable purple Flower-de-luce last described, and its Flowers diversly marked: For some have their Falls blue at the Edges, and whitish at

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the Bottom, the arched Leaves of a yellowish white, and the upright Leaves of a whitish blue, with yellowish Edges. Some again are of a dark blue, with brownish Spots in them. And some are so pale a blue, that we may well call it an Ash-colour: And lastly, there is another of this Sort, whose upright Leaves are of a fair pale blue, with yellowish Edges, and the falling Leaves parted into two Colours, sometimes equally in the half, each Side suitable to the other in Colour: And sometimes having the one Leaf in that Manner: And sometimes but with a divers coloured List in them; in the other Parts both of Flower and Leaf, like unto the other.

IRIS lutea variegata. The yellow variable Flower-de-luce. This yellow variable Flower-de-luce loseth its Leaves in Winter, contrary to all the former Flower-de-luces, so that its Root remaineth under Ground without any Shew of Leaf upon it: but in the Beginning of the Spring it shooteth out fair broad Leaves, falling downwards at the Points or Ends, but shorter many Times than any of the former, and so is the Stalk likewise, not rising much above a Foot high, whereon are set two or three large Flowers, whose falling Leaves are of a reddish purple Colour, the three that stand upright of a smoaky yellow, the arched Leaves having their Ridges of a bleak Colour tending to purple, the Sides being of the former smoaky yellow Colour, with some purplish Veins at the Foot or Bottom of all the Leaves: The Root groweth somewhat more slender and long under Ground, and of a darker Colour than many of the other.

Another Sort hath the upright Leaves of a reasonable fair yellow, and stand more upright, not bowing down

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down as most of the other, and purple Falls have pale Edges. So have their green Leaves party-coloured, white and green, more or less, and so are the Husks of the Flowers, the arched Leaves yellow, as the upright Leaves are, with purplish Veins at the Bottom. And some have both the arched and upright Leaves of so pale a yellow, that we may almost call it a Straw-colour, but yellower at the Bottom, with purple Veins, and the falling Leaves purple, with two purple Spots in them.

And these are the Sorts of the greater tuberous or Flagg Flower-de-luces, that have come to our Knowledge: The next hereunto are the lesser, or narrower leaved Kinds to be described; and first of the greatest of them.

Iris angustifolia Tripolitana aurea. The yellow Flower-de-luce of Tripoly. This Flower-de-luce I place in the Fore-front of the narrow leaved Flower-de-luces, for the length of the Leaves, compared to the Breadth of them; it may fitly be called a narrow leaved Flower-de-luce, although they be an Inch broad, which is broader than any of them that follow, or some of those are set down before; but, as I said, the length makethem seem narrow, and therefore let it take up its Room in this Place, with the Description that followeth. It beareth Leaves a Yard long, or not much less, and an Inch broad, as is said before, or more, of a sad green Colour, but not shining: The Stalk riseth up to be four or five Foot high, being strong and round, but not very great, bearing at the Top two or three long and narrow gold yellow Flowers, of the Fashion of the bulbous Flower-de-luces, as the next to be described is, without any Mixture or Variation therein: The Heads for

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Seed are three square, containing within them many flat cornered Seeds: The Root is long and blackish, like unto the Rest that follow, but greater and fuller.

Iris angustifolia major cœrulea. The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow Leaves. This Kind of Flower-de-luce hath its Leaves very long and narrow, of a whitish green Colour, but neither so long or broad as the last, yet broader, thicker, and stiffer than any of the Rest with narrow Leaves that follow: The Stalk riseth sometimes no higher than the Leaves, and sometimes a little higher, bearing divers Flowers at the Top, successively flowering one after another, and are like unto the Flowers of the bulbous Flower-de-luce, but of a lighter blue Colour, and sometimes deeper: After the Flowers are past, rise up six cornered Heads, which open into three Parts, wherein is contained brown Seed, almost round: The Root is small, blackish and hard, spreading into many long Heads, and more closely growing, or matting together.

Iris angustifolia purpurea marina. The purple narrow leaved Sea Flower-de-luce. This Sea Flower-de-luce hath many narrow hard Leaves as long as the former, and of a dark green Colour, which smell a little strong: The Stalk beareth two or three Flowers like the former, but somewhat less, and of a dark purple or Violet Colour: In Seed and Root it is like the former.

Iris angustifolia purpurea versicolor. The variable purple narrow leaved Flower-de-luce. The Leaves of this Flower-de-luce are very like the former Sea Flower-de-luce, and do a little stink like them; the Flowers are differing in that the upper Leaves are wholly purple or violet, and the

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the lower Leaves have white Veins, and purple, running one among another: The Seed and Roots differ not from the former purple Sea Kind.

IRIS angustifolia minor Pannonica five vericolor *Clusij*. *The small variable Hungarian Flower-de-luce of Clusius*. This *Hungarian Flower-de-luce* (first found by *Clusius*, and by him described) riseth up with divers small Tufts of Leaves, very long, narrow, and green, growing thick together, especially if it abide any Time in a Place; among which rise up many long round Stalks, higher than the Leaves, bearing two or three, or four small Flowers, one above another, like the former; but smaller and of greater Beauty: For the lower Leaves are variable, striped with white and purple, without any Thrum, or Fringe at all; the upper Leaves are of a bluish fine purple or violet Colour, and so are the arched Leaves, yet having the Edges a little paler: The Heads for Seed are smaller, and not so cornered as the other, containing Seeds much like the former, but smaller: The Root is black and small, growing thicker and closer together than any other, and strongly fastened in the Ground, with a Number of hard stringy Roots: The Flowers are of a reasonable good Scent.

IRIS angustifolia major flore duplici. *The greater double blue Flower-de-luce*. This *Flower-de-luce* differeth not, either in Root or Leaf, from the first great blue *Flower-de-luce of Clusius*, but only that the Leaves grow thicker together, and that the Flowers of this Kind are as it were double, with many Leaves confusedly set together, without any distinct Parts of a *Flower-de-luce*, and of a fair blue Colour, with many white Veins and Lines running in the Leaves; yet oftentimes the

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Stalk of Flowers hath but two or three small Flowers distinctly set together, rising as it were out of one Husk.

IRIS angustifolia minor alba Clusij. *The small white Flower-de-luce of Hungary*. This likewise differeth little from the former *Hungarian Flower-de-luce of Clusius*, but that the Leaf is of a little pale green Colour, and the Flowers of a fair whitish Colour, with some purple at the Bottom of the Leaves.

Next after these narrow leaved *Flower-de-luces*, are the greater and smaller Sorts of dwarf Kinds to follow; and lastly the narrow or grass leaved dwarf Kinds, which will finish this Chapter of *Flower-de-luces*.

Chamæ IRIS latifolia major alba. *The greater white dwarf Flower-de-luce*. This dwarf *Flower-de-luce* hath its Leaves as broad as some of the lesser Kinds last mentioned, but not shorter; the Stalk is very short, not above half a Foot high, or thereabouts, bearing most commonly but one Flower, seldom two, which are in some of a pure white, in others paler, or somewhat yellowish through the whole Flower, except the yellow Frieze or Thrum, in the Middle of every one of the falling Leaves: After the Flowers are past, come forth great Heads, containing within them round pale Seed: The Root is small, according to the Proportion of the Plant above Ground, but made after the Fashion of the greater Kinds, with tuberous Pieces spreading from the Sides, and strong Fibres or Strings, whereby they are fastened in the Ground.

Chamæ IRIS latifolia major purpurea. *The greater purple dwarf Flower-de-luce*. There is no Difference either in Root, Leaf, or Form of Flower in this from the former dwarf Kind, but only in the Colour.

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Colour of the Flower, which in some is of a very deep or black violet purple, both the Tops and the Falls: In others the violet purple is more lively, and in some the upper Leaves are blue, and lower Leaves purple; that all of them have that yellow Frieze or Thrum in the middle of the falling Leaves, that the other Kinds have.

There is another that beareth purple Flowers, that might be reckoned, for the Smallness and Shortness of its Stalk, to the next Kind, but that the Flowers and Leaves of this, are as large as any of the smaller Flower de-luces.

Chamae IRIS latifolia minor alba. The lesser white dwarf Flower-de-luce. There is also another Sort of these Flower-de-luces, whose Leaves and Flowers are less, and wherein there is much Variety. The Leaves of this Kind, are all for the most Part somewhat smaller, narrower, and shorter than the former: The Stalk with the Flower upon it scarce riseth above the Leaves, so that in most of them it may be rather called a Foot Stalk, such as the Saffron Flowers have; the Flowers are like unto the first described of the dwarf Kinds, and of a whitish Colour, with a few purplish Lines at the Bottom of the upper Leaves, and a List of green in the falling Leaves.

Another hath the Flowers of a pale yellow, called Straw-colour, with whitish Stripes and Veins in the Falls; and purplish Lines at the Bottom of the upper Leaves.

Chamae IRIS latifolia minor purpurea. The lesser purple dwarf Flower-de-luce. The Difference of this from the former, consisteth more in the Colour than Form of the Flower, which is of a deep violet purple, sometimes paler, and sometimes so deep, that it almost seemeth black: And sometimes the

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Falls purplish, and the upper Leaves blue. Some of these have a sweet Scent, and some none.

There is another of a fine pale, or delayed blue Colour, throughout the whole Flower.

Chamae IRIS latifolia minor rubens. The lesser Blush-coloured dwarf Flower-de-luce. This Flower-de-luce hath the falling Leaves of the Flower of a reddish Colour, and the Thrums blue: The upper and arched Leaves of a fine pale, or Flesh-colour, called a Blush-colour; in all other Things it differeth not, and smelleth little or nothing.

Chamae IRIS latifolia minor lutea vericolor. The lesser yellow variable dwarf Flower-de-luce. The falling Leaves of this Flower-de-luce are yellowish, with purple Lines from the Middle downwards, sometimes of a deeper, and sometimes of a pale Colour, and white Thrums in the Middle; the upper Leaves are likewise of a yellowish Colour, with purple Lines in them: And sometimes the yellow Colour is paler, and the Lines both in the upper and lower Leaves of a dull or dead purple Colour.

Chamae IRIS latifolia minor caerulea vericolor. The lesser blue variable Flower-de-luce. The upper Leaves of this Flower are of a bluish yellow Colour, spotted with purple in the broad Part, and at the Bottom very narrow: The falling Leaves are spread over with pale purplish Lines, and a small shew of blue about the Brims: The Thrum is yellow at the Bottom, and bluish above: The arched Leaves are of a bluish white, being a little deeper on the Ridge. And sometimes the upper Leaves are of a paler blue, rather whitish, with the yellow; both these have no Scent at all.

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Chamae Iris marina purpurea. *The purple dwarf Sea Flower-de-luce.* This small Flower-de-luce is like unto the narrow leaved Sea Flower-de-luce before described, both in Root, Leaf, and Flower, having no other Difference, but in the smallness and lowness of the growing, being of the same purple Colour with it.

Chamae Iris angustifolia major. *The greater Grass Flower-de-luce.* This Grass Flower-de-luce hath many long and narrow dark green Leaves, not so stiff as the former, but lighter, and bending their Ends down again, among which rise up divers Stalks, bearing at the Top two or three sweet Flowers, as small as any of them set down before, of a reddish purple Colour, with whitish, yellow and purple Streaks down the Middle of the falling Leaves: The arched Leaves are of a Horse Flesh Colour all along the Edges, and purple upon the Ridges, and Tips that turn up again: Under these appear three brown Aglets, like unto Birds Tongues: The three upper Leaves are small and narrow, of a perfect purple or violet Colour: The Heads for Seed have sharper and harder cornered Edges than the former: The Seeds are somewhat grayish like the former, and so are the Roots, being small, black, and hard, growing thick together, fastened in the Ground with small blackish hard Strings, which hardly shoot again if the Root be removed.

Chamae Iris angustifolia minor. *The lesser Grass Flower-de-luce.* This Flower-de-luce is in Leaves, Flowers, and Roots, so like the last described, (but only it is smaller and lower) that it is not to be distinguished from the other. And this may suffice for these Sorts of Flower-de-luces, that furnish the Gardens of

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the curious Lovers of these Varieties of Nature, so far as hath passed under our Knowledge.

Iris tuberosa. *The velvet Flower-de-luce.* Unto the Family of Flower-de-luces, I must needs join this peculiar Kind, because of the near Resemblance of the Flower, although it differ both in Root and Leaf; lest therefore it should have no Place, let it take up a Room here in the End of the Flower-de-luces, with this Description following. It hath many small and four-square Leaves, two Foot long and above sometimes, of a grayish green Colour, stiff at the first, but afterwards growing to their full length, they are weak and bending down to the Ground: Out of the Middle as it were of one of these Leaves, breaketh out the Stalk, a Foot high and better, with some Leaves thereon; at the Top whereof, out of a Husk riseth one Flower consisting of nine Leaves, whereof the three that fall down are of a yellowish green Colour round about the Edges, and in the Middle of so deep a purple, that it seemeth to be black, resembling black Velvet: The three arched Leaves, that cover the lower Leaves to the half, are of the same greenish Colour, the Edges and Backsides of the lower Leaves are: The three uppermost Leaves, if they may be called Leaves, or rather short Pieces like Ears, are green also, but wherein a Glimpse of purple may be seen in them: After the Flower is past, there followeth a round Knob, or whitish Seed Vessel, hanging down by a small Foot Stalk, from between the Husk, which is divided as it were into two Leaves, wherein is contained round white Seed. The Root is bunched, or knobbed out into long round Roots like unto Fingers, two or three from one Piece, one distant from another, and one longer than another.

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another, for the most Part of a darkish grey Colour, and reddish withall on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within.

JULUS, in *Botany*, signifies the *Katkin*, or dusty Male Tuft, which we find growing upon the Hazel, the Mulberry, the Walnut, the Abeal, the Willow, the Oak, the Chestnut, the Ash, &c. which according to my System of the Generation of Plants, serves to impregnate the Rudiments of the Fruit or Female Blossoms, which at the same Time appear upon the same Trees, or others of the same Sorts. Those upon Willows are called Palms.

JUNCARIA Salmaticensis of *Parkinson*, is by him called *Small Stone Woodroof* of Spain. He gives us a Cut of it; it is not a Plant of Shew, but may be raised from Seeds sown in the Spring, among Rubbish.

JUNCCELLUS, or Chamæschænos, in *English*, *Dwarf Rush*, or *Small Rush*; these are seldom more than three Inches high, and there has not been any Seed found in them; though they grow in watry Places, they may be encreased by dividing the Roots in the Spring, and planting them in moist Places, or artificial Bogs. See *Water Tubs*.

JUNCUS Avellana, in *English*, *Rush Nut*, i. e. *Cyperus Esculentus*. See *Cyperus*.

JUNCUS Odoratus, in *English*, *Sweet Smelling Rush*, or *Camels Hay*. See *Schænanthos*.

JUNCUS, in *English*, the *Rush*, is of several Kinds, viz. *Juncus Acutus*, the *sharp-pointed Rush*, or *bard Rush*. 2. *Juncus Acumine reflexo*, the *bard Rush with the bending Head*. 3. *Juncus aquaticus Capitulis Equiseti*, *Aylet beaded Water Rush*. 4. *Juncus Cyperoides floridus*, the *flowering Cyperus Rush*. 5. *Spartum herba sive Juncus*, *Mat Weed*, or *Mat Rushes*.

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We must be careful to distinguish between this *Spartum* or *Spartium Frutex*, or *Genista Spartium*. However, as to the Culture of these Rushes, they may be all encreas'd, if we have proper moist Places for them, or artificial Bogs or *Water-Tubs*, by dividing their Roots early in the Spring, and then planting them at their first springing, according to their several Depths of Water.

JUNCUS lævis maximus. *The greatest Bull Rush*. The great Bull Rush sendeth forth sundry tall, soft, round, smooth Shoots, which are the Rushes, of a fresh, pale green Colour, greater than any of the other Sorts of Rushes, having certain Sheathes like Leaves, compassing them at the Bottom, and pointed at the Ends, but not sharp, full of a white Pith, which are serviceable (the outer Rind being pilled away) for Lights, being divers of them bound together, and dipped in Suet or Tallow; towards the Tops of which, on the one Side, break forth sundry small, brownish chaffy Heads, each upon a short Foot-stalk, wherein lie three-square, blackish Seed; the Root is of a blackish, brown Colour, and groweth somewhat great, and sloped, with divers Strings or Fibres thereat.

JUNCUS lævis vulgaris. *The common smooth Rush*. This Rush is in all Things like the former, but much lesser and shorter, having a whitish Pith within them as the other hath, fit for the like Uses, but that the Heads are longer, and the Tuft or Pannicle is close, and not spread open as the next is; the Roots hereof are not great as the other, but are a Bush of Strings or Threds.

JUNCUS lævis panicula sparsa major. *Another Sort of great smooth Rushes*.

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Rushes. This other Sort is like the last, but with fewer Store of Rushes, of a darkish green Colour, and the Tuft also, or brownish Pannicle, is more spread at large, and each Part standing on a pretty long Foot-stalk, and is broad below, and pointed upward; the Root is bushy, like the last.

JUNCUS lævis glomerato flore. Round-headed Rushes. Round-headed Rushes have divers Shoots rising from the Root, like unto the second Sort, and pithy within, like it; the chiefest Difference consisteth herein, that the tufted Heads stand somewhat close together, and are round, not pointed at all.

JUNCUS lævis panicula sparsa minor. Small Rushes, with dispersed Tufts. This differeth from the greater Sort before described, only in the Smallness of the Plant, and groweth in drier Grounds, which may peradventure cause the Smallness.

JUNCUS exiguus montanus mucrone carens. Small, smooth-pointed Rushes. The Root hereof is small, black, and threddy, shooting forth a smooth round Stalk, four or five Inches high, bearing at the Top a brownish, red, four-square Head, having a small, hard, long Thred above it; it hath also three small, long Leaves at the Foot of the Stalk, of an Inch long, like unto Rushes.

JUNCUS five Chamæschænos. Small, or dwarf Rushes. Dwarf Rushes grow not above an Inch or two high, although they naturally grow by Ponds Sides, having three or four Rushes, somewhat great and thick for their Proportion, rising from a fibrous Root; this hath not been observed to bring any Heads for Seed, and therefore is called *Inutilis*. Like hereunto is the small Rush, mentioned in the *Adversaria* by the Name of

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Juncellus, but that it groweth somewhat higher, and beareth round Tufts on the Rushes.

JUNCUS asper five acutus. Hard, or sharp Rushes.

JUNCUS acutus vulgaris. Common hard Rushes. Our common Rushes that serve to shew the Rooms and Chambers in Houses, groweth in the same Manner that the former Sort doth, but that sometimes the Stalks as it were give Rushes, one from out another, and not all from the Root separately, as others, and are also hard and sharper pointed, with little or no Pith within them; the Tufts are small, hard, spread abroad, and short, that break out towards the Tops, as the other Sorts do.

JUNCUS acutus Alpinus five Oxyschænos Cambro-Britannicus. Welch hard or sharp Rushes. The Rushes of this Sort are many, about half a Foot long, or more, somewhat great, hard, and sharp pointed, from among which rise up naked Rushes or Stalks half a Yard high, and from between two short Leaves, breaking forth a sparsed Pannicle, of sundry, small, chaffy Husks, like unto Reed Grass, of a brownish Colour; the Root is a Bush of brownish, hard Fibres.

JUNCUS acutus minor five Oxyschænos. Small, hard Rushes. This small Rush groweth very like unto the first, but with finer, smaller, and as hard Rushes as the other, the Tuft or Pannicle also is very like it, but closer, and not so much spread open.

JUNCUS maritimus capitulis Sorghi. Sea, hard Rushes, with blackish round Heads of Seed. This hard Sea Rush hath sundry skinny, brown Heads, set next about the hard, long slope Root, which hath many small Fibres under it, out of which rise thick, round, hard, long, and very sharp pointed Rushes,

Rushes, from among which rise other Rushy Stalks three Cubits high sometimes, bearing at the Tops, from between two short Leaves, a Number of blackish, round Heads, a little pointed, sometimes but one, and sometimes two or three standing close joined together, hanging down from a short Foot-Stalk, which, when they are ripe, open into three Parts, shewing small, and somewhat long Seeds within them.

JUNCUS acutus maritimus alter. Sea, hard Rushes, with whitish round Heads of Seeds. This other Sea Rush groweth after the same Manner that the last doth in all Things, as well in Height, as in Thickness or Greatness, only the Heads of Seeds are rounder, and not pointed, and break out of the Rushes, two or three Inches under the Top, or sharp pointed Ends; about *Midsummer*, each of those round Heads will be covered as it were with white, downy or cottony Matter, which bindeth and drieth exceedingly.

JUNCUS acutus maritimus caule triangulo. Sea, sharp Rushes, with three-square Stalks. The Root hereof is creeping and fibrous, sending forth a few short Leaves, and long three-square Stalks about a Foot in Length, very sharp pointed at the End, two or three Inches under which break forth sundry scaly and woolly Heads, of a brownish Colour.

JUNCUS acutus maritimus Anglicus. English, Sea, hard Rushes. Our *English* Sea Rushes differ little in the growing from the other Sea Rushes, but that the Pannicle is longer and slender, composed of many chaffy Husks.

JUNCUS maritimus Narbonensis. The Sea, hard Rushes of Languedock. This *French* Rush hath many slender, tough and pliant, long

and sharp-pointed Rushes, of a pale green Colour, from among which riseth a small Stalk, little longer than the Leaves, bearing at the Top three Leaves, whereof one is exceeding long, and the other are short, in the Middle of whom stands a large, round Head, composed of so many long, sharp husks, set in Ears, of a pale, brownish Colour, wherein lie small Seeds; the Root is brown, long, small, and creeping, set with divers short Fibres thereat, smelling reasonably well.

JUNCUS acumine reflexo. Hard Rushes, with bending Heads.

JUNCUS acumine reflexo major. The great bending Rush. The greater of these turning Rushes, groweth after the Manner of the greater soft Rushes, hath for its Roots somewhat round Heads, covered with blackish brown Coats or Films, and under them, Tufts of Threds, from which Heads rise sundry long Rushes, half a Yard long or more, breaking a good Way under the Top, which bendeth or turneth downwards, out of a round, skinny Head, into many skinny, round Heads, standing on short Foot-Stalks, which have as it were five Corners, full of cornered shape, very small, yellowish Seed, of a little harsh Taste.

JUNCUS acumine reflexo alter. Another turning or bending Rush. This other hath the Rush more than half a Yard long, having a blackish, shining Tuft or Umbel, breaking forth two or three Inches under the turning End, and standing without any Foot-Stalk, which are composed all of Threds or Thrums and bluish at the Tops.

JUNCUS acumine reflexo trifidus. The triple tufted Rush. The Root hereof is black, jointed, and fibrous; the Rushes are many, slender, and four or five Inches long;

long; the Stalks are parted at the Tops into three, and seldom into four, slender, long Rushes, three or four Inches long a-piece, between which come forth three small, chaffy Tufts or Pannicles.

JUNCUS aquaticus capitulis Equiseti. Aglet beaded Water Rushes.

JUNCUS capitulis Equiseti. Aglet beaded Rushes. This lesser Sort bringeth forth, from a creeping, spreading Root, stored with many intricate Fibres, divers slender, naked Rushes, about a Cubit long, full of whitish Pith, and having at the Bottoms of them certain reddish Skins compassing them, and bearing each of them at their Tops, a small Catkin, or Aglet, like the first Head of an Asparagus, blooming with small, white Threds, like a Plantane Head, which fall away quickly.

JUNCUS capitulis Equiseti alter. Another Aglet beaded Rush. This other Rush hath sundry short Rushes rising from the creeping Root, from amongst which, other slender and taller Rushes do spring, about a Foot high, each of them bearing such a like Aglet as the former, but somewhat lesser.

JUNCUS capitulis Equiseti fluitans. Floating Rushes, with Aglet Tops. This small Rush hath a small threddy Root, whence cometh a very small, slender, bowing Rush, which divideth it self into many other small Rushes, about two or three Inches long, floating upon the Water, where it groweth. Whereof some grow upright, and others do bow or bend down again, each of them bearing a small Head like the former, with a small, long Rush growing by it.

JUNCUS floridus major. The greater flowering Rush. This greater flowering Cyperus Rush (as it is differing from all the other Sorts of Rushes, so it excelleth them all

in Beauty) hath sundry Heads of Leaves, like unto those of Cyperus, rising from a long, creeping, or spreading Root, like the Rushes, bushing with many Fibres, from whence springeth round, smooth, Rush-like Stalks, two or three Cubits high, bearing at the Top a large spread Tuft or Umbel of pale bluish-coloured Flowers (yet *Tragus* describeth them to be white) with some Threds tipt with yellow in the Middle, which falling away, bring in their Places small, round blackish Heads, containing small Seeds within them.

JUNCUS floridus minor. The lesser flowering Rush. The smaller Cyperus Rush hath a whitish jointed Root, a small Stalk of a Hand's Breadth high, having three long, sharp pointed, Rush-like Leaves, two whereof rise higher than the Stalk; and at the Top five Flowers, one flowering after another; after which come two small, round Heads set together on each Foot-Stalk, of the Bigness of the Candy bitter Vetch.

JUNIPER-TREE, is Juniperus, which see.

JUNIPERUS, is called in Greek, ἀρνυδὴς and ἀρνυδός, i. e. Arceuthis & Arceuthos, in English, the Juniper Tree. We have two Sorts growing wild with us, viz. the greater and lesser Kinds, and one Sort which has been generally cultivated in our Gardens, commonly called the *Swedish Juniper*, but is now seldom called for, unless it be to mix with Evergreens in Bosquett or Wilderiness Work; these are all raised by sowing the Berries in February and March, and also by Layers at that Time, or in October.

JUNIPERUS vulgaris seu minor. The common Juniper-Tree. The common Juniper-Tree, in some Places, groweth nothing so high as they do in others, even in our

own Country, as well as in *Germany*, but of an exceeding great Length in *Italy* and *Spain*, as *Matthiolus* and *Clusius* say; so that they do there make Rafter and Beams for Houses thereof) riseth up with a Stem or Stock covered with a reddish Bark, which often cleareth and falleth away; the Wood underneath, being somewhat yellow, hard, and very durable (for as *Pliny* saith, that *Diana's* Temple at *Ephesus* had the Beams and Rafter thereof for the more Durability,) and very sweet when it is burned; the Coals that are made of the Wood, being burnt and covered with its own Ashes, keep Fire in them a whole Year, as it is reported, from whence spread divers Branches, set with very small and long, narrow, blueish green Leaves, three for the most part always together, which are almost like unto Thorns, but not so hard or pricking; the blooming is to be perceived, like a yellow Dust falling round about in the Spring of the Year; after which come small, green Berries, not ripening fully until the second Year after their first coming forth, which then will be black, with an Eye of blue thereon, easily wiped away with touching, as it is in a ripe *Danison* (some Sorts are round, and of the Bigness of a *Peppercorn*; others as great as *Sloes*, and some a little long withal) so that there will be always upon the bearing Trees, both green and ripe Berries, wherein are contained small, hard Seed; the Root is somewhat reddish, and spreadeth many Branches. This doth always abide green, and in the hotter Countries of *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. doth yield a certain hard and dry Gum in small Pieces, somewhat like unto *Mastick*, and whitish while it is fresh, and grow-

ing yellowish by Age, not cleaving together like *Mastick* when it is chewed, but going to Powder, and is of great Use. There is another Sort of this *Juniper* growing in several Parts of this Kingdom, which bringeth only yellowish Threds for Flowers, without any Berries succeeding.

JUNIPERUS Alpina. The low, or Mountain *Juniper*. This low *Juniper* seldom riseth to be two Foot high, but groweth low, spreading near the Ground, having short and thick Arms and Branches as the former, which yet are pliant, and easy to bend, but not to break: On these Branches grow the like three Leaves together, but they are shorter, broader, thicker, and not so pricking or sharp as they, and of the same blueish green Colour underneath, but green above; the Fruit or Berries altogether like the other, but a little longer, of a sweet Scent and sweetish Taste at the first, but bitter afterwards and unpleasant, like the other.

JUNIPERUS maxima Illyrica. The great *Slavonian Juniper*. This great *Juniper-Tree* riseth to the Height of a great Tree, whose Leaves are greater and harder, more like unto Thorns than the other; the Berries likewise are much larger, of the Bigness of an *Hazle Nut* in some Places, and an *Olive* in others, somewhat long with the Roundness, and more blue when it is ripe than the other, which is not wiped away, but abideth firmly thereon.

JUNIPERUS major Americana. West Indian *Cedar*, or *Juniper*. This Tree, which they of our English Colonies in *Bermuda* and *Virginia*, &c. call *Cedar*, groweth very great and high, fairly spread with Branches, and small, short

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Leaves, like those of the greater Juniper, growing thereon; the Berries are small and blueish, not much bigger than our ordinary Juniper Berries; the Wood is more red, and of a stronger Scent, both burnt and unburnt, than our ordinary Juniper.

JUNQUIL, or *Rush Daffodil*, is *seudonarcissus Juncifolius*, which see.

JUNO'S-TEARS, or *Vervain*, or *Pidgeons-Grass*, or *Holy-Herb*, or *Mercury's-Blood*, is *Verbena*, which see.

JUPITER'S-DISTAFF, or *yellow wild Clary*, is *Colus Jovis*, and *Horminum luteum*.

JUPITER'S-BEARD, or *Great House-leek*, is *Sedum majus*, and *Sedum arborescens*, which see.

JUSQUIAMUS, *i. e.* *Hyoscyamus*, which see.

IVRAY, or *Darnel*, is *Lolium*, which see.

IVY, or *IVIE*, is *Hedera*, which see.

Ground IVIE, is *Hedera Terrestris*, which see.

IXINE Theophrasti, is *Carlinæ Park*. See *Carduus*.

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KAKILE Serapionis, is *Eruca Marina*, in *English*, *Sea Rocket*; there is a Cut of it in *Parkinson*; this is found in some old Gardens, and is raised from Seeds sown any time in the Spring.

KALI, also call'd *Salicornia*, in *English* *Glass wort* and *Salt-wort*, because its Ashes burnt and mixt with a certain Sort of Sand, and melted in a Furnace make the fine Glass like Crystal; and also the Ashes of this being made into a Lye, and boiled with Oil, will make excellent Soap; out of these Ashes also is extracted a Salt, call'd *Sal Kali*, and *Sal Alkali*; this is a

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Plant much cultivated in *France* about *Provence* and *Gascoigne*, where there are many Fields of it sown for the Uses aforesaid, and brings good Profit to the Farmer; and so it would do in some of our waste Grounds in *England*: It must be sown in the Spring about the End of *March*.

KARSE, or *Cresses* in the West of *England* call'd *Pepper Karse*, is *Nasturtium*; which see.

St KATHERINE'S FLOWER is *Nigella*, which see.

KEIRI, *i. e.* *Leucoium Luteum*, in *English* the *Wall Flower* or *Tellow Stock Gilly Flower*, is of several sorts, all which yield an agreeable Scent, for the most part bearing yellow Flowers, some of them tinged with red, and some bringing larger Flowers than the others; one of this sort also brings white Flowers, and the Seedlings of all these bring double Flowers, sometimes to preserve which, we plant Cuttings of them in the Spring, and by that means increase them; or we may inarch these upon the *Stock Gilly Flowers*, which are of the same Family: The time of sowing them is either in *March*, or in *August*, or *September*; they all delight in a dry rubbishy Soil.

KEDLOCK, or *Charlock*, or *Wild Rape* is *Rapistrum*; which see.

KERMES. See *Chermes*.

KEXES, or *Hemlock*, is *Cicuta*; which see.

KERNELWORT, or *Figwort*, is *Scrophularia*; which see.

KIDNEY BEANS, or *French Beans*, is *Phasiolus*; which see.

KIDNEYWORT is *Umbilicus Veneris*; which see.

KIDNEY VETCH is *Anthyllis leguminosa*; which see.

KILL-HERB, or *Herb-Bane*, is *Orobanche*; which see.

KING COBE, or *Crowfoot*, *Ranunculus Pratensis*; which see.

KING'S

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KING'S CUPS is *Ranunculus Pratenfis*; which see.

KING'S SPEAR, or *Yellow Asphodel*. See *Asphodelus*.

KIPPER NUTS, or *Earth Nuts*. See *Terræ glandes*.

KITCHEN GARDEN, is such a Garden as ought to be provided with all sorts of esculent Herbs and Roots, and every kind of Vegetable proper for the Use of the Kitchen; this may be so contriv'd in Quarters or Divisions fenced in by Espaliers of Fruit Trees, that it may be as delightful to walk in as it may be render'd profitable by good Management. I have given a full Account of the Furniture of such a Garden, and the Profits that may arise by 60

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Rods of Ground in my Monthly Works.

KNAPBOTTLE, or *Spatling Poppie*, is *Papaver Spumeum* or *Ben Album*; which see.

KNAPWEED is *Jacea*; which see.

KNAWELL, or *German Knottgrafs*, is *Polygonum Germanicum*.

KNEE HOLM, or *Butcher's broom*, is *Ruscus*; which see.

GOLD KNOPS, or *Crowfoot*, is *Ranunculus Pratenfis*; which see.

KNIGHTS SPURS, or *Lark Spurs*, is *Delphinium* and *Consolida Regalis*; which see.

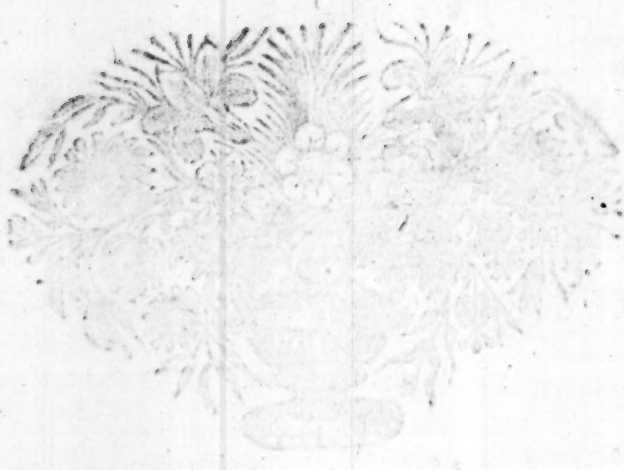
KNOTBERRY, or *Cloudberry*, is *Chamæmorus*; which see.

KNOTGRASS, or *Knawell*, is *Polygonum*; which see.



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210